Wednesday, April 19, 1978
Chaitra 29, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

Vol. XIII

[April 5 to 19, 1978/Chaitra 15 to 29, 1900 (Saka)]

Fourth Session, 1978/1899—1900 (Saka)

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 19, 1978/Chaitra 29, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

त्रिपुरा की जनसंख्या

*781. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगलादेश बनाने से पहले त्रिपुरा राज्य की जनसंख्या कितनी थी और उसमें से पर्वतीय आदिवासियों और गैर-पर्वतीय आदिवासियों की पृथक-पृथक जनसंख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त राज्य की वर्तमान जनसंख्या कितनी है और पर्वतीय आदिवासियों तथा गैर-पर्वतीय आदिवासियों की पृथक-पृथक जनसंख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) जब बंगलादेश बना उस समय राज्य में शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी और इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 1 अप्रैल, 1971 को त्रिपुरा राज्य की जनसंख्या 1,556,342 थी । उनमें से 450,544 अथवा 28.95% अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे (पर्वतीय आदिवासियों तथा गैर-पर्वतीय आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है) ।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि अगली जनगणना 1981 में होनी है ।

(ग) 25 मार्च, 1971 को त्रिपुरा में प्रवासी परिवारों की संख्या 75,710 थी । इसके अतिरिक्त 25 मार्च, 1971 और दिसम्बर, 1971 के बीच 13.82 लाख शरणार्थी त्रिपुरा में आये थे और उनमें से लगभग सभी वापस जा चुके हैं । 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को प्रवासी परिवारों की संख्या 75,871 है ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर में कहा गया है कि शरणार्थियों की संख्या 75,710 के अलावा 13.82 लाख रिफ्यूजी जो आये थे वह 1971 तक सब वापस चले गये ।

त्रिपुरा सरकार का कहना है कि वहां प्रतिदिन शरणार्थी बांगला देश से आया करते हैं और इतनी ज्यादा मात्रा में अभी भी आते हैं कि वहां का जो इकोनामिक ढांचा है उस पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । अभी लोक सभा की एस्टीमेट कमेटी रूरल अनऐम्प्लायमेंट प्रोब्लम के सम्बन्ध में बात करने के लिये त्रिपुरा गयी थी तो वहां की सरकार का कहना था कि प्रति दिन अभी भी काफ़ी तादाद में बांगला देश से रिफ्यूजी वहां आते हैं और उनको रोकने का कोई भी .....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. You are making a statement.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : सरकार तो यह कहती है कि अभी 75,571 सिर्फ वहां रिफ्यूजी हैं । हमारा कहना है त्रिपुरा सरकार के मुताबिक कि वहां इससे ज्यादा रिफ्यूजी हैं और हर दिन रिफ्यूजी आया करते

हैं जिसको रोकने का कोई भी वहां की सरकार के पास अधिकार नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक जो रिफ्यूजी बांगला देश से त्रिपुरा स्टेट में आया करते हैं उसको रोकने का सरकार के पास, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास कौन सा कानून है या अख्तियार है जो अभी भी रिफ्यूजीज का आना बन्द नहीं हो रहा है, और जो आते हैं त्रिपुरा में ही रह जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कहना है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बांगला देश से कुछ लोग असम में भी, त्रिपुरा में भी और वैस्ट बंगाल में भी आ रहे हैं, लेकिन बहुत कम तादाद में वह एक आम समस्या है जो त्रिपुरा तक ही सीमित नहीं है। उस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है कि क्या किया जाय।

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जो बांगला देश से शरणार्थी त्रिपुरा में आये है वह आदिवासियों का शोषण करते है। तो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : बंगला देश से शरणार्थी त्रिपुरा में आये हैं। 1947 से ही वहां पर लोगों का आना जारी है। 1947 से 1958 के बीच लगभग 69,000 परिवार आये और 1964 से 1971 के बीच लगभग 6 हजार परिवार आये। यह कुल मिलाकर 75751 परिवार बनते है। 25 मार्च, 1971 जिस दिन बंगला देश बना, उसके बाद जो लोग आये, वह सब लौट गये हैं। इसलिये 1947 से 1971 के बीच जो परिवार आये, और धीरे-धीरे आते रहे, वहा बसते रहे उससे उनकी इकनामी पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं। सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां की सरकार को मदद देती है जिससे उन पर जो बोझ पड़ा है, वह कम किया जा सके।

Implementation of Recommendations of R. C. Dutt Committee

*783. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous Government appointed R. C. Dutt Committee to find out the problem of Bengal Film Industry;

(b) what are the recommendations;

(c) whether the previous Government implemented those recommendations; and

(d) if not, whether the present Government desire to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The R. C. Dutt Committee on problems of film industry in West Bengal made the following recommendations:

1. To meet the shortage of cinema houses in West Bengal and to facilitate the exhibition of films produced in the State as part of an all-India effort in this direction, a comprehensive public sector Corporation should be set up with adequate capital, and entrusted with the work of import an possibility of export also of films, of distribution of imported films and with the construction of chinema houses either directly or in collaboration with private parties. Such a Corporation should depend not only on its capital resources but on the profits that is generated for financing the construction of cinema houses.

2. A scheme for setting up a colour film laboratory in the joint sector in collaboration with other parties in the film industry of West Bengal interested in this matter should be

considered on the basis of a feasibility report prepared by a competent professional body.

3. A proposal for amalgamation of the existing concerns owing black and white processing laboratories and the studios in Calcutta and the formation of a joint sector company for the modernisation, proper maintenance and management of these facilities should be considered also on the basis of a detailed project report prepared by a comptent professional body.

4. Production of documentaries and news reels by the Films Division should decentralise and a branch office of this Division should be set up for this purpose in Calcutta. Similarly, the work of production of films for TV should also be decentralised and necessary facilities for this purpose developed in Calcutta.

As suggested by the Committee, a multi-functional corporation namely, the National Film Development Corporation, for planning promoting and organising an integrated film industry; import-export of films, distribution/exhibition of films, construction and maintenance of film theatres etc. has been set up by the Central Government. This Corporation however, did not grow as envisaged. But Film Finance Corporation and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation have been energetically performing the role envisaged for this Corporation The Government of West Bengal have also set up a Film Development Board for developing film industry in West Bengal The Government of West Bengal is also reported to have initiated steps towards setting up a colour film laboratory in Calcutta The Films Division has put up a production centre in Calcutta for production of films through individual producers from the eastern region The Films Division is also helping the processing laboratories in Calcutta by getting a part of its processing work done through them.

Thus, the recommendations made by the Committee have been already largely implemented.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have gone very carefully through the statement which the Minister laid on the Table of the House. I am surprised to find that it is very delightfully vague.

Sir, my question was very specific, as to whether the previous Government had implemented the recommendations of the R. C. Dutt Committee on the Bengal Film industry and also whether the present Government desire to implement those recommendations. The Minister only makes a vague statement. He says: "These recommendations made by the Committee have been already largely implemented" without saying how many of them were implemented during the previous government's time and how many have been implemented during the tenure of the present government. The fact remains that in spite of the Minister's claim, the Bengali film industry which has produced giants like Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, continues to languish and the number of Bengali films goes down every year.

The main recommendation of the R. C Dutt Committee was with regard to distribution channels that the distribution as long as it is in the hands of a few exhibitors and distributors, the good films will not flourish So it recommended that this distribution should be taken over in the public sector And the Minister's statement says, the National Film Development Corporation, a multi-functional Corporation, has been set up This Corporation, however, did not grow as envisaged.

WELCOME TO HIS EXCELLENCY MR. HAFEZ AL-ASSAD PRESIDENT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to make an important announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Hafez Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic who is on a State visit to India as our honoured guest.

He is now seated in the Special Box together with other distinguished Members of his delegation. Through him we convey our greetings and best wishes to the people of the Syrian Arab Republic.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF R. C. DUTT COMMITTEE—*contd.*

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Now I come to the question. As the Bengali film industry is languishing today and as it can be saved from the stranglehold of the exhibitors and distributors, I would like to know whether this Government proposes to have a public sector Corporation for the exclusive purpose of exhibition and distribution of Bengali and other regional films so that good quality films can come up.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sir, the question did pertain to what was done by the earlier Government and what is done by the present Government. The statement is not vague. It elaborated at length the steps taken, because this is a question about the recommendations made by the Dutt Committee, which have relevance to the State Government and to the Central Government. It is a continuing process and steps have been taken. I have specifically mentioned what was done by the previous Government and the present Government. I have already said that though the National Film Development Corporation was set up by the earlier Government, it was not activated; it was allowed to remain inactive, passive. During the year we have taken some steps. On behalf of the FFC, a Branch Office has been opened in Calcutta, because this is one of the main recommendations that the distribution of films and coloured raw stock should be done there itself. A Script Committee has been set up in Calcutta in October 1977. Apart from that, several steps have been taken which, though they do not strictly relate to the recommendations of the Dutt Committee, I am sure are going to help the regional film industry in general, and the Bengal film industry in particular. I may point out that till last year there used to be an export obligation on the use of coloured raw stock, as a result of which there has been a constant demand from the Bengal film producers for the issue of coloured raw stock without export obligation, because they say this favoured only the Hindi film industry. As a result of the new industrial policy announced on 3rd April, there would be no export obligation on the use of coloured raw stock. This step would greatly help the growth of the regional film industry in Bengal. Then, one of the important recommendations was the setting up of a coloured film laboratory in Calcutta. In this year's budget the State Government have made a provision for the setting up of a coloured film laboratory.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I thank the Minister for mentioning the steps take to revive the film industry. If I may tell the Minister, Calcutta is not only the centre for Bengal film industry, it is also the centre where the Assamese and Oriya films are produced. So, it is a very important regional centre. What the Minister stated pertains to the duties of the State Government. I want to know specifically from the Minister whether the Central Government is coming forward with any help in the coming year to revive the studios in Calcutta, two of which are closed and the others are facing a very difficult situation, so that not only the Bengali film industry but also the regional film industry in the eastern region can be revived. Has the Government any proposal to establish and equip these studios?

SHRI L K ADVANI The hon Member will appreciate that so far as studios and very many other aspects of the film industry are concerned, they lie within the purview of the State Government The Government is conscious of the problem In the rolling plan of the Government of India the total outlay envisaged for this purpose is approximately Rs 2 75 crores, and this includes the production of additional films in Bengali, Oriya and Manipuri at Calcutta itself So, we are conscious of it and we would be pursuing this matter in collaboration with the State Government.

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH: Will the hon Minister recommend to the Bengal Government to grant the films exemption from entertainment tax, especially to the new regional films, on the pattern of what has been done by the Gujarat Government? In Gujarat earlier the new films were exempted from entertainment tax, because of which some new studios were set up in Gujarat, which gave an impetus and incentive to the regional films.

SHRI L K. ADVANI In the conference of Information Ministers in November last, we had a long discussion on the need to utilize the entertainment tax for promotion of the film industry at least a part of it This was discussed at length and it was agreed that certain steps would be taken This House would appreciate that it would not be proper for the Central Government to make any recommendation or impose any scheme of acti n which cuts into their revenue

SHRI CHITTA BASU The hon Minister in the course of his original reply m tioned about the formation and estab' hment of the National Film Devol ment Co poration, but one of the ommendations of the Dutt Comm ttee is

> meet the shortage of cinema hou s in West Bengal and to facilitate the exhibition of films produced in the State as part of an all-India effort in this direction, a comprehensive public sector corporation should be set up with adequate capital"

The need for such a public corporation was indicated by the Dutt Committee, and as a matter of fact, the National Film Development Corporation does not fulfil the purpose for which it was suggested So, may I know whether the Government will go in the direction of setting up such a public sector corporation for West Bengal?

Secondly, may I know from the hon Minister whether it is not a fact that the Government of India proposes to have a central legislation on the conditions of work and life of the workers engaged in the cinema industry, and if so, what is the reason for the delay in the enactment of such an important legislation governing the interests of the working class?

SHRI L K ADVANI: In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Dutt Committee, the National Film Development Corporation was registered on 1st May, 1975, with an authorised capital of Rs 3 crores and a paid-up capital of about Rs 10 lakhs, but, as I said, the earlier Government thought that it was not necessary to pursue the matter further because of the fact that the essential functions of the Corporation were being performed by the FFC and the IMPEC, but this Government is having a second look at this problem and the need to revamp the institutions pertaining to the film industry, which are presently related to the I & B Ministry is being considered, and it is likely that the functions of the FFC and the IMPEC may be added to those of the National Film Development Corporation

As for the second question put by the hon Member Government regards that it is necessary to have central legislation in respect of the welfare of

the workers in the film industry. Government appreciates the need to legislate in this regard and presently some discussions are being held in the Ministry, some discussions have been held with the workers and others interested, and I hope it will be possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that very good Bengali and other regional films are facing two difficulties. One is that except for the films produced by eminent producers like Satyajit Roy and Mrinal Sen, the others are not finding cinema halls for their display. They have to wait for not only months, but many years. Secondly, the Film Finance Corporation is not liberal in giving aid to the new eminent producers. In view of this, may I know whether the Government will take steps so that the films produced by eminent but new producers can be displayed in the cinema houses quickly and see that proper financial help is offered to talented persons?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Those who are dealing with the problems of the film industry are conscious of the fact that lack of exhibition outlet is one of the main bottlenecks which is holding upon the progress of the film industry, and the Film Finance Corporation is presently working out a scheme in consultation with the State Governments and the State Film Finance Corporations where they exist, and in this context efforts are being made.

Production of Shaktiman Trucks

*784. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of Shaktiman trucks and Government requirements during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the production falls short of Government requirements and Government have, therefore, to depend on trucks manufactured by the Tatas; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SNGH): (a) to (c). During the last five years, the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur fulfilled the targets of production of Shaktiman Trucks set for it. This production met about 80 per cent of the total purchase of this range of vehicles by the Defence Service. The balance of about 20 per cent were obtained from the civil trade.

The capacity of the Factory is not yet adequate to meet the entire defence requirement in this regard, hence part of the requirement is obtained from civil trade.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, the Minister has not answered part (a) of my question.

PROF. SHER SINGH: It will not be in the public interest to disclose the figures.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It is stated that the factory has not been fully equipped and that is why, some quantity has been obtained from the private trade. Is it the policy of the Government to encourage the private trade and allow the factory to remain unequipped? If it is so, why not the manufacture of Shaktiman trucks be entrusted to Bharat Earthmovers?

PROF. SHER SINGH: During the Fifth Plan, sufficient funds were not available. Therefore, the rated capacity could not be converted into installed capacity. I think, we may be self-sufficient by the end of the Sixth Plan to produce all the vehicles that we may need.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: May I know whether it is not against the public interest to allow the private sector to come into this vital production sector which has so far been done by the public undertakings. Just now, the Minister himself said that it is against the public interest to disclose even the figures of the last five years. But when it is given to the private trade, they will automatically know the number of trucks that have been manufactured. What is the policy of the Government? Will you continue to encourage private sector in the production of vital items?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It is a much wide question. We have stated several times on the floor of this House that the critical items will be produced in the public sector only. We can take from the civil sector where the capacity exists non-critical items. Sub-assembly and components, but components of critical nature will be manufactured in the public sector.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why do the Government allow private sector to come in?

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that the present capacity is not sufficient and in the Sixth Plan, they are taking steps.

डा० रामजी सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री बतायेंगे कि देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय हित में वे ट्रकों के निर्माण कार्य और उसके कारखानो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के पक्ष में हैं? यदि हा, तो कब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे और यदि नही, तो क्या ऐसा न करने से राष्ट्र का नुकसान नही हो सकता है?

प्रो० शेर सिंह: प्रतिरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, मैंने निवेदन किया कि हम कैपेसिटी बढ़ा रहे हैं, छठी योजना में जितने ट्रक्स की जरूरत होगी वह हम उम्मीद करते है कि हम पैदा कर सकेंगे। रही बात नेशनलाईजेशन की, दूसरे ट्रक्स के बारे में, तो वह मै समझता हूं जरूरी नही है।

Heavy Water for Atomic Reactor Plants

*785. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of Heavy Water for our Atomic Reactor Plants, plant-wise;

(b) what is the amount under foreign exchange incurred on the import of Heavy Water during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to produce this item indigenously?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The requirement of heavy water, plant-wise is as indicated below:

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit-I	20 Tonnes/year towards make up.
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit-II	250 Tonnes towards initial charge and 15 Tonnes/year towards make up on reaching stabilised operation.
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-I	Initial charge of 250 Tonnes at the time of commissioning and estimated make up requirement of 12 Tonnes/year on reaching stabilised operation.
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-II	Do.

Narora Atomic Power Project (Unit I & II) . 260 Tonnes for each unit for initial inventor at the time of commissioning and 10 tonnes unit per year towards make up on reaching stabilised operation.

(b) The total expenditure on the import of heavy water during the last three years amounts to Rs. 11,20,32,397 as per details below:—

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Nil	8,00,69,571	3,19,62,826

(c) The heavy water plant in operation at Nangal is producing about 14 tonnes of heavy water per year. To meet the requirements of heavy water for the atomic power stations, construction of four heavy water plants have been undertaken, one each at Kota, Baroda, Tuticorin and Talcher with a total production capacity of 300 tonnes per annum.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : हमारे यहां जो चार एटामिक पावर प्लाट्स हैं, इनकी हैवी-वाटर और यूरेनियम की जरूरत को हम इम्पोर्ट कर के पूरा करते हैं । इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू—इस वक्त जो हमारे चार प्लांट्स लगे हुए हैं, उनकी हैवी वाटर की जरूरत 1000 टन की है, जब कि हम जो चार हैवी-वाटर बनाने के प्लाट्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, उन से केवल 300 टन हैवी वाटर पैदा होगा, ऐसी स्थिति मे जो 700 टन की कमी रहेगी, उसके लिये हम को इम्पोर्ट करना पडेगा । क्या सरकार इस बारे मे विचार कर रही है कि हैवी वाटर के कुछ और प्लांट्स लगाये जायें ताकि हम अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक यहीं पर हैवी वाटर पैदा कर सके और हम को इम्पोर्ट न करना पडे ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हम को 1000 टन हैवी-वाटर एक साथ नही चाहिये । इस वक्त तारापुर का प्लाट चल रहा है, राजस्थान का एक हिस्सा चल रहा है, दूसरा अभी कमीशन नही हुआ है, वह थोडी देर से कमीशन होगा, मद्रास का प्लाट दिसम्बर, 1979 में कमीशन होगा, उसका दूसरा हिस्सा 1981 मे कमीशन होगा, नरोरा का एक हिस्सा दिसम्बर, 1982 में होगा, दूसरा 1983 मे होगा । इसलिये हर साल 250—300 टन से ज्यादा नही चाहिये और इतना हम प्रोडयूस कर सकते हैं । इसके आलावा कुछ और हैवी-वाटर प्लांट लगाने के बारे मे भी हम सोच रहे हैं ।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मेरे प्रश्न के (बी) भाग के जवाब मे कहा गया है कि पिछले दो वर्षों मे हम ने जो हैवी-वाटर इम्पोर्ट किया है, उस पर करीब 11 करोड़ रुपये का फारन एक्सचेन्ज लगा है और इस साल के बजट मे इसकी खरीद के लिये करीब 29 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू—इस साल आप कितना हैवी-वाटर इम्पोर्ट कर रहे है—अपने एटोमिक-पावर प्लाट्स के लिये ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस साल कितना इम्पोर्ट कर रहे है—इस के बारे मे नोटिस देंगे तो जरूर बतलाऊगा ।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: The hon. Prime Minister is very well aware what a mess we are in, in getting enriched uranium....

MR. SPEAKER: This is about heavy water.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I am coming to that.

Now, again, we are getting into similar trouble in getting heavy water from other countries. He is promising that we will be self-reliant in atomic energy power stations. But this is a very vital element, that is, heavy water. We are all aware that there is a big blast that has taken

place in Baroda. I want to know categorically from the Prime Minister whether he is going to take effective steps to see that we produce enough heavy water and see that we become self-sufficient in atomic power stations.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are trying to do our best, but doing our best also cannot account for accidents.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो हैवी वाटर है, इसको आप किन-किन देशों से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और जैसा कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 300 टन हम बना लेंगे तो इस में हम कब तक पूरी तरह से सैल्फ-रिलायन्ट हो जाएंगे और यह 300 टन कब तक हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बनने लगेगा और ऐसी स्थिति जल्दी ही कब तक आएगी कि हमें बाहर से इस का इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अभी ज्यादातर रूस से आता है और मेरा विश्वास है कि दो साल में हम पूरा प्रोड्यूस करने लगेंगे ।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know whether the enquiry which was ordered by you—due to blast of the Baroda Plant—has been completed and what findings have been given by the finding committee?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot give final opinions about it. But what has happened so far what has been done so far shows that it was an accident and not the case of sabotage.

विद्युत् पारेषण (ट्रांसमिशन) लाइनों के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश का प्रस्ताव

*786. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आर० ई० सी० योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किन-किन विद्युत पारेषण लाइनों को मंजूरी के लिये प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No scheme for Power Transmission Line of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for sanction at present.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सुभाष आहूजा । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में यह पूछा था कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आर० ई० सी० योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किन-किन विद्युत पारेषण लाइनों की मंजूरी के लिये प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं । मैंने उन विद्युत पारेषण लाइनों के नाम पूछे हैं ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted four special transmission schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 2.52 crores and the names of the schemes are: Dhar & Ratlam district—Rs. 35 lakhs, Sehore & Dewas—Rs. 60 lakhs—Dhar district—Rs. 61 lakhs and Mahasumand tehsil of Raipur district—Rs. 94 lakhs. The total comes to Rs. 2.52 crores.

श्री सुभाष आहूजा : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चार स्कीमों के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं । तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी उन स्कीमों के लिए कब स्वीकृति देने वाले हैं और वे कब तक शुरू हो जाएंगी ? इस के साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम पैसा देता है लेकिन इस समय जो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के मापदंड हैं वे बहुत ही कठिन हैं जिन को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता । तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं उनके

लिए विद्युतीकरण के जो मापदंड हैं, उनमें कुछ ढिलाई करेंगे जिससे मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र इस ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजना से लाभान्वित हो सकें ।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, with regard to four schemes that I have already mentioned, all those schemes have already been sanctioned and there is no scheme pending. With regard to special concession to adivasis and harijans, already in the norms prescribed by the REC, there is a relaxation with regard to interest and also the quantum of assistance that is being given to all these areas, backward areas.

श्री राघवजी । क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश मे गांवों में बिजली पहुंचने का औसत प्रतिशत क्या है और देश का औसत प्रतिशत क्या है ? यदि मध्य प्रदेश के गावो में बिजली पहुंचने का औसत प्रतिशत कम है, तो वहां के गावों को बिजली जल्दी उपलब्ध हो सके, इसके लिए शासन क्या कर रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this question. It goes out of the question. If you have a information you can give. I have no objection if you give any information.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not have information at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: He requires a notice.

Rise in price of paper

*791. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper prices are continuing to rise despite his warning to the mills; and

(b) if so, whether he proposes to take over all the mills output and distribute it at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Certain paper mills had announced price increases for some varieties of paper in January, 1978. It is reported that most of the other mills which had refrained from effecting similar price increases earlier have also decided to follow suit.

(b) At present, only white printing paper supplied at the concesional rate of Rs. 2750 per tonne is being distributed to the educational sector and the DGS&D, and there is no proposal to take over the entire output of the Paper Industry. Steps have however been taken to increase the production of common varieties of writing and printing papers through "The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978" and the question of further regulatory measures and the necessity of imports would be considered after watching the results.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the hon. Minister tell us as to what steps are being taken to see that price rise does not take place? Those paper mills which did not raise the price earlier have now begun to raise the price. I want to know what steps are being contemplated to stop this kind of an increase.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no statutory control on paper prices. The only control, which also has been through an understanding with the paper mills that we have, is to make available white printing paper, and this also to the educational institutions and as of now to the DGS&D. This paper is made available at Rs. 2,750 per tonne. In the case of rest of the paper, the price invariably has been fluctuating over the years, declined at a certain point of time and has gone up recently. We have, in order to see that those sections, to whom paper at Rs. 2,750 per tonne is to be made available—primarily the educational sector—get it, taken steps to see that, under the new order that has been issued in March this year, adequate quantities of paper are produced and made

available to the educational institutions.

So far as the general price increase is concerned, we are discussing this question with the paper mill-owners, and I hope that it will be possible for us to see that the prices are brought down. We have also uggested that, if necessary, we shall import paper to see that the overall needs are met.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: What are those mills and what are the qualities of paper wherein the price increase has occurred?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As I have said, except white printing paper that is made available to the educational sector, all other paper is without any statutory control on prices; therefore, prices keep varying off and on.

श्री किशोर लाल : मैं यह मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि 2750 रुपये प्रति मी० टन पर जो पेपर अवेलेबल किया जाता है, क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आयी हैं कि जिस समय बच्चों के एग्जामिनेशन का सीजन होता है या दूसरा सीजन होता है जब कि बच्चों को एक्सारसाइज बुक्स खरीदनी पड़ती हैं तो उस वक्त मिल वाले गवर्नमेंट की डायरेक्शन के बावजूद पेपर सप्लाई नहीं करते हैं और आर्टिफिशियल स्केअरसिटी क्रियेट कर देते हैं ? इससे बच्चों को ज्यादा दाम देकर ये चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं । क्या गवर्नमेंट ऐसी मिल्स के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन कंटेम्प्लेट करती है ? क्या गवर्नमेंट जैसे शूगर और सीमेंट के मामले में प्राइस फिक्स करती है, इस पेपर की प्राइस फिक्स करने के बारे में भी कोई अध्ययन करने की कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस : अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आयी है । कागज का बटवारा, टेक्सट बुक्स और अन्य कामों के वास्ते शिक्षण संस्थाओं को राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है । जब भी किसी राज्य सरकार से ऐसी कोई शिकायत मिलती है कि उन्हें कागज नहीं पहुंच रहा है तो ऐसी स्थिति में हस्तक्षेप कर के राज्य सरकार को कागज पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है । यदि इस सम्बन्ध में आगे भी कोई शिकायत होगी तो हम कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

जहां तक दाम के बारे में अध्ययन करने की बात है, आम तौर पर मिलों के साथ बातचीत होती रहती है और उनको कहा जाता है कि वे उचित दाम लगायें अनुचित दाम न लगायें ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In view of the importance of keeping the price of paper down, if we are to fulfil our educational schemes and guarantee that students get books and paper at reasonable prices, I would like to know whether the Minister has any plans for expanding the public sector in the paper producing industry, whereby he would be able to guarantee that prices would be kept at a lower level which would be commensurate with the needs of the country today.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As of now, hardly one per cent of the paper is produced in the Central public sector, and another five per cent is produced in the State sector. The projects that we just now have in hand, including the Nawgong, Cachar, and Nagaland projects, when completed in the next three years or so, will raise the public sector contribution to 19 per cent from the present 6 per cent, and we shall see that this sector is expanded.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will you increase it further?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, we are moving in the direction of expanding it, so far as paper is concerned.

श्रीमती प्रेमलाबाई चव्हाण : मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि बीमार पेपर फैक्ट्रीज के लिए भी आप कुछ नीति अपनाएंगे, उनका भी कुछ इंतजाम करेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिज : जैसी नीति अन्य बीमार कारखानों के लिए अपनाई जाती है वही इनके लिए भी अपनाई जाती है । इस समय नियम यह है कि तीस परसेंट कागज सस्ते दाम का 2750 रुपये टन का बनना चाहिये । लेकिन यह नियम बीमार कागज की मिलों पर लागू नहीं होता है । इतना कंसेशन उनको दिया गया है ।

Repeal of MISA

*792. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether MISA will be repealed during the current session of Parliament;

(b) whether Government have advised Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and other States to repeal the MISA and Preventive Detention;

(c) if so, the reaction of the concerned State Governments; and

(d) the details of replies received by Government from the concerned States?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) सदन की आज की कार्रवाई की सूची में मीसा के निरसन के लिए एक विधेयक पेश करना शामिल है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने मीसा अभी भी लागू किया हुआ है । आप तो विदड्रा कर रहे हैं लेकिन राज्य सरकारों में अभी भी मीसा बाकी है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन कौन से राज्य हैं ; काश्मीर के बारे में आपने कहा था इस सदन में कि हम कुछ सुझाव काश्मीर सरकार को देंगे । आपने क्या सुझाव दिए हैं और उनका क्या उत्तर आया है ? कोफेपोसा इकोनौमिक आफेंडर्स के बारे में जो है उसके बारे में आपका क्या विचार है ? उसको भी आप खत्म करेंगे या रखेंगे ?

श्री चरण सिंह : कोफैपोसा या कोफेमीसा है मैं ठीक नाम नहीं जानता । इस के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूं क्योंकि यह इस सवाल के अन्दर शामिल नहीं है ।

जहां तक मीसा की बात है मीसा सारे हिन्दुस्तान से निरसन हो जाएगा । किसी भी प्रदेश में मीसा के कायम रहने का सवाल नहीं है । हमारा कमिटमेंट इसको रिपील करने का था । वह पूरा किया जा रहा है । कुल तीन स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान जहां किसी प्रकार का नजरबन्दी कानून लागू है । शान्ति और व्यवस्था उनकी जिम्मेदारी है । वे जैसा उचित समझें करें । प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन कानून को चाहे वापिस ले लें या उसको संशोधित कर लें, यह काम उनका है । लेकिन वह मीसा से अलग चीज है । उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल समाज विरोधी तत्वों के लिए नजरबन्दी कानून है । मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हाउस चाहता है कि इसको वापिस ले लिया जाए । उस में कभी कोई पोलिटिकल आदमी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सकता । अब राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश रह जाते हैं । देश की स्थिति आप देख रहे हैं। यह जिम्मेदारी उनकी है वे करें या न करें । मैंने इसको छोड़ दिया है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : काश्मीर के बारे में बताएं।

श्री चरण सिंह : काश्मीर को सुझाव भेज दिए हैं। यह भी उन्हीं की जिम्मेदारी है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मीसा चाहे आपने हटा भी दिया है लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि आज कुछ सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत है और जब तक वह नहीं होगा देश में एक वेव आफ वायोलेंस है उसको रोका नहीं जा सकेगा। कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व ऐसे हैं जो जानबूझ कर देश ने एनार्की पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेबर अनरेस्ट भी है। कुछ यूनिवर्सिटियां भी बन्द हैं (इंटरप्शंज) मैं फिर चार्ज करता हूं कि राजनीतिक तत्व कुछ ऐसे हैं जो साबित करना चाहते हैं कि देश केवल एमरजेंसी से चल सकता है। इसको साबित करने के लिए जानबूझ कर वायोलेंस किया जाता है। गृह मन्त्री से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में बना है उसी तरह से क्या आई पी सी में या सी आर पी सी में संशोधन किया जाएगा या इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाया जाएगा ताकि इस तरह के एलीमैंट्स के साथ सख्ती से डील किया जा सके ?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise; it is contradictory to your question.

MR. KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question is; you are repealing the MISA—agreed.....

MR. SPEAKER: The second part of the question was whether they are not advising others to do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I can ask, what is the alternative of MISA.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is very relevant. Your verdict will be final and I will accept that.... (*Interruptions*) My submission is that so far as the Centre is concerned, we are repealing the MISA—agreed—, but is there any alternative suggestion being considered by the Government to make any changes in the IPC or Cr. P.C. to make it more stringent so that the anti-social elements may be dealt with suitably?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the alternative to that; this is a very relevant supplementary. You are going to repeal the MISA; what is the alternative being considered?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is against the tenor of your question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They are shouting; let them shout. Do not get terrified.

MR. SPEAKER: I am neither terrified by you or by others. This question does not arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then, may I ask, how the Government proposes to deal with saboteurs and spies effectively?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के अधीन जितने भी अख्तियारात हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को वह सब इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे जब जरूरत पड़ेगी तब।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे खेद है कि मैं अपने मित्र श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त से डिफर करता हूं। और यही आर्गूमेंट श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के समय में दिया जाता था कि देश में...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from this question.

श्री डी०एम० तिवारी : इसलिये कोई दूसरा कानून न बनें यह तो तय हो गया था और बिल विदड्रा कर लिया गया था । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या गृह मन्त्री जी को कोई अन्दाज है या कोई आंकड़ा है कि अभी भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में एम०आई०एस०ए० में कितने लोग कैद हैं और जम्मू कश्मीर तथा मध्य प्रदेश में उनके कानून के तहत कितने लोग अभी भी जेलों में बन्द हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह जानना चाहते हैं कि प्रीवेंटिव डिटेंशन जैसे कानून की सारे देश में आवश्यकता है या नहीं । मैं अगर सही समझा हूं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अपनी अपनी राय का सवाल है ।

श्री डी०एम० तिवारी : मैंने यह नहीं पूछा था । मैंने पूछा था कि कितने जेलों में बन्द हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : बहुत कम । कश्मीर में 51, 5, 7 थे महाराष्ट्र में समाज विरोधी तत्व । और मुझे याद नहीं पड़ता है कि कितने डिटेंशन में हैं सारे देश में ।

Integrated Transport System

*793. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Transport Planning and Coordination Committee which was appointed by Government in 1959 to go into the question of integrating the rail, road and water transport system in the country submitted its report in the year of 1966 to Government;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Committee have not been implemented so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by the Committee concern several Ministries at the Centre i.e. Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Railways, Petroleum and Chemicals and Tourism and Civil Aviation, besides the State Governments in respect of roads, road transport and I.W.T. According to the information available with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, most of the recommendations contained in the Committee's report have already been implemented, with modifications in a few cases, while it has not been possible to accept some of the recommendations.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The Transport Planning and Coordination Committee was set up by the Government in 1959 and it made its recommendations in 1966 It is very unfortunate that the Government set up these Committees and the proposals or recommendations made by these Committees are not dealt with or even examined for twelve years. The hon. Minister has stated that so many Ministries were involved in it. He has named five Ministries. A period of tweleve years has elapsed since the recommendations were made. I would like to know from the Minister, how many years will a particular Ministry take to deal with tthe proposals or recommendations. Secondly, the question mainly relates to the proposal for integrating the rail, road and water transport systems in the country. So I want to know from him as to what are the main hurdles which confront the government in accepting the proposals or in implementing the recommendations of the committee about integration of rail, road and water transport system?

SHRI CHAND RAM: So far as implementation of the recommendations made in 1966 is concerned, it concerned the previous government. So far aa this government is concerned, we are going to set up a new committee to evolve a

codified national transport policy and we have authorised the Planning Commission to set up the committee.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The hon. Minister stated that this committee has been set up by the previous government and they are now taking up the matter afresh. Then I want to know whether the proposals made by this committee have been given up or are they still under the consideration of the government? At the same time, I want to know how many recommendations have been made by that committee, how many of them have been accepted by the government and how many have been rejected by the government?

SHRI CHAND RAM: As I have said in my main reply, most of the recommendations made by that committee have been implemented. Some have been implemented with some modification These recommendations were made in 1966. Since then there have been a lot of changes. That is why we are going to set up a new committee That committee made about more than 100 recommendations. So in such a short time I cannot spell out how many recommendations have been implemented and how many have not been implemented I have only said that most of the recommendations have been implemented.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The hon Minister says that he cannot say at the moment how many recommendations have been implemented. That shows that he has not thoroughly studied the problem At the same time he has not been able to tell the House whether these recommendations have been dropped altogether

SHRI CHAND RAM: This question relates to at least 5-6 Ministries.....

MR. SPEAKER: Even then somebody must collect the information.

SHRI CHAND RAM: As I said they have made more than 100 recommendations. How can I say how many recommendations have been implemented? I can only say that most of the recommendations have been implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: That is too broad an answer. Kindly collect the information and place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHAND RAM: These recommendations relate to Railways, road transport, motor transport, coastal shipping and rail and sea co-ordination, inland water transport, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: There may be difficulties but some Ministry will have to collect the information and give it to the House The House is entitled to know it. There may be difficulties. Still you have to collect the information and give it. Kindly collect the information and place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I can collect the information and supply it to the hon Member

MR SPEAKER: Kindly place it on the Table of the House

AN HON MEMBER: We are thankful to you

श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन: सरकार परिवहन के गाथयग से पूरे देश में राज्य परिवहन निगम बने हैं जिनको मानापली दे दी गई है, पूरे अधिकार दे दिए गये हैं जिसकी वजह से राज्य परिवहन निगम घाटे में चल रहे है और हर राज्य का घाटा हो रहा है। जो राज्य परिवहन निगम घाटे में चल रहे है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाकर सामान्य जनता में जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, उनको उसका फ्री उपयोग करने के लिये कुछ सोच रही है ? राज्य

परिवहन निगमों में जो करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise.

Recruitment of police officers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*794. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for the recruitment of police officers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) whether Police Sub-Inspectors were recruited recently; and

(c) if so, the method of their recruitment?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिरुद्ध लाल मंडल) : (क) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक रिजर्व सब-इंस-पेक्टर अक्तूबर, 1977 में प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था।

विवरण

(क) दादरा व नगर हवेली प्रशासन म पुलिस अधिकारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों की भर्ती के लिए मानदण्ड इस प्रकार है :—

(1) पुलिस का प्रधान (2) पुलिस का सहायक प्रधान	इन पदों के लिए भर्ती नियम अभी तक नहीं बनाये गये हैं। ये पद राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र से व्यक्ति प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेकर भरे जाते हैं ।
(3) पुलिस उप-निरीक्षक (निरस्त्र) (4) कम्पनी कमाण्डर	भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार इनमें से 50 प्रतिशत पद सीधी भर्ती से, 25 प्रतिशत उन हेड कांस्टेबलों में से पदोन्नति दवारा जिन्होंने पुलिस प्रशिक्षण स्कूल बड़ौदा में अपना प्रशिक्षण सफलता पूर्वक प्राप्त कर लिया है और 25 प्रतिशत वरिष्ठ हेड कांस्टेबलों से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं । 19 से 25 वर्ष की आयु के वर्ग के व्यक्ति, जिन्होंने एस० एस० सी० अथवा उसके बराबर की परीक्षा पास की हो, सीधी भर्ती के लिए पात्र हैं ।
(5) रिजर्व सब-इंसपेक्टर	इस पद के भर्ती नियम अभी तक नहीं बनाये गये हैं। यह पद राज्य सरकार से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर व्यक्ति लेकर भरा गया है ।

(6)	हैड कांस्टेबल (निरस्त्र)	भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ये पद उन निरस्त्र/सशस्त्र कांस्टेबलों से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं जिन्होंने उस पद पर कम से कम 5 वर्ष निरन्तर सेवा की है।
(7)	हैड कांस्टेबल (सशस्त्र)	
(8)	निरस्त्र कांस्टेबल	भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ये पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। 18 से 22 वर्ष की आयु के वर्ग के व्यक्ति जो छठा स्टैंडर्ड पास है, सीधी भर्ती के पात्र है।
(9)	सशस्त्र कांस्टेबल	

श्री आर० आर० पटेल मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली के स्थानीय पी०एस०आई० की ट्रान्सफर हो सकती है या नही , अगर हो सकती है तो वह कब होगी और अगर नही हो सकती है, तो उस का क्या कारण है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल जो दादरा और नगर हवेली के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, वह गोआ, दमन तथा दीव के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर भी है। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह गोवा सरकार से बात कर के इस बात के लिए राजी हो जाये कि दादरा और नगर हवेली के जिस पुलिस सब-इन्स्पैक्टर को बदलना है, उन्हे गोआ भज दिया जाये और वहा से कोई यहा आ जाये। इस के अतिरिक्त हम लोगो ने गुजरात सरकार से भी बातचीत चला रखी है, और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह मामला हल हो जायेगा और वह सब-इन्स्पैक्टर वहा से बदल दिया जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री आर० आर० पटेल क्या उस की ट्रासफर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश मे ही हो सकती है या नही ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल मैंने माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी दी है कि गोआ, दमन तथा दीव के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर से बातचीत हो चुकी है। उन से निवेदन किया गया है कि वह इस के लिए राजी हो जायें कि म्यूचुअल ट्रासफर हो जाये—दादरा तथा नगर हवेली से एक व्यक्ति गोआ चला जाये और गोआ से वहा चला जाए। इस के अतिरिक्त मैंने यह सूचना दी है कि गुजरात सरकार से भी बातचीत हो रही है कि वह इस अफसर को वहा ले जाये और उस के एवज मे एक अफसर दे दे। यूनियन टेरीटरीज के साथ भी बातचीत हो रही है। हम इस सम्भावना पर भी विचार कर रहे है।

SHRI AMRUT KASAR The hon Minister of State for Home Affairs told here that he was going to speak to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is not a part of Goa, Daman & Diu These are two different territories Only the Administrator is one There are no transfers from Goa Daman & Diu to Dadra & Nagar Haveli and there are no transfers from Dadra Nagar Haveli to Goa Daman & Diu I do not understand how the Home Minister will get these transfers from Goa Daman & Diu to Dadra Nagar Haveli

These are Union Territories Mostly the Police Inspectors, the Superintendents of Police, I G Ps, are recruited from outside these territories and they are mostly from Northern India They go there but do not have the knowledge of the local language I would like to ask a specific question,

will the local people from the Union territory be recruited in these high posts?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : दादरा और नगर हवेली के इंस्पेक्टर का ट्रांस्फर नहीं हो सकता है, इसीलिए तो लेफ्टिनेंट-गवर्नर के इन्टरवेन्शन की जरूरत है—इसीलिए तो उन से रिक्वेस्ट की गई है कि वह सहमत हों। अगर ट्रांसफरेबल होता तो फिर तो बात ही नहीं थी। ट्रांसफरेबल नहीं है इसीलिए तो यह सब प्राबलम है और माननीय सदस्य का जो यह प्रश्न है कि वहां के लोगों को क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है, तो सब-इंसपेक्टर रैंक तक तो सब लोकल ही लिए जाते हैं और उनका डायरेक्ट रेक्रूटमेंट किया जाता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Raw Materials in Handicraft Industry in Kerala

*780. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether handicraft industry in Kerala State have been facing acute shortage of raw materials and if the present position continues, the day is not far off, the industry will be wiped out of existence;

(b) whether rose-wood, once available in abundance in the State at moderate price, is now scarce but its cost has increased by ten fold over the last five years;

(c) number of workers likely to be affected;

(d) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Government of India for necessary and immediate help in the matter; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to make available raw materials at reasonable rates to save the handicraft industry in that State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The handicraft industry in Kerala State as a whole, is not facing acute shortage of raw materials. It is only the wood carving and ivory carving industry which have been experiencing shortage of raw materials in recent years.

(b) The total availability of rose-wood in Kerala State is not scarce vis-a-vis its demand from wood carving industry. However, the exports of rose-wood appear to have resulted in shortage in the domestic market with consequent increase in prices by about 5 to 6 times during the last 4-5 years.

(c) The rising trend of sales and exports of handicrafts does not indicate adverse effect on workers.

(d) The Government of Kerala have approached the All India Handicrafts Board for financial assistance to augment the share capital of the Kerala State Handicrafts Corporation so as to enable it to improve supply of raw materials to craftsmen and improve marketing of handicrafts. Earlier the Corporation has already set up a raw material depot for supply of rose-wood and ivory to craftsmen.

(e) The proposal of the State Government is under consideration.

Subsidy to Handloom Industry

*782. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the year-wise figures of subsidy given to the handloom industry in the last 10 years; and

(b) the amount of subsidy proposed to be given during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Upto the year 1974-75, the Central Government did not have any direct subsidy scheme for the handloom sector. The State Plan contained provision for giving rebate on sale of handloom cloth. The information in respect of State provisions may be available with the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government has been giving subsidy to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay on sale of handloom cloth. The subsidy paid to the Fabrics Society during the last 10 years is as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1967-68	4 75
1968-69	4 75
1969-70	5 77
1970-71	4 75
1971-72	6 00
1972-73	7 30
1973-74	8 34
1974-75	10 50
1975-76	24 86
1976-77	16 46
1977-78	26 71

Since the year 1975-76, the Central Government has given the following special rebate on the sale of handloom goods and subsidy on Janata Dhoties and Sarees:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lacs) Spl rebate on sale of Handloom cloth	Production of Janata Dhoties and Sarees
1975-76 (Claims paid during 1976-77)	224·00	157·00
1977-78 (paid during 77-78)	310 00	46 ·00

(b) An amount of Rs. 11 crores has been provided for payment of subsidy on production of Janata Dhoties and Sarees and special rebate on sale of handloom cloth during the year 1978-79 in the Central Sector of the Plan.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 28

*787. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 28 के ढलवां भाग की चौडाई 23 फुट होनी चाहिए,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले मे कसाया के आगे सडक के अंतिम सिरे के स्थानो का ब्यौरा क्या है जहा इसकी चौडाई केवल 12 फुट है, और

(ग) इस भाग की चौडाई 23 फुट कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश मे राष्ट्रीय राजमाग सं० 28 के 42 कि०मी० कासिया-तामकुटी-सालेमगढ़ (बिहार सीमा) का भाग जिसकी करीब करीब पूरी लम्बाई एक लेन (3·65

मी०-12 फुट) का यान मार्ग है, को वित्तीय संसाधनों और अखिल भारतीय आवश्यकतानुसार 31 मार्च, 1983 को समाप्त चालू पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में 2 लेन (7 मी० = 23 फु०) के लिए चौड़ा करने का प्रस्ताव है :

Appointments in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

*789. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders issued from time to time by Government of India providing for reservation of appointments and promotions in respect of Class III posts and above have not been implemented from the date of issue of orders at Neyveli Lignite Corporation,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action proposed for complying with the orders?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Orders of the Government of India providing for reservation of appointments and promotions in respect of Class III posts and above have been implemented by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, within the minimum possible time after receipt of the orders by the Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Hindi English translators

*790. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in the pay scales of Hindi-English Translators posted in various Ministries and autonomous bodies;

(b) whether variation in scales is not linked with the mode of recruitment, minimum educational qualifications, experience and daily quota allotted to the Translators;

(c) the details of the pay scales of Translators in each Ministry/autonomous body, together with minimum educational qualifications and quantum of daily quota allotted to them; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove the disparity in pay scales and daily quota allotted to the Translators in each Ministry/autonomous body?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). For want of a common cadre, different Ministries etc. had been creating the posts of Translators according to their requirements and self-prescribed criterion. There was, therefore, no uniformity in the terms and rules relating to these posts. To remove this disparity, a Cadre namely, the Central Secretariate Official Language Service is being created, which will bring uniformity in the terms and rules relating to all these posts It will not be possible to include the posts of autonomous bodies in this Cadre, but these bodies will certainly get guidance from the rules evolved by the Cadre in this regard.

The information regarding pay-scales, prescribed minimum educational qualifications and quota of daily work allotted in respect of different Ministries and autonomous bodies is not available at present.

Shortfall in production of T.V. sets

*795. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortfall in the manufacture of T V sets during the year 1977-78,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the shortfall is due to imposition of price restrictions by Government, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

नई दिल्ली में हथकरघा प्रदर्शनी

*796 **श्री केशवराव धोडगे :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रगति मैदान नई दिल्ली में हथकरघा प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया था

(ख) उसमे भाग लेने वाले राज्यो के नाम क्या है,

(ग) इस उपेश्य के लिए वहा पर राज्यो को आवटित स्थानो के लिए कितना किराया लिया गया , और

(घ) इस प्रदर्शनी मे कितने मूल्य का सामान बेचा गया ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उडीसा, राजस्थान तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बगाल, दिल्ली, मणिपुर और पाण्डिचेरी । इन के अतिरिक्त हैंडलूम हाउस ने भी बाजार मे भाग लिया ।

(ग) हैण्डलूम हाउस का मिलाकर ₹ 36,175 रुपये ।

(घ) 59 98 लाख रुपये (अन्तिम आकडे)

Installation of a Powerful Broadcasting Station at Nagpur

*797 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a long standing demand from the people of Nagpur to mstal a more powerful broadcasting station at Nagpur and to set up a broadcasting station at Akola Amraoti,

(b) if so the details of such proposals made so far,

(c) the reasons for not installing a powerful station at Nagpur and setting up broadcasting station at Akola/Amraoti, and

(d) by what time the proposals will materialise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) and (b) The Nagpur station of AIR is already equipped with a 100 KW MW transmitter and there has been no demand for a more powerful transmitter there

However, there have been requests for the setting up of a broadcasting station at Akola/Amraoti.

(c) Nagpur is already a powerful station with a high power transmitter. Akola and Amraoti are within the primary service range of the existing A.I.R. stations in the State.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता

*788. **श्री किरंगी प्रसाद :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों मे किन-किन विद्युत् परियोजनाओ के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता मागी ; और प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कितनी राशि मागी है ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है , और

(ग) उन परियोजनाओ मे कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य के साधनो की गम्भीर स्थिति को ध्यान मे रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1975–76 मे विद्युत् कार्यक्रम के लिए अतिरिक्त निधियां मागी थी । 1975–76 के दौरान अग्रिम योजना सहायता के रूप मे निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई थी :—

(1) मानेरो-भाली 8.75 करोड़ रु० तथा गढ़वाल-ऋषिकेश (8.25 करोड़ जिल्ला जल विद्युत रु० विमोचित परियोजनाओं मे किए गए) तेजी लाने के लिए

(2) 1973–74 में 2.08 करोड़ रु० ओबरा चरण 2 और 3 के सिविल कार्यों पर किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए ।

1976–77 तथा 1977–78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश से विशिष्ट विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई विशेष अनुरोध नही किया गया था ।

(ग) 1975–76 मे जिन परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी गई थी उनको चालू करने का कार्यक्रम नीचे दिया गया है :—

1. ओबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार—चरण = 2 (3×200)

   पहला यूनिट—चालू किया जा चुका है।

   दूसरा यूनिट — 1978–79

   तीसरा यूनिट— 1979-80

2. ओबरा ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र विस्तार—चरण—3

   (2×200) — 1980–81

3. मानेरो भालो चरण–2 (3×30) पहली और दूसरी यूनिट –1981–82

   तीसरी यूनिट — 1982–83

4. गढ़वाल-ऋषिकेश, जिल्ला (4×36) पहली यूनिट — 1980–81

   शेष यूनिटें (3) — 1981–82

Sub-Committee for Mechanisation of Coir Industry

*799. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coir Board appointed a Sub-Committee to enquire into whole episode of mechanisation of coir industry;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) whether the Secretary of Coir Board admitted that he made mistake of registering the unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A sub-committee was appointed by the Coir Board for the limited purpose of enquiring into an isolated case of grant of registration to a mechanised unit.

(b) The sub-committee came to the conclusion that fur ther investigations were necessary to determine whether there was tampering of evidence in the original application. It was also of the opinion that if the original application contained information that the concerned factory would be producing mats, then two officials of the Board had committed serious dereliction of duty.

(c) The statement of the Secretary, Coir Board, indicates that the unit was registered under the belief that the powerlooms would be used only for producing mattings and not mats

Work of Second Mine Cut at Neyveli Project

*800. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Second mine cut at Neyveli Project has commenced;

(b) what is the estimate of the above work; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Preliminary work for opening of second mine cut, which was approved by the Government on 22nd February, 1978, has commenced

(b) Rs 144 47 crores.

(c) July, 1982.

आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन में प्रोड्यूसरों और स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

7320. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 223 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट सभी प्रोड्यूसरों ने प्रोड्यूसरों के रूप में 8 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी कर ली है अथवा सहायक प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में उनके कार्य की अवधि को भी इसमें जोड़ा गया है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न में निर्दिष्ट सभी व्यक्ति 1 जनवरी, 1974 को प्रोड्यूसरों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे थे ,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में उनके नाम शामिल करने के क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) क्या सरकार उन प्रोड्यूसरों के नाम बतायेगी जिन्होंने प्रोड्यूसरों के पद पर आठ वर्ष की अवधि पूरी कर ली है तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवानी) : (क) से (ग). 8 मार्च, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 223 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि :

> "आकाशवाणी में 125 और दूरदर्शन में 31 आकाशवाणी में सहायक प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोड्यूसर की श्रेणी का का एक अप्रैल, 1974 में विलय कर दिया गया था। अतः आकाशवाणी में संबंधित सूचना में ऐसे सहायक प्रोड्यूसर भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने सहायक प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोड्यूसर दोनों के रूप में 8 वर्ष की सम्मिलित सेवा पूरी कर ली है।"

उपरोक्त से यह स्पष्ट है कि आकाशवाणी में संबंधित सूचना में ऐसे प्रोड्यूसर भी शामिल थे जिन्होंने सहायक प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोड्यूसर दोनों के रूप में 8 वर्ष की सम्मिलित सेवा पूरी कर ली है। उसमें यह भी बताया गया था कि सहायक प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोड्यूसर की श्रेणी का 1 अप्रैल, 1974 में विलय कर दिया गया था ।

(घ) उन 50 प्रोड्यूसरों—47 आकाशवाणी में और 3 दूरदर्शन में—जिन्होंने 1 मार्च, 1978 को केवल प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में 8 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है, के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। इन 50 प्रोड्यूसरों में से कोई भी प्रोड्यूसर अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति का नहीं है।

विवरण

जिन प्रोडयूसरों ने 1-3-1978 को 8 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है, उनकी सूची ।

क्रम सं०	प्रोडयूसर और केन्द्र का नाम
1	2
1	श्री वी० आर० रेणु, हैदराबाद
2.	श्री बी० डी० मडगुलकर, पुणे
3	श्री रसिक लाल भोजक, अहमदाबाद
4	श्री रमेश चौधरी, मद्रास
5	कु० अरविन्द दवे, कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (कार्यक्रम)
6.	कु० बुलबुल सरकार, कलकत्ता
7	श्री एन०वी० प्रसाद राव, हैदराबाद
8	श्री बी० दोरेस्वामी, आयनर, बंगलौर
9.	श्री एस० के० रे०, कुर्सियांग
10.	श्रीमती सुनन्दिनी इपे, हैदराबाद
11.	श्री ललित कुमार शास्त्री, अहमदाबाद
12	श्री बी० पी० कौशिक, जलन्धर
13.	श्रीमती विद्या वसिनी देवी, पटना
14.	श्री जी० के० कौल, दिल्ली
15	कु० कौशल्या माथुर, दिल्ली
16.	श्री एच० एम० बेदी, जलन्धर
17.	श्री पी० वी अकिलदम, मद्रास
18.	श्री वसन्त कचाली, बंगलौर
19.	श्री प्राण किशोर, श्रीनगर
20.	श्री पुष्कर चान, श्रीनगर
21.	श्री वी० जी० असाली, अहमदाबाद

22. श्री बी० सी० ओझा, समाचार सेवा प्रभाग
23. श्री रिफत सरोश, दिल्ली
24. श्री एस० एस० मिश्र, जलन्धर
25. श्री विष्णु भारद्वाज, जम्मू
26. श्री एस० शरत, दिल्ली
27. श्री एम० जे० राव, हैदराबाद
28. श्री बोलेस्ती वेंकटेश्वर्लु, विजयवाडा
29. श्री जे० एल० भट्ट, दिल्ली
30. श्री यू० टी० त्रिवेदी, राजकोट
31. श्री रमेश नावकर्णी, बम्बई
32. श्री एस० आर० गोपालन नायर, त्रिवेन्द्रम
33. श्री एम० एम० गोलवलकर, पुणे
34. श्री भुवनेश्वर मिश्र, विविध भारती सेवा
35. श्री बालक राम नागर, दिल्ली
36. श्रीमती सुशीला एस० नायक, धारवाड
37. श्री बाल कुडटरकर, बम्बई
38. श्री मुजद्दीद नियाजी, लखनऊ
39. श्री अनवर खान, विदेश सेवा प्रभाग
40. श्री अरुण समबाह, गोहाटी
41. श्री बी० बी० कुलकर्णी, पुणे
42. श्री पी० राधाकृष्णन, त्रिचूर
43. श्री पी० एन० पर्शुरामन, त्रिचूर
44. श्री आर० एन० अवस्थी, आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय
45. श्री चिन्दो रस्तोगी, इलाहाबाद
46. श्री आर० के० माहेश्वरी, दिल्ली
47. श्री जसदेव सिंह

दूरदर्शन

48. श्रीमती नैना देवी, प्रोड्यूसर सलाहकार
49. श्री स्वदेश कुमार, प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड–2
50. श्री एच० एन० एस० एंडला

Promotion of Employees of J.C.B. Press

7321. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:
SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in accordance with the present recruitment rules of the employees of Reading department of J.C.B. Press providing for cent percent departmental promotion, the Readers Grade II and copyholders working in J.C.B Press are proposed to be appointed/promoted to the posts of Reader Grade I and copyholder in photo litho branch of this department; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In J.C.B. there is a Letter Press and also a Photo-Litho Press. There are Reading Departments in both the Presses. The posts in the Reading Department of both the Presses are those of Readers Grade I. Readers Grade II and Copy Holders. The pay scales of Readers Grade I and Copy Holders in the Letter Press were lower than those in the Photo-Litho Press. The anomaly has now been removed by bringing the pay scales of these officials in the Letter Press to the level of pay scales for them in the Photo-Litho Press with the issue of Government letter on 15-4-1978. Inter-changeability of appointments between the two Presses is not permissible as per the existing Recruitment Rules. Promotion to the post of Reader Grade I in the Photo-Litho Press is from Readers Grade II with three years' service in the grade whereas for promotion to Reader Grade I in the Letter Press there are two sources:— 33.1/3 per cent Readers Grade II (with three years' service in the grade) and 66.2/3 per cent from Technical Clerks (U.D.). Besides, for promotion to Reader Grade I in the Photo-Litho Press all eligible candidates will be required to qualify in the trade test whereas for promotion to Reader Grade I in the Letter Press, there is no such stipulation. The organisational pattern in the Photo-Litho Press and the Letter Press is such that inter-changeability of officials of the various branches, including Reading Branch of the two Presses, is not feasible.

खादी भवन कर्मचारी संघ के साथ समझौता

7322. **श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 को खादी भवन कर्मचारी संघ के साथ कोई समझौता किया है ; और

(ख) कौन-कौन सी मांगें जायज घोषित की गई है।मानी गई है। और उन्हें कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मइती) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी संघ ने खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को एक मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है तथा उन मांगो पर खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग अ र्थ.ग के अध्यक्ष के साथ विचार विमर्श भी किया है । कर्मचारियों की मांगें आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं ।

Charges in Industrialisation

7325. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a series of administrative and other measures necessitating policy changes to effect revolutionary changes in the industrialisation of the country;

(b) whether most of these changes are likely to be effected in the public sector; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government had constituted a Study Group to examine the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and related policies and procedures and to make recommendations for removing impediments if any, to rapid industrial growth. This Study Group had submitted its report to Government. A Statement of the Government's decisions on the recommendations made by the Study Group was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 31-3-1978. Necessary instructions are being issued to all concerned giving effect to the decisions of the Government.

(b) and (c). Government's policy towards public sector has already been clarified in para 21 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977.

Application for Licence for Newsprint Factory, Orissa

7326 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for an industrial licence has been received for setting up a newsprint factory in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what decision Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Hydro Electric Power Projects at Salal

7327. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far under a bilateral discussion between India and Pakistan regarding the dispute of construction of Hydro Electric Power project on the river Chenab at Salal; and

(b) what steps are being taken to resolve the matter as early as possible so as to serve the delay in development?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). An Agreement between the two countries has since been reached.

Price raised by Tyre Manufacturers of Tubes and Tyres

7328. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tyre manufacturers have raised the prices of all types of tyres and tubes recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the price of various types of tyres during the last three years as also at present;

(d) whether the Minister had called a meeting of the tyre manufacturers in March to discuss the problems of tyre industry; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The tyre manufacturers have raised the prices of various categories of automobile tyres and tubes in the last week of March, 1978.

(b) The increase in price is roughly 10 per cent for rayon tyres, 2.5 per cent for nylon tyres and 2.5 per cent for tubes. There is no statutory control on prices of automobile tyres and tubes. Government is however, keeping a watch on the situation.

(c) A statement showing the wolesale prices of automobile tyres for the period from 1st January 1975 to March 1978 is attached.

(d) A meeting with the representatives of tyre industry was held on 14th March 1978 wherein the problems faced by the automobile tyre industry were discussed.

(e) The representatives of the tyre industry pleaded for assistance to make the various tyre units financially viable and made the following suggestions to meet the situation:—

1. (a) Assistance in boosting exports of tyres and tubes;

(b) Assistance in meeting the long term credit requirements for exports;

(c) Improvement in procedures such as the duty drawback scheme;

2. Stimulate the demand for the industry's products principally in respect of truck tyres by assisting the Road Transport Industry to expand.

3. Institute a deferred system of the actual time of payment of excise duty on tyres/tubes by at least sixty days from their movement from the factory.

These issues are under examination

Statement

Name of the commodity and specification	Unit	1-1-75 to 7 3-75	8-3-75 to 5-3-76	6-3-76/ 11-3-76 to 6-8-76	7-8-76/ 14-8-76 to 14 12-76	15-12-76 to 4-2-77	5-3-77 to 31-10-77	12-11-77 to 22-12-77	23-12-77 to 10-3-78	11-3-78/ to 18-3-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TYRES										
Car Tyres							TYRES CAR TYRES			
1 Fort Covers 6 70-15-6 'plv Black rating	One	272 80	266 60	266 80	266 60	266 €o	266 €o	2€6 €(	2€€ €(	18-3-78 271 33
2 5 90-15	One	199 95	195 30	195 30	195 30	195 30	195 30	207 70	195 30	219 27
3 5 20-14	One	172 05	168 95	168 95	168 95	168 95	168 95	181 35	168 95	171 95
4 5.60-13 C-49	One	189 10	186 00	186 00	186 00	186 00	186 00	186 00	186 00	189 90
GIANT TYRES										
5 Giant cover 8.20-25-12 Plv rating HWIo5/12/PLY	One	976 50	1049 35	1049 35	1049 35	1-1-77 1018 35	1018 35	1018 35	1018 35	1018·35
6 Giant cover 9 00-20-12 Ply rating HW 113/HW 105 . . .	One	1122 20	1205 90	1205 90	1205 00	1205 90	1205 €o	12€) €(	1205 90	1246·23
MOTOR CYCLE/SCOOTER TYRES										
7 Universal Motor cycle cover 325-19/4 ply	One	92 50	97 50	97 50	97 50	97 50	97 50	97 50	97 50	98 48
8 Scooter cover 3 50-10.4 .	One	67 50	66 25	€6 25	66 25	66 25	66 25	€6 25	€6 25	66 91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TRACTOR TYRES									
9	Tractor cover 12.4-28 (11-28) GG 4 Ply	771 25	828 75	828 75	828 75	828 75	828 75	828 75	828 75	11-3-78 857·04
10	Tractor cover 12-4-36 (11-36) S916 Ply	972 50	1045 00	1045 00	1045 00	1045 00	1045 00	1045 co	1045 00	1055·45
	OFF THExHIGHWAY TYRES									
11	Off the Highway 12.00-24/25 16 Ply	2648 95	2780 70	2780 70	2780 70	2780 70	2780 70	2780 70	2780 70	2830 04
12	-do- 18 00-24/25 12 Ply . .	6691 35	7026 15	7026 15	7026 15	7026 15	7026 15	7026 15	7026 15	7150 81
	CYCLE TYRES									
13	Cycle cover 28-1-1/2 W O Goldseal	10 58	11 53	11 53	11 53	11 53	11 53	11·53	11 53	11·53

Clearance of Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

7329. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has not so far cleared the Hiran and Kabutari medium irrigation projects in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the delay;

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved in these two projects;

(d) to what extent the Centre will help the State Government in completing these two projects; and

(e) to what extent these projects will benefit the people?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Planning Commission has already cleared the Hiran (Stage II) and Kabutari Medium Irrigation Projects in Gujarat on 16-3-1978.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated cost of these projects is as under:—

(i) Hiran Project Rs. 448.37 lakhs

(ii) Kabutari Irrigation Project Rs. 113.55 lakhs

(d) Central assistance is given for the State Plan as a whole and not for different schemes/projects. The Centre may also assist the projects through the Department of Irrigation/Central Water Commission in regard to technical matters on request from the State Authorities.

(e) The Hiran (Stage II) Irrigation Project commands a culturable area of 9510 hectares in Junagadh District and would provide irrigation supplies annually to 7151 hectares comprising Kharif, rabi and two-seasonal crops.

The Kabutari Irrigation Project commands a culturable area of 1818 hectares in Panch Mahals District and would provide irrigation supplies annually to 1753 hectares comprising kharif, rabi, two-seasonal crops.

Training of Sub-Inspectors of Police in Delhi

7330. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after direct selection as Sub-Inspector of Police in Delhi Police, these new recruited officers are given police training in Delhi;

(b) whether any criteria has been laid down for the training of Police officers for Delhi Police when this organisation was set up and if so, whether any changes were made later on and if so, when; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the persons who are promoted as S.I. by Seniority/Examination from among junior staff, are being sent for training at Phillaur (Punjab)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criteria for training of police personnel of various ranks in the Delhi Police is contained in (Chapter XIX of) the Punjab Police Rules 1934 as extended to the Union territory of Delhi. Subsequently modifications were made on the basis of Khosla Commission's recommendations. The Punjab Police Rules 19.25 (2), (3) and (4) concerning the training of upper sub-ordinates was amended on 7.6.69. Recently, on 6.4.1978 Punjab Police

Rules 13.7 concerning promotion tests to the ranks of Head Constables was also amended.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shifting the Raniganj Group of Refractories to Steel and Mines

7331. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industry Ministry has received a recommendation from Government of West Bengal to shift the Raniganj group of Refractories to Steel Ministry as its captive Industry;

(b) whether the recommendation has been accepted by the Industry Ministry and agreed by the Steel Ministry; and

(c) if so how long it will take to formalise the shift of the above industry in the Steel Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration and it is expected a decision will be taken soon.

Appointment to Cameramen for Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar

7332. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether interview for the post of Cameramen Grade II for Srinagar. Doordarshan Kendra were held on 25th April, 1977 and selection made of eight candidates for posting against nine vacancies, but till now no appointment is given to any selected candidate;

(b) whether till now Casual Cameramen are being engaged against the vacancies while selected candidates are still waiting for appointment;

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving appointment to selected candidates and engaging casual cameramen against vacancies; and

(d) the full details in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Interviews for the post of Cameramen Grade II for Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar were held on 25th April, 1977 and the Selection Committee recommended the names of eight candidates for appointment, Subsequently, on receipt of certain complaints against the selection made, the matter was investigated. It has now been decided that this selection should be quashed and fresh selection made by a new Selection Committee. Meanwhile, in order to carry on the work of the Doordarshan Kendra, cameramen are being engaged on a casual basis.

Profit by S.C., in 1973-74 to 1976-77 and loss in 1977-78

7333. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the net profit earned and turn over made, each year, by Shipping Corporation of India during 1973-74 to 1976-77;

(b) whether the Corporation is likely to suffer loss to the extent of Rs. 20 crores during 1977-78, if so, the reasons therefor and the turn over made during this year;

(c) the reasons for decline in profit each year and continuous losses thereafter; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a)

(Rs. in crores)

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Turnover (Gross Earnings) . . .	125·55	194·80	218·08	262·78
Net Profit	13·91	33·01	9·73	3·65

(b) Since the accounts for 1977-78 have not yet been finalised and audited, the extent of loss and the turn over are not yet known.

(c) The main reason for the decline in profit and anticipated loss is the acute depression in the freight rates world over. In addition, the SCI has been entrusted with promotional services and passenger services for Andaman and Lakshadweep.

(d) All possible measures are being taken to control costs and to monitor operations to improve the operational efficiency of the vessels. Steps are also being taken to reduce administrative/management expenses to the extent possible.

Proposal to Annex Land of Aizwal and Lunglei Districts by Mizoram

7334. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Mizoram Government propose to annex vast areas of land of Aizwal and Lunglei districts comprising five villages—Lal Sawral, Sesawm, Hmun, Pukzing inhabited by Mizos to Chakma district causing tense situation over the disputed areas;

(b) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and issue immediate instruction to the State Government not to implement the proposal since any dispute over land is a matter to be decided entirely by the respective village councils; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

मंत्री को प्राप्त पत्रों की संख्या

7335. **श्री बयाराम शाक्य** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जून, 1977 से 31 जनवरी 1978 की अवधि के दौरान मंत्री महोदय को संसद सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उन्हें कितने पत्रों के उत्तर दिये गये और कितने पत्र ऐसे हैं जिनके उत्तर नहीं दिये गये ; और

(ख) भविष्य में सभी संसद सदस्यों को शीघ्र उत्तर देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

प्राप्त पत्रों की संख्या	2929
प्रेषित उत्तरों की संख्या	2261

शेष 668 पत्रों में से 44 पत्र संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिये गये थे तथा 116 पत्र ऐसे मामलों से संबंधित थे जिन में उत्तर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। 508 लम्बित पत्र राज्य सरकारों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार/जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है तथा उनका यथाशीघ्र निपटान कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों पर तत्परता के कार्रवाई की जाये तथा उनको उत्तर दिए जाएं, पर्याप्त अनुदेश पहले ही विद्यमान हैं। किन्तु इस विचार से कि अधिकारी ऐसे पत्रों का निपटान करने के लिए कड़ी निगरानी रखें इन अनुदेशों की पुनरावृत्ति की गई है।

Promotion for the Assistant Examiners in the MI Directorate

7336 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply to the Unstarred Question No 2067 dated the 29th June, 1977 and state:

(a) as to what steps have so far been taken to remove stagnation and create better avenues of promotion for the Assistant Examiners and Examiners working in the MI Directorate of Army Headquarters so far,

(b) the number of assistant examiners working in that directorate who have been promoted or given better jobs as a result thereof; and

(c) if reply to (a) be in the negative, reasons for delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The recruitment rules for the post of Examiner in MI Dte have been revised recently to provide that the post will be filled 100 per cent by promotion from Assistant Examiners having proficiency in the language concerned. The rules already provided for the posts of Supervisory Examiners to be filled 100 per cent by promotion from Examiners.

(b) Previously the post of Examiner was to be filled 75 per cent by direct recruitment and 25 per cent by promotion from Assistant Examiner. During the last 10 years, 6 Assistant Examiners were promoted as Examiners against the Departmental quota of 25 per cent. Two posts of Supervisory Examiners have been filled by promotion from the post of Examiners during the same period.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में कागज के संयंत्रों की स्थापना

7337. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में कागज के संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के वन साधनों का उपयोग करने के लिए 1,20,000 टन की क्षमता वाली एक कागज परियोजना स्थापित करने की वांछनीयता भारत सरकार को बताई है। किन्तु न तो कोई विस्तृत प्रस्ताव ही प्राप्त हुआ है और न आशय पत्र के लिए कोई आवेदन ही दिया गया है ।

फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण (विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध) की सहायता से लकड़ी परिष्करण उद्योग पर आधारित बस्तर जिले के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन करवा रही है ।

Sale of Arms and Ammunitions

7338. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question

No. 1148 dated the 1st March, 1978 regarding sale of arms and ammunitions to various firms and state:

(a) why the enquiry could not be completed despite passage of more than five years and who are the authorities concerned for neglecting the completion of enquiry so long;

(b) what further action is being contemplated to see the completion of the same within quickest possible time and to bring the culprits to book;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the detection was not made in the normal course of duties performed by Accounts Staff during 1973 when the first incident occurred as early as in 1970; and

(d) who was the person who detected all these cases during 1973 and the desirability of giving rewards to persons concerned for their extra-ordinary capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The investigation is being conducted by Senior Superintendent of Police, Jullundur who has been periodically reminded in this regard. It is further being taken up with Ministry of Home Affairs to get the investigation expedited.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. As stated in reply to Question No. 1148 dated 1.3.1978, the cases came to light during normal course of duties performed by Accounts Staff of Controller of Defence Accounts and there is hardly any case for any reward being given to any official.

Complaints regarding D.T.C. Service from Residents of Paschimpuri

7339. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC authorities have received any complaints written or verbal from the residents of Paschimpuri, New Delhi, a DDA colony on Rohtak Road, against inadequate and irregular DTC service;

(b) whether an assurance was also given by the DTC authorities to the residents' representatives on the 7th February, 1978 to divert the present bus route by shortest possible route to enable them to reach the Kendriya Terminal first or in its absence to provide 3/4 buses, as heretofore, for morning/evening to clear the Central terminal rush and vice versa; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation assured the representatives of the colony that the suggestion made by them would be examined.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken by the Corporation to provide regular and punctual bus services to and from Paschimpuri. Possibilities of reducing the length of route between Paschimpuri and Central Sectt are also being examined by the Corporation.

Super Thermal Plant in Western Region

7340. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super thermal plant to meet the power needs of the States in the western region has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the location where it will be set up; and

(c) what will be the Maharashtra's share of power from there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government approval has been accorded for setting up of a pit head Thermal Power Station in the Central sector at Korba in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh with a first stage installation of 1100 MW. The station will be developed as a regional station for augmenting power availability in the Constituent states/ Union Territories including Maharashtra in the Western Region. Maharashtra is to receive 319 MW of power from the first stage of 1100 MW.

Polyster Yarn Industry

7342. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) the total production of polyster yarn and number of mills manufacturing polyster fibre yarn textiles and their location:

(b) the projection of development of this industry in the coming five years;

(c) whether Government have to issue licence and or permission for establishment of polyster unit, if so, how many such licences have been issued during the last five years and to whom and how many of them have established the factories;

(d) whether any special concession is being given for the establishment of these polyster units in backward States; if so, what are they; and

(e) whether anybody has applied for the location of this industry in Bihar and Orissa and if so, who are they and whether any licence has been issued and if not, when licences will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Integrated policy for textiles is under formulation. The projection of development of man-made fibres/ yarns for the next five years will be a part of the integrated policy.

(c) Yes, Sir. No industrial licence has been issued for manufacture of polyster fibre during last five years. Letters of intent have, however, been issued for expansion of existing units and installation of new units as below:—

Name of unit	From (capacity tonnes/yrs.)	To
1. M/s, Chemicals & Fibres India Ltd.	6,100	10,000
2. M/s. Calico Chemicals & Plastics and Fibres Limited . .	6,100	₹ 12,200
3. M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd.	6,100	12,200
4. M/s. J.K. Synthetics Limited	900	6,000
5. M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. .	..	6,000
6. M/s. Bongaigaon Refinery Ltd.	..	20,000

None of the above additional capacities has yet materialised.

(d) No special concession except those given under IDR Act are available for establishment of polyster fibre units in backward areas.

(e) Only one party, namely, M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation Limited had applied for establishing an unit for the manufacture of polyster fibre in the State of Bihar. The application has been rejected because Government has yet to formulate the policy for development of this industry. No application for manufacture in Orissa has been received.

Statement

Following 94 mills in the country produced polyster fibre/yarn and textile.

State		No. of Mills	Production of blended yarn with Polyster (in 000 kgs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh		1	14
2. Gujarat	(1) Ahmedabad	9	192
	(2) Rest of Gujarat	12	188
3. Haryana		4	151
4. Karnataka		3	16
5. Kerala		1	67
6. Madhya Pradesh		3	385
7. Maharashtra	(a) Bombay	21	495
	(b) Rest of Maharashtra	5	252
8. Punjab		4	79
9. Rajasthan		7	444
10. Tamil Nadu	(a) Coimbatore	8	66
	(b) Rest of Tamil Nadu	8	188
11. Uttar Pradesh	(a) Kanpur	1	25
	(b) Rest of U.P.	2	103
12. West Bengal		4	111
13. Delhi		3	3

For the calendar year 1977 the production of all types of blended yarn was of the order of 188 million kgs. Of these 42 million kg. represented the production of blended yarn where polyster is blended either with cotton or viscose.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

7343. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम** : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके विभाग में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें जिन सदस्यों को राजभाषा विभाग की सिफारिशों पर मनोनीत किया गया है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है ।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को राज्यों द्वारा सौंपे गये मामले

7344. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरों को गत तीन वर्षों में जांच के लिए, राज्य-वार, कितने मामले भेजे गए ,

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों मे दोष सिद्ध हुए ; और

(ग) कितने मामलों में जांच पूरी नही की गई और जांच को निलम्बित करने के कारण क्या हैं और जांच निलम्बन के आदेश देने वाले अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र डी० काटिया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम का असन्तोषजनक कार्यकरण

7345. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमेन्ट निगम का कार्यकरण सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और सीमेंट के कृत्रिम अभाव का यही कारण है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय नौवहन निगम की तरह किसी सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता को सीमेन्ट निगम का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया जायेगा, जिससे इसमें अधिक कार्य कुशलता लाई जा सके ; और

(ग) क्या सीमेन्ट निगम के वर्तमान वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के स्थान पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सक्षम अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में ऊंचे पदों की नियुक्तियां पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइसेज सेलेक्शन बोर्ड की परिवीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आती है तथा ये सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो द्वारा जारी तद्विषयक अनुदेशों से अधिशासित होती है ।

Use of Brand Name of Razor Blade by a Multinational Firm

7346. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow a razor blade multinational firm to continue the use of brand name the permission for which expired in February; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No multinational firm has been licensed to manufacture safety razor blades in India. However, if the reference is to M/s. Sharpedge Limited, who are inter-connected with M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., a multinational firm, it may be stated that the company have applied under the provisions of Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation for the continued use of the Trade Mark 'Erasmic' beyond February, 1978. The matter is still under their consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

Shortage of Power in Tripura

7347. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual estimated requirement of power in Tripura for (i) Industrial, and (ii) Agricultural use and the extent of availability for these purposes and what is the shortfall for each of these sectors;

(b) whether the scarcity of power in the State is causing great hurdles in the way of industrialisation of the State; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to augment the power supply in the State and whether any new thermal or other power station is proposed to be set up therein?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN). (a) and (b). The total requirement of power in Tripura during the year 1978-79 is estimated to be about 31 million units. The requirements of industries and agricultural use are expected to be about 17 per cent and 8 per cent of the total requirement, respectively. The total availability of energy during the year 1978-79 is estimated to be about 27 million units.

In accordance with the guidelines for rationing of electricity issued by the Department of Power, power supply for agricultural consumption is given first priority. There may however be some marginal shortage for industrial use, if it is not possible to meet this demand with the assistance from Assam. Although shortage of power does affect industrialisation of a State, however, there are other factors such as suitable infrastructure, enterpreneur skill, availability of finance, raw materials etc., required for industrialisation.

(c) To meet the growing demand of power, the following schemes are either under execution or are proposed:

1. The Tripura authorities had made a proposal for augmentation of the storage capacity of the Gumti reservoir to increase the firm energy benefits from the Gumti H.E. Project from 38 million units to 44 million units per year in addition to some secondary energy generation. This proposal is under active consideration of Government.

2. The Tripura authorities have also sent to the Central Electricity Authority (for techno-economic appraisal) a proposal for the installation of a third unit of 5 MW at the Gumti H.E. Project. There would be no energy contribution from this third unit which is proposed as a standby.

3. An earlier proposal for installating a 1×10 MW Gas Turbine Power Plant has been technically examined and the State authorities advised to re-submit the scheme after obtaining confirmation in respect of availability of gas from the concerned authorities.

4. Investigations on some Micro-Hydel Scheme are being carried out.

India's Export Cargo

7348. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2009 on 8th March, 1978 and state:

(a) the present share of India's export Cargo moving to Ports by road as compared to the share of 51.1 per cent in 1971;

(b) how many national permits have been issued so far to facilitate long distance goods traffic by road; and

(c) what was the share of India's export cargo moving to ports by road at the end of the First and Third Five Year Plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (c). The information is not available since the relevant statistics are not maintained.

(b) About 6700 national permits have been granted so far against the total of 8150 such permits specified for the various States and Union Territories.

Konkan Passenger Service

7349. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group was set up by the Ministry in August, 1976 to examine in detail the economics of Konkan Passenger service;

(b) the names of persons included in Study Group and their qualifications;

(c) whether the Study Group visited any places and travelled by the ships operated by Mogul Lines of Konkan Passenger service; and

(d) all suggestions made by the Study Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Shri S. S. Gill, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(2) Shri P. V. Nayak, Secretary, Home and Transport, Govt. of Maharashtra.

(3) Shri V. V. Mongia, Secretary, Labour and Industries, Goa Administration.

(4) Shri J. G. Saggi, Managing Director, Mogul Lines Ltd.

(c) The Study Group visited Bombay for meetings but could not travel by the ships as the Konkan Passenger Service was not operating at that time due to monsoons.

(d) The Study Group made recommendations relating to rationalisation of fare structure, reduction in the deck class fare, introduction of concessional fares for group bookings of students, enhancement of free luggage allowance and tighter checking of ticketless travel. They also recommended that the service should commence on 1st October every year and run on 6 days in a week restricting the number of calls to 4 (Jaigad/Ratnagiri, Musakazi/Jaitapur, Vijaydurg, Devgad), that the vessels would be insured and the scope for carrying cars and other goods from Bombay to Panaji and bonded goods from Panaji to Bombay should be explored.

Class-wise Persons working in Undertakings

7350. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in each of following Undertakings functioning under his Ministry: 1. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., 2. Hindustan Cables Ltd., 3. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., 4. Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd. 5. Hindustan Salts Ltd., 6. Instrumentation Ltd., 7. Jute Corporation of India Ltd., 8. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., 9. National Textile Corporation Ltd., 10. Nagaland Paper & Pulp Mills Ltd., 11. National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. 12. National Instruments Ltd., 13. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd., 14. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., 15. Sambhar Salts Ltd., 16. Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in each class and each undertaking separately,

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The Government of India's orders on the subject, are being followed by the public sector undertakings. Despite their best efforts in many cases, the public sector undertakings have not been able to give adequate representation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, particularly at higher levels. This is reported to be mainly because of the fact that candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes having the requisite qualifications for appointment to posts at higher levels, are not unfortunately available in adequate numbers. The Chiefs of the public sector undertakings have been requested to make special efforts to improve the position.

Statements

SC/ST employees class-wise in the Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Industrial Development as on 31-12-1975

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Class I Categorised as Group A			Class II Categorised as Group B			Class III Categorised Group C			Class IV Categorised as Group D		
		Total Employees	SC	ST	Total Employees	SC	ST	Total Employees	SC	ST	Total Employees	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	23	—	—	23	1	—	573	23	2	74	17	1
2	Hindustan Cables Limited . .	122	1	—	10	—	—	2138	134	35	1910	469	925
3	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	177	4	—	27	1	—	340	24	—	163	51	—
4	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	168	7	1	161	7	—	1968	354	21	184	67	4
5	Hindustan Salts Limited. . .	15	—	—	9	—	—	103	9	4	145	20	9
6	Instrumentation Limited. . .	348	21	—	67	2	—	1586	146	—	459	111	—
7	Jute Corporation of India Ltd. .	71	2	—	82	4	—	691	117	7	135	34	3
8	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	15	—	—	22	—	—	479	20	—	618	198	—
9	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	73	2	—	107	6	2	882	69	2	608	58	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Nagaland Paper & Pulp Mills Ltd.	53	6	—	11	5	—	183	78	—	121	73	—
11	National Industrial Development Corporation	117	8	4	131	10	2	129	23	2	26	11	1
12	National Instruments Ltd. .	43	2	—	45	2	—	349	32	1	1012	167	18
13	National Newsprint & Paper Mills	24	—	—	193	—	—	660	34	11	1518	315	87
14	National Small Industries Corporation .	151	5	—	120	4	—	1228	92	7	563	134	10
15	Sambhar Salts Ltd. . .	8	1	—	7	—	—	105	8	—	108	30	—
16	Tannery & Footwear Corporation Ltd. .	29	—	—	44	1	—	326	32	—	2639	1255	—

Subsidisation of cost of Road Transport in Assam

7351. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam has requested the Centre for sanctioning a Scheme for development of a good system of roadways and subsidisation of the cost of road transport; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a copy of this proposal on the Table alongwith action proposed to be taken in this regard so as to ensure that the Industries in the State do not suffer due to their disadvantageous location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No such scheme has been received by this Ministry from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Demonstration by Akalis near Parliament House

7352. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demonstration held by the Akalis on the 22nd March, 1978 near Parliament House leading to police teargassing the procession;

(b) what were their demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) About 350/400 Sikhs from Punjab including some students and Harijans, after holding a meeting at Gurdwara Bangla Sahib on 22.3.1978, started in a procession. On reaching Patel Chowk the processionists diverted from the prescribed route and tried to break through the police cordon in a bid to proceed to Parliament House. Since prohibitory orders u/s 144 Cr. P.C. were in force, the police had to use tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. 182 persons were arrested u/s 188 IPC.

(b) and (c). The demands include transfer of Chandigarh and other contiguous Punjabi speaking areas in the States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to Punjab and certain allied issues. Since all these issues are inter-state in character, the Government consider that a satisfactory solution should emerge with the willing cooperation of and consensus among the State Governments concerned.

Shortages in Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

7353. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of shortages found at the quarterly physical verification in each quarter during the last three

years against each incharge of stores run by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) the steps taken to recover the amount of shortages;

(c) the total amount of shortages to be recovered as on 31st March, 1978; and

(d) what other action has been taken against the persons for the shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2136/78].

(b) Recoveries are being made from the pay of the concerned persons at the rate of not more than 25 per cent of their pay.

(c) An amount of Rs. 7,162.00 remains to be recovered out of the shortages mentioned in the statement at (a) above.

(d) Disciplinary action as provided in the rules has also been taken against the habitual defaulters.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए बिहार राज्य को नियतन

7354. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिये बिहार को, अन्य राज्यों को नियत की गयी धनराशियों की तुलना में कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार बिहार और जनजाति उप-योजनाओ वाले अन्य राज्यों मे अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या और 1978–79 के दौरान जनजाति उप-योजनाओं के बारे में आवंटित विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि का विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	अनुसूचित जनजातियो की जनसख्या	1978–79 के दौरान आवटित विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि ।
1	2	3
	(आंकड़े लाख में)	(रु० लाख में)
बिहार	49.33	975.00
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	16.58	253.00
आसाम	16.07	325.00
गुजरात	37.34	596.00

1	2	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.42	130.00
कर्नाटक	2.31	24.00
केरल	2.69	18.00
मध्य प्रदेश	83.87	1826.00
महाराष्ट्र	29.54	397.00
मणिपुर	3.34	177.00
उड़ीसा	50.72	960.00
राजस्थान	31.26	327.00
तामिलनाडु	3.12	49.00
त्रिपुरा	4.51	105.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.99	17.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	25.83	263.00
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह . .	0.18	36.00
गोवा, दमन व दीव	0.08	22.00
जोड़ . .		6500.00
रिजर्व . .		500.00
कुल जोड़ . .		7000.00

Disparity in the Pay Scales of Major and Lt. Col.

7355. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity of Rs. 150/- between the pays of a Major and Lt. Col. on the basis of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Major is not entitled to any increment of pay from the 15th to 24th year of service;

(c) what is the position with regard to review of the transitional table under consideration for the last four years;

(d) when the nationalised agencies like the LIC and Banks have increased the pay scale of their staff in pursuance of the Third Pay Commission, the reasons for not making it applicable in respect of pay scale of officers in the Military; and

(e) whether there is any other service than Military where the recommendation of the Pay Commission have not been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There is a recognised differential between the pay scales of a Major and Lt. Col. and this has been maintained in implementing the recommendations of

the Third Pay Commission. The difference between the maximum of the scale of a Major and that of a Lt. Col. is Rs. 150/- p.m.

(b) The pay scale of a Major starts at Rs. 1450/- pm in the 10th year of service and reaches the maximum of Rs 1800/- pm in the 15th year of service. In cases in which an officer is superseded and fails to get any promotion, he continues to remain on the maximum pay of the scale till his retirement from service.

(c) The transitional tables were due for review in 1977 only. These are under examination. Pending completion of the review, annual increments in continuation of the transitional tables have been authorised with effect from 1.1.1978 to mitigate hardship.

(d) The pay scales of the employees of Banks and the LIC were not included in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission. They are governed by separate Agreements.

(e) It is not correct to state or imply that the recommendations of the Pay Commission for the Armed Forces have not been accepted by Government. In fact, the recommendations of the Pay Commission were not only accepted but also improved upon in certain respects, for example, in the case of pay-scales of Captain, Major and Lt. Cols.

Inquiry against Senior Civil Servants

7356. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI inquiry is at present going on against one or more senior civil servants in his Ministry as well as in other Ministries of the Government of India;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the Ministers concerned of the respective Ministries whose senior officials' conduct is so investigated into by CBI are officially and invariably kept informed;

(d) if so, how and when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The CBI is presently conducting inquiries/investigations in 17 cases involving 14 senior civil servants of the rank of and above Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the various Ministries. The allegation under investigation against these officers relate to causing undue pecuniary advantage to certain firms and wrongful loss to Government by abuse of official position/conspiracy in the matter of award of contracts for consultancy services, hiring of trucks, fabrication of bus bodies, purchase and installation of equipments, etc, possession of assets disproportionate of their known sources of income, misuse of official position for personal gains, misuse of Government vehicles and personnel, raising funds by sale of tickets and securing advertisements for souvenirs, etc.

(c) and (d). The CBI takes into confidence the Head of the Department or office concerned before taking up an inquiry against an officer, or as soon after starting the inquiry, as may be possible, according to circumstances of each case. The CBI also sends a copy of the Registration Report/First Information Report to the Head of the Department/Administrative Ministry concerned as soon as a case is taken up for investigation.

(e) Does not arise.

महिलाओं के लिए सामाजिक अधिकार और बराबरी का दर्जा

7357. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार महिलाओं को सामाजिक अधिकार और बराबरी का दर्जा दिलाने के अपने वायदे को पूरा करने के लिये वचनबद्ध है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करने वाले व्यक्तियों को संरक्षण और सहायता देने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के बीच समानता लाने की जैसी संविधान में गारन्टी दी गई है, सरकार उस नीति के प्रति कृत संकल्प है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करते हैं सहायता देने का कई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र के विचाराधीन नहीं है । ऐसे मामलों में वर्तमान कानून पर्याप्त संरक्षण प्रदान करते हैं ।

Victimisation by C.S.I.O., Chandigarh

7358. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that all the memorialists who submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister against Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) Chandigarh authorities have been victimised by the Director, CSIO by way of charge-sheet, termination, transfers and other discriminations;

(b) whether some of the charges levelled in the memorandum have been found correct; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the persons found guilty of irregularities and mal-practices and whether the victimisation of the memorialists have been vacated?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government are aware of the allegations of victimisation in respect of the memorialists.

(b) Nothing substantial has been found except for a few technical irregularities in the matter of appointment at junior levels and in the arrangements of the CSIO canteen and welfare club.

(c) Remedial measures have been taken in regard to these irregularities. There is however no case of victimisation as such.

Material used in Atomic Reactor

7359. SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of meterial or metal used in atomic reactor and the name of the material which is available in the country and annual expenditure incurred on the material which is imported; and

(b) whether any practical research has been conducted with the help of these atomic reactors so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In the Tarapur-type reactors, enriched uranium

oxide is used as fuel. The approximate annual expenditure on the import of enriched uranium oxide is Rs. 5.5 crores.

The other Candu-type reactors use natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator.

(b) Production of radio-isotopes required in agriculture, medicine and industry and research in development of new materials, reactor physics, water chemistry, radiation protection etc. are carried out in the reactors

Grant of unmeritted remission in rent to M/s. Indian Metropolitan Trading Company

7360. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that without the *concurrence of* the F.A. & C.A.O of Calcutta Port Trust a proposal for granting an unmeritted remission in rent to M/s. Indian Metropolitan Trading Company was pushed through the Trustees meeting in consequence of a clandestine deal, in which the importers, CPT officials and the Customs officials were involved as will be evident from the different Rent Exemption Certificates issued on the same account by the Customs,

(b) is it a fact that the Two-man Committee in its report in June 1976 page 74 para 6.15 recommended that the whole system of granting exemption on Customs' certificates be reviewed so that there was no loss in rent by allowing unmeritted benefits to the importers; and

(c) how could Secretary, CPT allow this proposal to be included in the Trustees' meeting without F.A. & C.A.O.'s concurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Indian Metropolitan Trading Company represented for waiver of rent charges on a consignment of palm oil. Comments of the F.A. & C.A.O. had been obtained in this case and he had stated that his office did not find any justification to waive charges in respect of cargo which was not detained by the Customs Authorities. No objection was, however, raised by the F.A. & C.A.O. in respect of the period and the quantity which was covered by Wharf Rent Exemption Certificate. In the present case, party had appealed for full waiver and the case was accordingly placed before the Board of Trustees for decision. There was no clandestine deal involving importers, Calcuta Port Trust officials and Customs officials.

As far as Calcutta Port Trust is aware only one Certificate No. TM 591-1/771 Sl. No. 486 of 23.8.77 was issued by the Additional Collector of Customs. The certificate covered 263 packages which were detained by Customs out of 1047 packages comprising the consignment. The period covered was 98 days under two different heads viz. 18 days for chemical test for assessment of duty and 80 days for compliance with Import Trade Control formalities. There, however, appears to be some difference in the party's copy and Port's copy of certificate in that certain words "including chemical test" scored out in one have not been scored out in the other. However, the difference between the original and the copy of the Wharf Rent Exemption Certificate did not make any material difference to the case since the period shown in the original and in the copy was the same and the concession admissible for compliance with the Import Trade Control formalities is the same irrespective of whether compliance with Import Trade Control formalities includes chemical test or not.

(b) Yes, Sir. For this purpose the Calcutta Port Trust has been in dia-

logue with the Collector of Customs who has clarified that in the cases of long detentions delays in clearance of goods attributable to the party's account are not included while computing the number of days for issue of Wharf Rent Exemption Certificates. The Board of Trustees has decided to review the present provisions in their Scale of Rates after ascertaining the practice in other Ports regarding rent concession on the basis of Customs' Certificate.

(c) Approval of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is taken for inclusion of proposals for the Board meetings. In the present case the proposal was approved by the Deputy Chairman for placing before the Board.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली को हुआ लाभ और बिक्री की राशि

7361. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली ने 1977–78 में कुल कितने रुपया का माल बेचा ;

(ख) उससे कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ग) क्या उस लाभ मे से अधिकांश भाग को समाज कल्याण अधिकारियों पर खर्च किया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्यों ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शारदा मुखर्जी) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977–78 में 2,97,98,000 रु० की बिक्री अनुमानित है ।

(ख) चूंकि अभी तुलनपत्र तैयार नहीं हुआ है अतः यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि कितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Setting up of Cement Factory Based on Lime Stone in M.P.

7362. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter about the industrialization of Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh had been written on the 8th April, to the then Minister and described Rewa District as an industrially backward District;

(b) whether the Industrial Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh has emphasized the necessity of setting up a cement factory; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government would set up the said factory in Rewa District keeping in view the backwardness of that District and the availability of the resources there in pursuance of their industrial policy and if so, when an announcement to that effect will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No letter about the industrialisation of Rewa district of M.P. State said to have been written on the 8th April is readily available. However, Rewa district in the State of Madhya Pradesh has already been recognised as a backward district for purposes of concessional finance. Two blocks of Rewa viz. Rewa and Raipur (Garh) have also been identified for purposes of the scheme of Central Investment Subsidy. No proposal for setting up of a cement factory in the Rewa dis-

trict of the State has been received from the Industrial Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

कांकरोली, राजस्थान में जे० के० टायर कम्पनी स्थापित करने के लिए मुआवजा न दिया जाना

7363. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर जिले (राजस्थान) में कांकरोली स्थान पर जे० के० टायर एण्ड ट्यूब फैक्टरी की स्थापना के उद्देश्य से जिन लोगों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था उन्हें उचित मुआवजा नहीं अदा किया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप लोगों में भारी रोष है ;

(ख) क्या जिन लोगों की भूमि अधिगृहीत की गई है उनमें से कुछ को इस फैक्टरी में रोजगार देने का प्रस्ताव था परन्तु वह प्रस्ताव भी अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मल्होत्रा) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Representation against Director, CSIO, Chandigarh

7364. SHRI LAHANU SHIDAVAKOM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many senior Scientists including some Heads of the Divisions, members of the Executive Committee and Project Coordinators of CSIO, Chandigarh (a CSIR LAB) made a representation to the CSIR prior to emergency, alleging authoritarian attitude of the Director, CSIO and complaining against the lack of working facilities and interference in scientific work;

(b) how many of them quitted the Organisation during the emergency and what were the reasons for their quitting; whether their representations are still pending with the CSIR; and

(c) whether any of them has left the country in protest and has demanded a thorough investigations in the working and affairs of the organisation; if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 7 Scientists of the Institute had made representation to the Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research regarding working facilities and conditions at CSIO, Chandigarh.

(b) Out of these, 4 left CSIO, Chandigarh for better prospects. None of the representation is pending with C.S.I.R.

(c) No, Sir. However only one Scientist had gone abroad without obtaining permission of the CSIO/CSIR authorities. This Scientist had earlier gone abroad under an exchange programme and inspite of repeated directives did not execute the bond as required under the rules. The then Vice-President, CSIR after due consideration of his case ordered termination of his services by giving six months notice.

Conveyance allowance to Civilian Employees

7365. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian employees are given personal conveyance allowances for cars, scooters; and

(b) if so, whether the defence personnel have not been allowed this facility although their requirements of performing the duties are much more in comparison to civilian employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

The orders provide for payment of conveyance allowance to those individuals who are required to travel extensively on duty at or within a short distance of their Headquarters and own a motor car or a scooter.

(b) The orders are applicable to both Service officers and civilians paid from Defence Services Estimates, serving in peace areas and also to those personnel serving in operational areas to whom field service concessions are not applicable.

Defence Aircraft Services Planes used by P. M.

7366. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times during last six months period the Defence aircraft services planes were used by the Prime Minister; and

(b) whether most of these trips were made in the pre-election period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister used the Defence aircraft for 28 trips in the last six months. Details are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Name of Minister	Details of the Journey		
	S.No.	Date	Place of Visit
Shri Morarji Desai, Prime Minister	1	15-10-77 to 19-10-77	Ahmedabad-Baroda-Gandhinagar-Dantewada—Ahmedabad—Delhi.
	2	29-10-77	Amritsar
	3	29-10-77 to 31-10-77	Bombay
	4	4-11-77 to 5-11-77	Jorhat, Tejpur.
	5	18-11-77	Jaipur
	6	19-11-77 to 21-11-77	Ranchi, Jaspur Nagar, Bhopal, Indore, Dhar, Kasturbagram, Kila Maidan, Ujjain.
	7	22-11-77	Bhatinda, Asa Bhuttar.
	8	30-11-77	Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Awaniguda, Trichi, Madras.

1	2	3
	9 2-12-77 to 4-12-77	Ozar, Ahwa, Nijher, Bardol Surat, Surendernagar, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad
	10 9-12-77 to 11-12-77	Kathmandu & Patna
	11 26-12-77 to 28-12-77	Bombay, Poona, Agra.
	12 3-1-78 to 4-1-78	Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar Anand
	13 8-1-78 to 10-1-78	Bombay, Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar, Anand
	14 13-1-78 to 15-1-78	Bombay, Rajkot Bhavnagar
	15 20-1-78 to 22-1-78	Bangalore
	16 4-2-78	Jaipur
	17 5-2-78 to 7-2-78	Hashimara, Gauhati Misa Jorhat, Chabua, Calcutta
	18 8-2-78 to 11-2-78	Bombay, Bangalore, Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Belgaum, Hoobli Davengere Tunkur, Madras
	19 19-2-78	Tilpat Range
	20 20-2-78	Bombay
	21 21-2-78 to 23-2-78	Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Anantapur, Kurnool, Sirpur, Kagaz Nagar, Karimnagar, Warrangal, Vijayawada Kakinada Srikakulam, Vijayanagram Visakhapatnam, Nagpur
	22 12-3-78	Bangalore, Coimbatore
	23 21-3-78	Ozar, Navsari, Bombay
	24 31-3-78	Palwal
	25 01-4-78	Pathankot, Palampur
	26 02-4-78	Kanpur, Karwi
	27 08-4-78 to 09-4-78	Charbatia, Bhubneshwar, Paradip, Jayapatna, Koraput
	28 14-4-78 to 15-4-78	Ahmedabad

Highway in Andhra Pradesh Coast

7367. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government proposed a Highway on the coast; and

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clinical Trials of Scoparone by Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu

7368. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu (a unit of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research) has obtained permission of the Drugs Controller of India, New Delhi to undertake clinical trials of Scoparone (a drug having potent antihypertensive and tranquilla sedative effects) intimating that it is free from any toxic effect including teratogenicity; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the clinical trials of the compound have not been started yet?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Meanwhile further investigations carried out have shown certain aberrations in respect of animals on which experiments were made. The experts who were consulted in the matter felt that it was not proper to start clinical trials at this stage and advised that further teratogenic studies should be carried out using other types of animals.

Setting up of Minority Commission

7369. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to suitably amend the Constitution in order to guarantee the independence and statutory character of the Minority Commission set up recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Government have a proposal for amending article 350-B of the Constitution in order to give constitutional backing to the Minorities Commission.

Crimes during the last Six Months

7370. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state, the number of cases of murder, dacoities, looting, theft, riot etc. separately in the country during the last six months; statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

आकाश-वाणी के बारे में वर्गीस प्रतिवेदन

7371. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :**
श्री अहमद एम० पटेल :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 15 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3012 के

उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन में कर्मचारी जाच एकक (एस० आई० यू०) की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति का क्या औचित्य है जबकि वर्गीज समिति का प्रतिवेदन विचाराधीन है ,

(ख) कर्मचारी जाच एकक की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों (निदेशक/सहायक निदेशक) का पदोन्नतिया देने तथा नई नियुक्तियां करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों (सीनियर कैमरामैन, प्राडयूसरों आदि) को सलेक्शन ग्रेड तथा विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा पदोन्नतिया न दिए जाने के क्या कारण है,

(घ) क्या विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों पर सीनियर कैमरामैन ग्रेड–I तथा सीनियर प्रोड्यूसरों के पद खाली पडे हुये है और यदि हा, तो ऐसे पदो की सख्या कितनी है और

(ङ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की 20 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति कोटा न देने के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की रिपोर्ट किसी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में अपेक्षित विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की सख्यात्मक शक्ति से सम्बन्धित है । वर्गीज समिति की रिपोर्ट में इस प्रश्न की जाच नही की गई है । अत दोनो रिपोर्टों, जो भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित है, में कोई संघर्ष नही होगा ।

(ख) निदेशक और सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक दूरदर्शन केन्द्रो में प्रसारित होने वाली सेवाओ का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है, इन पदो को खाली रखना जनहित में नही है ।

(ग) दूरदर्शन में जहा पदोन्नति के अवसर नही हैं, स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के पदो की नौ श्रेणियो के लिए सलेक्शन ग्रेड पहले ही लागू कर दिए गये है । जहा तक अन्य श्रेणियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके भर्ती नियम विचाराधीन है । यदि भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने पर यह पाया गया कि कतिपय श्रेणियो म पदोन्नति के प्रर्याप्त अवसर नही है तो सलेक्शन ग्रैड लागू करने के प्रश्न की जाच की जाऐगी । जहा तक विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा पदोन्नतिया का सम्बन्ध है, उनको भी कतिपय श्रेणियों में दे दिया गया है ,

(घ) जी, हा । दूरदर्शन केन्द्रो मे कैमरामैन ग्रेड–I के दो पद और प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड–I के तीन पद खाली पडे है ।

(ङ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टो की श्रेणियो मे जहा भी सम्भाव्य हो 25 प्रतिशत से लेकर शत-प्रतिशत तक की पदोन्नति की व्यवस्था है । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टो की सिविल पदो पर पदोन्नति नही होती ।

Machines lying Idle in Cement Research Institute Workshop, Ballabhgarh

7372 SHRI DHARMA VIR VASHISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Cement Research Institute Workshop at Ballabhgarh fifteen machines costing rupees seven lakhs are lying practically idle, including an electron micro-analyser and an electron microscope costing rupees 16 lakhs, if so, reasons therefor;

(b) the total fixed assets and liquid cash at the command of the Cement Research Institute together with the sponsored projects completed during 1966-1977;

(c) the processes developed by the C R.I. for paper sludge, fly ash, asbestos sludge, high magnesium lime stone etc. together with the plants estab-

lished based on such industrial waste and raw material; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) It is not correct that 15 machines are lying idle. However, the extent of utilisation of machines and equipment is dependent on research and development work. It cannot be compared with that in a production oriented workshop. The Electron Microscope has just been installed and commissioned (during the first week of April, 1978) and as such the question of it lying idle does not arise. In fact, during the process of installation itself, above 100 analyses have been carried out.

The Electron-micro-analyser did not function satisfactorily in spite of best efforts on the part of the suppliers. Later the suppliers supplied more powerful and more advanced equipment, *i.e.* an Electron Microscope and adjusted the cost incurred by the Institute for the procurement and installation of electron micro-analyser less Rs. 67,000 *i.e.* a net amount of Rs. 3,11,433/- against the cost of Electron Microscope. The Electron-micro-analyser was however allowed to be retained with Cement Research Institute for developmental work on instrumentation. Negotiations are going on with an appropriate laboratory to take over the instrument for developmental work jointly with the Institute or otherwise.

(b) The total fixed assets of the Institute as on date works out to Rs. 3.62 crores; the liquid cash available with the Institute is about Rs. 114 lakhs, out of which, provision for depreciation, retention and security deposits, gratuity of employees and other liabilities themselves account to about Rs. 96 lakhs. The reserves which constitute the difference between the liquid cash and the liabilities does not include any element towards grant-in aid from the Government of India.

So far 75 sponsored projects have been handled by the Institute since 1966.

(c) Highlights of the actual nature of work done by CRI in the areas relating to utilization of paper sludge, flyash, asbestos sludge and high magnesia limestone in the manufacture of cement, are indicated in the latest Annual Report of the Institute (copies available in the Library of Parliament). These were all projects sponsored by organisations such as Rohtas Industries, KCP Ltd., UP Cement Corporation Limited, Sree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd. Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. and Central Building Research Institute, with specfic objectives and scope and separately paid for these were essentially oriented towards evaluating/establishing the technical viability/feasibility of individual processes. The feedback received so far from the respective sponsors indicates that while some studies carried out in CRI have culminated into partial implementation, a few others are still under different stages of consideration towards an entrepreneurial decision.

(d) Does not arise.

Radio Station at Madurai

7373. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Radio Station at Madurai; and

(b) if so, when and in which year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A proposal for the establishment of a radio station at Madurai is being

considered for inclusion in the Rolling Plan, 1978—83. Implementation of the scheme will, however, depend upon the availability of financial allocations and relatives priorities.

Vehicles with Police Crime Branch and Control Room in Delhi

7374. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Capital's Police Crime Branch has only half-a-dozen vehicles and the control room only 26 vans for patrolling out of which more than 15 vans have become decrepit;

(b) whether there have been repeated requests in vain for more patrolling vans; and

(c) if so, how do Government propose to tackle the worsening law and order situation in Delhi without proper patrolling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The crime branch has at its disposal 26 vehicles. 84 vehicles have been sanctioned for the Police Control Room out of which 7 have been condemned

(b) 34 vehicles were sanctioned in January, 1976 as part of the modernisation scheme of the Control Room Requests for additional requirements are considered on merits having regard to financial constaints

(c) To keep the crime under check, patrolling is being done by the Control Room vehicles and is supplemented by the foot and mobile patrolling by the district police Some additional force from the Delhi Armed Police is also being made available to the district police for day and night patrolling. 289 motorcycles are being utilised for patrolling. In addition, mounted police are being used for patrolling in rural areas. The strength of the mounted police has also been recently increased.

विद्युत् चालित करघों का कार्यकरण

7375. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या देश भर में विद्युत चालित करघो के सुचारु कार्यकरण के सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये गये है ,

(ख) उन राज्यो के नाम क्या है, जहा पर से छूट न दिए जाने के कारण बडी सख्या में विद्युत चालित करघें बन्द हो गये है और क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यो को कर से छूट देने का है जो इसके इच्छुक है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) जी, नही । किन्तु सूती वस्त्र (नियत्रण) आदेश, 1948 और वस्त्र विद्युत, चक्रों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियत्रणाधीन आदेश, 1956 देश मे विद्युत चालित करघो की स्थापना और उनके चलाने को विनियमित करते है ।

(ख) किसी भी राज्य सरकार से अभी तक विद्युत चालित करघो के बडे पैमाने पर बन्द होने की सूचना नही मिली हैं । कर की छूट देने का प्रश्न नही उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नही उठते ।

Setting up of a big Industry in Punjab

7376. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any big industries are to be installed in Punjab in public sector by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government have received any proposal from the Punjab Government for new industries to be installed in Punjab in private as well as public sectors; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The following central public sector projects are being presently implemented in Punjab State:

(i) A fertiliser project at Bhatinda under National Fertilizers Ltd. with a capacity of 235,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum. The project is expected to be commissioned by the end of September, 1978.

(ii) Expansion of Nangal fertiliser unit from the present capacity of 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum to 232,000 tonnes. This expansion scheme has since been completed and the project has gone into trial production since January, 1978.

(iii) A semi-conductor complex is being set up at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The construction work is in progress.

(iv) The H.M.T. will be assisting watch assembling units in different parts of the country under the two million watch project. One such H.M.T. assisted unit will be set up at Mohali in Punjab State.

(c) and (d). The State Government's proposals for the Annual Plan (1978-79), included, *inter alia* proposals for financial assistance to Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation and Punjab Electronics Development Corporation. The State Government had also proposed financial assistance for the setting up of a testing laboratory which will provide design facilities to the electronic industries and develop instruments for process control which cannot be provided by ordinary entrepreneurs. After considering the State Government's proposals, it was proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 825 lakhs for large & medium industries during the year 1978-79.

During the year 1977, nine Industrial Licences and eleven Letters of Intent for establishing new industrial undertakings in the State of Punjab were issued. Out of these, six Industrial Licences and five Letters of Intent were issued in favour of the State Industrial Development Corporation. The details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences including the names of industries and location etc. are being published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", and "Monthly list of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

इन्दौर स्थित आकाशवाणी ट्रांसमीटर द्वारा ठीक प्रकार कार्य न किया जाना

7377. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर स्थित आकाशवाणी का ट्रांसमीटर गत कई महीनों से ठीक प्रकार से कार्य नहीं कर रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कोई भी कार्यक्रम ठीक प्रकार नहीं सुनाई देता ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को लिखित तथा मौखिक शिकायतें दी गई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन शिकायतों के बारे में जांच करने का है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) इन्दौर का 400 किलो वाट का मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर जो जून, 1976 में चालू किया गया था, जनवरी, 1977 तक सामान्य रूप में चलता रहा। तथापि, जनवरी, 1977 से जून, 1977 तक अनेक बड़े और छोटे घटकों के खराब हो जाने के कारण अल्प शक्ति पर अन्तरिक प्रचालन था। अब सारी खराबियां ठीक कर दी गई है और यह ट्रांसमीटर जून, 1977 से पूर्ण शक्ति से कार्य कर रहा है। प्रेषण का स्तर सन्तोषजनक है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इन शिकायतों की पहले ही जांच की जा चुकी है और उक्त केन्द्र के इंजीनियरी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बम्बई प्रादेशिक कार्यालय और दिल्ली के मुख्यालय की आवश्यक सहायता से उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension for ex-INA Personnel

7378. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Advisory Committee for recommending the cases of pension for ex-INA Personnel recruited from the civilian category have yet to be reconstituted;

(b) whether the matter is pending for about last one year;

(c) whether many reminders have been given to the Ministry for expediting the matter;

(d) whether many applications from ex-INA Personnel recruited from civilian category belonging to the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab etc. are pending before the Government for years;

(e) if so, the number of such applications still pending before Government; and

(f) when Government will reconstitute the Advisory Committee for early disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Initial examination of all the applications received upto 31st March, 1978, has been completed. But it has not been found possible to finalise some cases, since the applicants have not furnished acceptable documentary evidence in support of their claims of suffering. 3,235 cases of ex INA Personnel have been filed for want of such evidence. The concerned persons have been informed of the position.

(f) whether the Scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters should be continued, and if so in what form, is being reviewed. This reconstitution of the Committee to scrutinise cases of civilian ex-INA Personnel will be considered after the review has been completed. In the meantime, a procedure for disposing of as many pending applications as possible has been evolved and cases are being processed in accordance with this procedure.

Inclusion of Publicity and Public Relations Posts in Central Information Service

7379. SHRI MANOHAR LAL. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1973 a circular was sent to all the Ministries of the Government of India requesting them to send proposal for inclusion of publicity and public relations posts in the Central Information Service; and

(b) if so, action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The posts which were offered for inclusion in Central Information Service by other Departments/Ministries were scrutinised in this Ministry and those found suitable for encadering in Central Information Service were referred to Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for their concurrence which has been obtained. The proposals are at present being processed by Union Public Service Commission. These posts will be finally included in Central Information Service after Union Public Service Commission have concurred in the matter and the officers concerned screened by a Screening Committee

भारत-पाक सीमा पर गोली चलने की घटनायें

7380. **श्री रामसेवक हजारी**: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष भारत-पाक सीमा पर कितनी बार एक दूसरे की ओर से गोली चलाने की घटनायें हुई,

(ख) उसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप दोनों ओर के कितने लोग मारे गये या जख्मी हुये , और

(घ) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). हमारी और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं के बीच जम्मू और काश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के साथ-साथ गोली चलाये जाने की घटना 25 जून, 1977 को केवल एक बार हुई थी। इस घटना में, हमारी सेनाओं द्वारा चेतावनी दिये जाने के बावजूद पाकिस्तानी अधिकृत काश्मीर से ग्यारह सिविलियनों ने नियंत्रण रेखा पार की थी। हमारी और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं के बीच थोड़ी देर गोली चलने के बाद सिविलियन, पाकिस्तानी काश्मीर में नियंत्रण रेखा के पार वापिस चले गये। इस घटना में किसी ओर कोई भी हताहत नहीं हुआ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर से पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने की 21 घटनायें हुई। चूंकि पाकिस्तानी गोला-बारी प्रभावकारी नहीं थी इसलिए हमारी सेनाओं ने जवाबी गोली-बारी नहीं की।

(घ) इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए स्थानीय कमांडरों के बीच आवश्यकतानुसार समय-समय पर बैठकें होती रहती हैं।

Fine of Rs. 50 lakhs on NTC for Defaulting Payment

7381. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that NTC (Eastern Region) had to pay a fine of Rs. 50 lakhs to parties in defaulting payment during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) is it a fact that CCI has now decided not to sell cotton on credit to NTC (Eastern Region) for delaying payment; and

(c) what steps Government propose to set right the affairs of NTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Abolition of the Lease System in the Salt Industry, Orissa

7382 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Ganjam Salt Labourers' Union, Ganjam, Orissa regarding abolishing the lease system in the Salt Industry and allotting salt fields to the Workers' Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Ganjam District Salt Manufacturers Union, Ganjam have submitted a representation dated 10th January, 1978 to the Ministry of Industry. In this representation, the Union has stated *inter-alia* that the major portion of the land under salt manufacture in Ganjam District is held by private capitalists. The Union has therefore made a request for termination of the leases held by the private parties and for allotting to the workers of the Co-operative Societies the land to be made available as a result of termination of the leases held by these parties. The representation is under consideration of the Government.

Coal Consumption

7383. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the pattern of energy consumption in the country at present and the percentage of coal in that;

(b) what is the pattern of coal consumption in the country and the percentage for village people in that;

(c) whether it is a fact that coal should be the principal source of energy in the country in general and for the villages in particular both for development of coal industry and saving of agricultural waste for manures and afforestation; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to achieve that object and the expected period for achieving that object?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHR P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The pattern of commercial energy consumption in 1975-76 was as follows:

Coal (Direct use excluding coal used for power generation)	70·96*
Oil products (Direct energy-use-excluding use of products as RBF and for power generation)	17 00** million tonnes
Electricity (generation)	85·92 billion kwh***

* 94.40 million tonnes including coal used for power generation.

** 20.10 million tonnes including oil products used for power generation but excluding use for non-energy purposes.

*** 66.00 billion units at consuming end by ultimate consumers.

The share of coal in primary commercial energy in terms of coal replacement value (i.e. useful energy) in 1975-76 was about 36 per cent.

(b) The pattern of coal consumption during 1975-76 was approximately as under:

Consuming Sector	Approximate coal consumption (Million tonnes) 1975-76	1976-77
Steel & Coke Plants	20 93	21 77
Power generation	23 44	26 82
Railways	14 30	13 12
Cement	4 14	4 72
Soft Coke	3 64	4 20
Export	0 44	0 62
Brick Burning	3 34	3 02
Fertilizer	0 93	0 90
Other Industries	20.48	18 76
Colliery consumption	2 46	3 34
TOTAL	94 40	98 26

The data on coal consumed in the rural areas is not available.

(c) and (d). The Energy policy of the country envisages that coal shall be the principal source of energy wherever it is practicable and economic.

The domestic sector is the largest consumer of energy and a large part of this energy, particularly in rural areas, comes from non-commercial fuels. Much of the non-commercial fuels used in the rural sector are available to the people at near zero cost to themselves. In Planning for the energy needs of the domestic sector, the circumstances and the problems of the rural areas have particularly to be kept in mind. Under the conditions prevailing in the country, the policy for meeting domestic needs in the rural areas has to be directed towards (i) rapid increase in the use of bio-gas (ii) continued availability of firewood through adopting effective social forestry programmes and (iii) providing for the use of soft coke

Several measures have been taken to promote and popularise coal as domestic fuel in the country. These are mainly directed towards increasing availability of domestic coke and improved transportation and distribution facilities. The following steps have been taken to increase production of coke for domestic use in the country:

—Two LTC coke plants are under construction one at Rama-

krishnapur in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Dankuni in West Bengal by the Coal India Ltd.

—The Central Coalfields Ltd., are setting up a plant for manufacture of 100 tonnes per day of develatilised briquettes from washery middlings from Sawang Washery for use as domestic fuel.

—Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., have set up a Pellet Coke plant at Khas Kusunda for the production of pellets for use as domestic fuel.

In view of the magnitude of energy to be substituted in the rural areas and the socio-economic problems associated with such substitution, the transformation in the rural energy scene can be brought about only in gradual steps.

Collection of Fees on Major bridges on National Highways

7384. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking care while making collection of fees on major bridges on National Highways to see that thereby the traffic is not held up unduly;

(b) whether the possibility of using mechnical devices to facilitate collection of this fee is also being considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the broad particulars thereof and the time by which the said scheme would be implemented on all those bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The National Highways (Amendment) Act, 1977 passed by the Parliament empowers the Central Government to levy fees on permanent bridges on National Highways costing more than Rs. 25 lakhs each and which are opened to traffic on or after 1st April, 1976. Government are however fully aware of the need for avoiding unnecessary hold ups of traffic in the collection of fees and the aim is to achieve this objective to the maximum extent possible by having suitable number of collecting booths. In this connection, they have also examined the feasibility of using mechanical devices in the collection of proposed fees and even practices followed in some other countries like Japan have been studied, which have revealed that it would be desirable to avoid collection of fees through mechanical devices so as to prevent undue hold ups of traffic in the event of machines going wrong at times.

Use of Hindi in offices

7385. SHRI V. A. SEYID MOHAMMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi will not be imposed on the Central Government employees working in the non-Hindi area while implementing the provisions of the official Language Act, 1963, and

(b) if Government have no idea to impose Hindi for Official purposes, will they withdraw the O.M. of the Home Ministry of 19th February, 1976, and 12th March, 1976 making training in Hindi-typewriting for the Clerks/Typists of Central Government Offices compulsory on pains of disciplinary consequences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a): As is clear from Official Language Act, 1963, specially from section 3 thereof, the question of imposing Hindi on anybody does not arise.

(b) Hindi classes and Hindi Typing/Stenography classes are not conducted after office-hours but are held during office hours in the form of de-

partmental training. Therefore, absence from these classes is treated as absence from office.—This is definitely indiscipline and it is only proper to initiate disciplinary action in such cases. Therefore, the question of withdrawing these orders does not arise.

Merger of Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Lines

7386. SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shipping corporation of India and the Mogul Lines Limited had decided to merge into a new Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the benefits to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Government of India have under consideration the merger of Mogul Lines Limited with Shipping Corporation of India. The modalities of the proposed merger are being worked out.

(b) To bring about a more rationalised development of the tonnage in the public sector.

(c) The benefits will be:

(i) More efficient development of passenger vessels.

(ii) Elimination of competition between two public sector companies.

(iii) Common agency arrangements with possible benefits for the integrated Company.

(iv) Economies in purchases.

(v) Economies in insurance cover; and

(vi) Reduction in over heads.

News Item "Moratorium on Recruitment of I.A.S. Suggested"

7387. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published by 'Hindu' Madras, in its issue dated 15th March, 1978 under the caption "Moratorium on Recruitment of IAS suggested" and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to have a moratorium on recruitment to the I.A.S. However, any suggestions that may be made for improvement in administration would be duly considered by the Government.

Ad-Hoc Hindi Officers

7388. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of November, 1975, his Ministry issued guidelines for the regularisation of the Hindi Officers appointed on *ad hoc* basis in the Central Secretariat, if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether it is a fact that the various Ministries and Departments were called upon to give their comments on the said scheme containing the above guidelines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain Ministries and Departments were not allowed to regularise the appointment of *ad hoc* Hindi staff when they approached the Ministry of Home Affairs in pursuance of the guidelines given in the above mentioned circular; and

(d) if so, the number of such cases and reasons of their rejection and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to regularise such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) nd (b), No, Sir.

The proposal regarding creation of common cadre for Hindi Officers/ Translators was circulated to different Ministries etc. on 15th November, 1975 through a letter for ascertaining facts and comments had been invited

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Government Officials Working on Deputation to Offices

7389 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the present policy with regard to permitting Government officials to work on deputation in other offices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Estimate for Fishing Trawlers

7390. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made by Government for requirement of fishing trawlers during 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 80 to 100 deep sea fishing vessels would be required during 1978-79. These would be in sizes of 20 metres length and above, comprising various type of vessels, such as. Long Liners, Pole and Line Vessels, Purse-Seiners, Fish Trawlers, etc

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ग्रामीणविद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा मंजूर की गई राशि

7391. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा**: क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने गावों का विद्युतीकरण होने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन): 1969 में अपने स्थापन काल से निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश को, 90 91 करोड रुपए की कुल ऋण सहायता को, 160 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमे स्वीकृत की है। इन स्कीमो के अन्तर्गत 1978–79 के दौरान 1650 नए गावो का विद्युतीकरण होने की सम्भावना है।

Leave of Employees going in Trekking Parties

7392 S. S SOMANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to treat the leave of Government servants as on duty for those going in trekking parties arranged by the Delhi Mountaineering Association and other Associations which are getting aid from the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and if so, the time by when Government's decision in this regard is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government servants are allowed special casual leave not exceeding 30 days in a calendar year for participation in sporting events of national or international importance, including mountaineering expeditions, approved by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation. If the trekking parties arranged by the Delhi Mountaineering Association and other Associations have the approval of IMF, government servants participating therein would be eligible for grant of special casual leave.

Transport arrangement between Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7393 SHRI L L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no systematic transport arrangement between Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether Government have made any survey of their requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. Regular transport arrangements exist between Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Government have not made any such survey.

(c) Does not arise.

Accommodation for the Service Personnel

7394. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence personnel are accepting the smaller house in a station for the reason of their less opportunity to be with the family and acute shortage of accommodation;

(b) whether Government cannot provide authorised accommodation as per specification to the rank;

(c) if so, why the full rent is being charged; and

(d) what action Government is taking to provide accommodation facilities to the service personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Entitlement and allotment of accommodation are regulated by rank. Officers not provided with Government owned or hired accommodation can hire accommodation themselves and claim rent reimbursement. Similarly, JCOs/ORs who make their own arrangements are given compensation in lieu of quarters (CILQ). Where any Government owned/hired accommodation of a lower type is vacant and available for allotment, personel entitled to higher types have option to accept the same.

2 In so far as recovery of rent is concerned, the rule provides for recovery in all cases from officers at 5 per cent of pay or assessed rent of the particular type of residence allotted whichever is less. To this extent the rental liability is related to the type of accommodation actually occupied and an allowance made in respect of accommodation below entitlement through its standard rent. The question of excess recovery in such cases does not arise. JCOs and ORs are provided with rent free accommodation.

3. In view of the constraints on financial resources, the deficiencies in married accommodation both in respect of officers and others, could not be made up in the past and at present deficiency is nearly 50 per cent. A scheme for stepping up the construc-

tion of family accommodation so as to eliminate the deficiencies within a period of 13 years commencing from 1978-79 has been approved

Clearance of Silt from Hooghly River

7395 SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that silt clearing in Hooghly River upto Haldia has been held up due to shortage of cranes

(b) if so arrangements Government propose to make in this regard and

(c) whether it is a fact that the project of development of the port has been held for the time being if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) to (c) The silt clearing in the upper reaches of Hooghly river up to Haldia has not been held up due to shortage of grab dredgers (presuming that the reference is to grab dredgers and not cranes) The grab dredgers are mostly used at the lock entrance and inside the dock system

The silt clearance in the same reaches of the river is satisfactory except for Balaribar where intensive dredging is being carried out

There is no hold up in the project of development of Haldia Dock System

Collapse of Nuclear Shop Building at BHEL, Tiruchirapalli

7396 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Nuclear shop building at the BHEL Tiruchirapalli, collapsed on 19th March,

(b) what are the details of loss, and

(c) what are the causes of the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The roof of the Nuclear Production Shop of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd Tiruchirapalli, collapsed on the 19th March, 1978 and not the entire building

(b) There were no casualties A precision drilling machine which was under installation in the Shop suffered some damage In its preliminary report the Committee, appointed to enquire into the accident have assessed a loss of about Rs 12 lakhs on account of damage to roof structure alone The total loss will be known when the final report of the Committee which is expected by the end of April 1978 is received

(c) A Committee has been appointed to enquire into the causes of the accident

The Committee on a perusal of designs and site inspection have as a preliminary finding noticed certain inadequacies in the design and also found deviations between the drawings and the actual construction

Report of the Study group on Industrial Regulations and Procedures

7397 SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of study group on Industrial regulations and

procedures headed by the Additional Secretary Industries has been received;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be supplied to the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The report of the Study Group on Industrial Regulations and Procedures was laid before Lok Sabha on the 31st March, 1978 by the Minister of Industry. Chapter IX of the Report contains the summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Study Group.

Incentives for Setting up Small Scale Units

7398. SHRI NARMADA PRASAD RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cottage and small scale industries have been given more incentives than the bidi industry, and

(b) the encouragement being given or proposed to be given by the Central Government to cooperative societies for setting up cottage and small scale industries in Sagar Division in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Government encourages Cooperative Societies for cottage and small scale industries through the training of staff of industrial cooperatives, by 14 cooperative training colleges and one National Cooperative Training Institute. The annual plans of the State Government provide (a) funds for share capital assistance to members of industrial cooperatives, (b) interest subsidy to cooperatives for obtaining loans at concessional rate of interest, and (c) managerial assistance in the form of a grant to meet expenditure of pay and allowances of the Manager/Secretary. This programme of encouragement and assistance by Central and State Governments will be available to Sagar Division.

Scheme for Relief to Adivasis

7399. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any scheme during the current year of providing relief to Adivasis,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the expenditure proposed to be incurred during the year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The programme of tribal development under sub-plans is being continued in the States. A total outlay of Rs 344.12 crores from the State Plans and Rs. 65.00 crores as Special Central Assistant has been set apart for 1978-79. Details are given in the Statement attached. The programmes include schemes in agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, cooperation, education, health, nutrition, etc.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State	State Sub-Plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1473 00	258·00
2.	Assam	1000·00	325·00
3.	Bihar	6525·00	975·00
4.	Gujarat	3350 14	596·00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	590·35	130·00
6.	Karnataka	203·00	24·00
7.	Kerala*	91·00	18·00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6354·00	1826·00
9.	Maharashtra	4851·81	397·00
10.	Manipur	1434 00	177 00
11.	Orissa	4751·00	960·00
12.	Rajasthan	1374·00	327 00
13.	Tamil Nadu	159 00	49·00
14.	Tripura	722 50	105 00
15.	Uttar Pradesh*	58 00	17·00
16.	West Bengal	1354 60	263 00
17.	A & N Islands*	75 00	36·00
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu*	45 00	22 00
	Total :	34412·00	6500·00
	Reserve	Nil	500·00
	Grand Total :	34412·00	7000 00

*Provisional.

Hawking of C.S.S. Officers

7400. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a regular system of hawking of CSS officers for appointment to Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary posts;

(b) if so, does it not amount to ignoring the judgment of the DPC's presided over by the UPSC/Senior Secretaries to Government; and

(c) whether the above system has not demoralised the entire service and encouraged canvassing on mass scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Posts in the Central Secretariat are not reserved for members of any particular Service. Appointments to these posts are made keeping in view the specific requirements of each post and the suitability of all available officers. Eligible C.S.S. officers are duly considered for such posts along with officers of other Central and All India Services on offer for central deputation from their respective cadres.

सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों की घोषणा

7401. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :**
श्री केशव राव ढोंडगे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके जन्म दिवस को सार्वजनिक छुट्टी का दिन घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) उन राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके जन्म दिवस को सार्वजनिक छुट्टी का दिन घोषित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, डा० अम्बेडकर, डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी तथा छत्रपति शिवाजी के जन्म दिनों को भी सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों के दिन घोषित करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) केवल महात्मा गांधी के जन्म दिवस को ही सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित किया गया है :

(ख) नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी घोषित किये जाने की मांग के सम्बन्ध में एक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य श्री समर गुहा, संसद् सदस्य), के विधेयक पर 24 फरवरी, 1978 को हुई लोक सभा की बहस की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है, जिसके दौरान यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उस अनुरोध पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

Setting up of Industries in Hill Districts of U.P. and Garwal

7402. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of industries which have been covered in hill districts in U.P. under the Rural industries projects scheme; and

(b) what is the number of industries proposed to be covered under the above scheme in Garhwal Division?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a): Among the hill districts of U.P., Almora District is covered under the Rural Industries Projects Programme. There were 245 Small Scale Industrial Units both registered and unregistered in the district.

(b) Under the scheme of District Industries Centres, all districts of the State including districts in Garhwal Division will be covered in a phased manner by the State Government for development of household, cottage, Village and Small Scale Industries The DIC Scheme is for encouraging as many Industries in these areas as are feasible on the basis of all factors such a raw materials availability improvement of skills and introduction of new skills, market for the products etc

भूतपूर्व समाचार भारती के कर्मचारियो को वेतन का भुगतान

7403. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व समाचार भारती का, जब समाचार मे विलय हुआ था तब उसके अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो का कई महीना का वेतन बकाया था और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियो की सख्या कितनी है और कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) जी, हा ,

(ख) 'समाचार' द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियो की सख्या 92 थी। अन्तर्निहित धनराशि 1,60,245 95 रुपए थी जिसका 'समाचार' द्वारा पूर्णतया निपटारा कर दिया गया है।

Ban on Small Scale Industries Orissa

7404 **SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state establishment of which type of small scale industries in Orissa have been banned by Government of India end the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) No ban on small scale establishments has been imposed specifically for the State of Orissa Depending upon the existing capacity and availability of scare raw materials certain lines of production are banned throughout the country Exceptions in the case of some products are made in respect of backward areas and States where there are no units manufacturing a particular product

राजस्थान में सीमेंट कारखानो की स्थापना के लिये आवेदन पत्र

7405 **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या उद्योग मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान मे सीमेंट उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये और

(ख) कितने आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकार किये गय और इसके क्या मुख्य कारण है ?

उद्योग मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क) और (ख) 1977 तथा 1978 (अब तक) के दौरान 13 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये है। एक मामले मे विस्तार के लिए आशय-पत्र मजूर किया गया है तथा अन्य मामलो पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है।

Take over of Inchek Tyres Ltd

7406 **SHRI BALSAHEB VIKHE PATIL** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inchek Tyres Ltd, will be taken over by the Government, and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take over the management of the undertaking under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or the undertaking as such will be acquired by the Government to overcome the present day shortage of automobile tyres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). An order to take over the management of M/s. Inchek Tyres Limited, Calcutta under the provisions of Section 18A of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued on the 13th April, 1978.

मैनुअलों/फार्मों का हिन्दी में प्रयोग

7407. **श्री रामप्रसाद देशमुख :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) मंत्रालय/विभाग मे कितने मैनुअलों तथा फर्मों का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) उनमे से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है और कितनों को द्विभाषिक रूप मे प्रकाशित किया गया है ;

(ग) बाकी का अनुवाद न करने अथवा उन्हें द्विभाषिक रूप मे प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण है; और

(घ) इन्हें द्विभाषिक रूप में कब तक तैयार किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Report re. P.M.'s crashed plane at Jorhat

7408. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court of Inquiry appointed to probe the crash of Prime Minister's plane at Jorhat has submitted its report to Government, if so, the findings thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that earlier an Air Marshal was appointed for on-the-spot inspection of the crash site and the decision was cancelled at the last moment; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to probe the crash of Prime Minister's plan at Jorhat has been submitted and is under consideration of the Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The findings of the Court of Inquiry are under active examination in the Ministry.

Import of Fishing Trawlers

7409. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import 100 fishing trawlers; and

(b) if so, the total amount involved and the names of the countries from which to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b): The Department of Agriculture issued permission for import of 109 fishing vessels during 1977-78. The c.i.f. value of 109 trawlers is estimated at about Rs. 64 crores, and the countries from which imports have been permitted are Singapore, Japan, Spain, Holland, U.S.A., Hongkong, France, South Korea and Taiwan.

News Item "Border Raids in Tripura Increase"

7410 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Border raids in Tripura increase' published in the Hindustan Times dated the 21st March 1978 and

(b) if so the reaction of Government to each of the points raised therein and the measures taken to cope with the problem?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) The Government is aware of a statement said to have been made by the Chief Minister of Tripura that there has been an increase in border crime along the Tripura Bangladesh Border and that the Border Security Force has been found inadequate in tackling the problem

(b) There has been no significant increase in border crime along the Tripura-Bangladesh border and the BSF is dealing with the problem adequately BSF authorities have also recently discussed the problems relating to border crime and manning of the international border with the Chief Minister of Tripura with a view to make the arrangements for prevention of border crime more effective

SC & ST Officers sent abroad

7411 SHRI M ARUNACHALAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that officers of various departments all over the country are being sent abroad for various courses of training under various schemes projects and plans,

(b) if so how many officers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been sent abroad for such courses during last three years, and

(c) whether Government ensure fair representation to the officers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The information is being collected from various Ministries and Departments of the Government and would be placed on the Table of the House in due course

(c) There are already instructions regarding the deputation of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Training courses abroad and it is Government's endeavour to ensure that fair representation is given to such officers in this regard

आकाशवाणी में नियक्तिया करने के बारे मे नीति

7412 **श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद** क्या **सचना और प्रसारण** मत्री 22 माच 1978 के अतारकित प्रश्न सख्या 3943 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध म यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदशन के महानिदेशक और उप महानिदशक जैसे उच्च पदा पर नियुक्ति के लिए केवल प्रशासन मे अनुभव की अर्हता निर्धारित किया गया है और प्रसारण में अनुभव का नही और क्या साहित्य के ज्ञान और उसम प्रवीणता को इसके लिए कोई महत्व नही दिया गया है और यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण है और इस बारे म सरकार की क्या नीति है और

(ख) गत पाच वर्षों मे इन पदा पर कितन व्यक्तिया की नियुक्ति की गई है और सूचना और प्रसारण के क्षेत्र म उनके अनुभव का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के महानिदेशक और उप-महानिदेशक के पद मुख्यतया प्रशासनिक पद है। तथापि, इसका यह अर्थ नही है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के इस प्रकार के उच्च पदों पर नियुक्तिया करते समय प्रसारण में अनुभव पर विचार नही किया जाता है। इन उच्च प्रशासनिक पदो पर तैनात व्यक्तियो के लिए यह जरूरी नही कि वे किसी विशिष्ट साहित्य या कला में प्रवीण हों। दूरदर्शन के महानिदेशक और उप-महानिदेशक के पदो के भर्ती नियमों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नही दिया गया है। तथापि, आकाशवाणी के इन पदो के भर्ती नियम विवरण मे दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है : [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या एल०टी–2137/78]

(ख) पिछले पाच वर्षों के दौरान आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के महानिदेशक और उप-महानिदेशक के पदो पर नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है :—

महानिदेशक : 3

(इनमें से दो व्यक्ति लगभग पिछले तीस वर्ष से आकाशवाणी मे काम कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार इनको सूचना और प्रसारण के क्षेत्र मे पर्याप्त अनुभव हैं, एक व्यक्ति को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा से लिया गया था)।

उप-महानिदेशक : 11

(ये सभी व्यक्ति 20 वर्ष से अधिक समय से आकाशवाणी में काम कर रहे है/थे और, इस प्रकार, इनको सूचना और प्रसारण के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त अनुभव है/था)।

उप-महानिदेशक (प्रशासन) : 3

(ये सभी व्यक्ति भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा से लिए गए थे)।

Bus Route from Sarai Rohilla to Central Sectt.

7413 SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC commuters of Sarai Rohilla, Vivekanand Puri, Daya Nand Colony, Bagh Kare Khan etc. have been demanding a new bus route for Central Secretariat from Vivekanand Puri which is the central place of all the colonies mentioned above;

(b) whether the Municipal Councillor had also recommended the introduction of bus service on this route (i.e. from Vivekanand Puri to Central Secretariat) and yet no action has been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the time by which the bus on the said route will ply from Vivekanand Puri where there is no difficulty for parking the buses; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to remove the hurdles coming in the way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Sarai Rohilla and the areas adjoining it are connected to Central Secretariat by buses operating on routes Nos. 91 and 900. These areas are also connected by buses of routes Nos. 14 and 157 to Connaught Circus, from where a large number of buses are available to Central Sectt.

(d) It is not possible for the Corporation to provide direct bus services to Central Sectt. from all the localities of the city especially when convenient change over facilities are available at several nodal points.

Regularisation of Junior Investigators in C.S.O.

7414. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 22 candidates were regularised in the grade of Junior Investigator in the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, from a single date i.e. 4th November, 1976;

(b) if so, whether these vacancies were created only in 1976 or accumulated from previous various dates in different years; and

(c) if accumulated from previous years then the reasons for reverting Scheduled Caste candidates from the post of Junior Investigator to the post of Senior Computer in April 1974 and July 1975?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Twentyfour *ad hoc* Junior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, were regularised with effect from 4th November, 1976.

(b) and (c). Though the vacancies had arisen during the years prior to 1976, these persons were initially appointed, on an *ad-hoc* basis, as Junior Investigators. In fact, the initial appointment of a number of them was not against vacancies of Junior Investigators but against those of Senior Investigators and, later, such persons were adjusted against posts of Junior Investigators as and when available. All the *ad-hoc* appointees were subsequently regularised with effect from 4th November, 1976, on the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee. The reasons for reversion of two ad-hoc Scheduled Castes Junior Investigators to the post of Senior Computer in April, 1974, and July, 1975 are given below:—

(i) Six Senior Computers, including one Scheduled Caste, were promoted, on an *ad-hoc* basis, as Junior Investigators in July, 1973. In April/May, 1974, the Scheduled astes Official, alongwith some others also, who were senior to him in the grade of Senior Computer, were reverted, when direct recruit Junior Investigators became available.

(ii) Similarly, six Senior Computers, including one Scheduled Caste, were promoted, on an *ad-hoc* basis as Junior Investigator in March 1975. Subsequently, one *ad-hoc* Senior, Investigator was reverted to the grade of Junior Investigator in July, 1975. Accordingly, to accommodate him, the Sch.dueled Caste *ad-hoc* Junior Investigator referred to above, who was the junior most *ad-hoc* promotee in the grade of Junior Investigator, was reverted as Senior Computer in July, 1975.

Ban on Recruitment of Peons

7415. SHRI DINESH JOARDER:

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK:

SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM:

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Miniser of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the previous Government had imposed a ban on the recruitment to the posts of peons in the Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review such ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Neglected condition of National Highway No. 12.

7416. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highway 12 linking Jabalpur with Byaora and Narsingarh via Bhopal is in an awfully neglected condition

(b) whether work had been undertaken on that highway some years ago, and then suddenly abandoned,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether Government propose to resume work thereon soon, in view of the importance of the National Highway and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The work on this National Highway has never been abandoned However the progress was somewhat retarded due to great financial constraints in the earlier years The construction of the missing link of this National Highway has been given high priority and is expected to be completed by June, 1980.

The work in the reach Bhopal-Narsinghgarh-Byaora of this highway is also in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current plan period 1978—83. This is, however, subject to the adequate financial allocations being made available in the subsequent years.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Generation of Energy in Tripura

7417. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the total quantum of energy generated in Tripura State at present;

(b) the total requirement of electricity in the State,

(c) whether Government have any scheme of increasing the energy potential of the State and

(d) if so main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The total Energy generated in Tripura during 1977-78 was 2.11 million units per month

(b) The total demand of energy in Tripura State during 1977 78 was 2.34 million units per month

(c) and (d). The Tripura authorities had made a proposal for augmentation of the storage capacity of the Gumti rservoir to increase the firm energy benefits from the Gumti H E Project from 38 million units to 44 million units per year in addition to some secondary energy generation. This proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

2. The Tripura authorities have also sent to the C.E.A. (for techno-economic appraisal) a proposal for the installation of a third unit of 5 MW at the Gumti H.E. Project There would be no energy contribution from this third unit which is proposed as a standby

3. An earlier proposal for installating a 1X10 MW Gas Turbine Power Plant has been technically examined and the State authorities advised to resubmit the scheme after obtaining confirmation in respect of availability of gas from the concerned authorities

4. Investigations on some Micro Hydel Scheme are being carried out.

लघु उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं का बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादन किये जाने पर रोक

7418. **श्री राघवजी :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बड़े उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सरकार ने कुछ वस्तुओं का उत्पादन निर्धारित अवधि में बंद करने के लिए और उनके स्थान पर अन्य वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए कहा है जिससे 1977-78 में लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन मिले,

(ख) इस बारे में बड़े उद्योगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और

(ग) क्या भाग (क) में उल्लेखित उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ बड़े उद्योगों की उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए कोई अधिकतम सीमा नियुक्त करने का है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मल्होत्रा): (क) से (ग) उद्योग मंत्री ने हाल ही में कायम्बटूर में एक सार्वजनिक भाषण में विमको और हिन्दुस्तान लीवर, जो क्रमशः माचिस और साबुन का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, के शीर्षस्थ प्रबंधों के साथ हुई उस वार्ता का उल्लेख किया था जिसमें उन्होंने उनसे (प्रबंधकों) अगामी तीन वर्षों की अवधि में अपने उत्पादन का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर समाप्त करने और अपने कार्यकलापों में विविधता लाने के बारे में कहा गया था। इन कम्पनियों के साथ इसकी कार्यविधि पर विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अति अल्प स्थानान्तरण हो और विद्यमान रोजगार में लगे लोगों पर इसका प्रभाव न पड़े। यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि इन कम्पनियों को अपनी कार्यभूमिका तो मिलानी है किन्तु वह सरकार की नई औद्योगिक नीति के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत ही अनुकूलित होनी चाहिए।

उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को सभा के पटल पर रखे गए औद्योगिक नीति विवरण के पैरा 19 में सरकार ने यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में पहले से ही लगे हुए बड़े गृहों में संबद्ध और असंबद्ध बड़े क्षेत्र के एककों की क्षमता का और अधिक विस्तार नहीं किया जाएगा। अपितु दूसरी ओर इन एककों की ऐसी वस्तुओं की क्षमता का दृढ़ता से कम किया जाएगा और लघु तथा कुटीर क्षेत्र की क्षमता का बढ़ाया जाएगा।

वाराणसी में विदेशी आनन्द मार्गियों की गुप्त बैठक

7419. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों से आये कुछ आनन्द मार्गियों ने कुछ दिन हुए वाराणसी में अपनी एक गुप्त बैठक की थी और बैठक के पश्चात वे कलकत्ता पहुंचे जहां पुलिस ने उन्हें शक के आधार पर गिरफ्तार कर लिया

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये आनन्द मार्गी पुलिस की आंखों में धूल झोंककर यहां तक आने और गुप्त बैठक करने में कैसे सफल हुए, और

(ग) उक्त विदेशियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Selections for posts of Instructors in Indo-Swiss Training Centre

7420 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the mode of selections for the posts of Instructors in Indo-Swiss Training Centre (ISTC) attached to the CSIO, Chandigarh;

(b) what are the minimum academic qualifications required for the post of Instructors and whether all the present Senior and Associate Instructors possess the same;

(c) whether Instructors for teaching non-technical subjects have been appointed in Class-I posts;

(d) whether prior to arrangement at (c), this work used to be carried out by more qualified part-time teachers considerably on a very little expenditure; and

(e) what were the reasons for discontinuing the old practice and filling up the posts on regular basis?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The posts are advertised on all India basis and appointments are made on the recommendations of Selection Committees constituted in accordance with the Bye-laws of the CSIR.

(b) Minimum academic qualifications for Instructors teaching technical subject are as follows:

(i) for Senior Instructors Scale Rs. 1100—50—1600;
B.E. or equivalent in their respective field with five years' practical experience or Diploma in respective field with 7 years' experience in some organisation/institute of repute.

(ii) for Associate Instructors—

Scale Rs. 700—40—900—EB—40—1100—50—1300.

B.E. or equivalent in their respective field with 2 years' experience or Diploma in respective field with 5 years experience.

All such instructors on roll fulfil the prescribed qualifications.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir, but the part-time instructors were not more qualified than the present full time instructors.

(e) The need for full time instructor has arisen after the double shift arrangement was started in the Centre.

स्वाधीनता सेनानी

7421. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनरिकार्डों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके आधार पर स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की पेन्शन दी जा रही है और क्या तत्संबंधी पूरे रिकार्ड उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ख) देश में कुल कितने स्वाधीनता सेनानी हैं और उन्हें प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी पेन्शन दी जाती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमिल लाल मण्डल): (क) उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के मामलों में जो सजा काटे जाने के आधार पर पेंशन का दावा करते हैं, विश्वास, सरकारी अभिलेखों पर किया जाता है जैसे जेल प्रमाण-पत्र तथा जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों के प्रमाण-पत्र जहां जेल रिकार्ड नष्ट कर दिये गये हैं या अन्यथा उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां वर्तमान अथवा भूतपूर्व

संसद सदस्यो/विधायको/विधान परिषद के सदस्यो से सह-बन्दी प्रमाणपत्र स्वीकार किये जाते है, यदि आवेदन पत्र निर्धारित अन्तिम तारीख अर्थात 31-3-1974 से पहले प्रस्तुत कर दिये गये थे। फरार, नजरबदी/निष्कासन, रोजगार की हानि, स्थाई रूप से असमर्थ होने इत्यादि जैसी अन्य प्रकार की यातनाओं के दावा में गिरफ्तारी के वारन्टो, फरार के रूप में अपराधी को घोषणा, नजरबन्दी के आदेश, बरखास्तगी इत्यादि जो भी हो, जैसे सरकारी रिकार्डों के आधार पर पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाती है ।

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन की स्वीकृत के लिए 31-3-1978 तक 2,47,637 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और 1,16,478 मामलो में पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है । स्वतंत्रता सेनानियो को पेंशन दर पर लगभग 24 करोड रुपए वार्षिक खर्च किया जा रहा है ।

Cement Plants at Adilabad and Thandur (A.P.)

7422 SHRI G NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) Is it a fact that Government have issued orders to stop the construction of Cement Plants at Adilabad and Thandur in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, why and whether Government want the work to go slow or completely stop?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Camphor

7423 SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the total indigenous production of camphor in the country;

(b) the quantity and value of camphor in the country, and

(c) whether Government propose to liberalise import of camphor and what will be its impact on indigenous product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The total indigenous production of camphor in the organised sector is as folows:

1976	902435 kgs
1977	893502 kgs

(b) Since imports have been allowed as from 6th January, 1978, the actual import figures are not available

(c) Import of camphor was permitted to actual users on restricted basis i e upto 20 per cent of the value of licences with effect from 6th January, 1978 In terms of the import policy for 1978-79 the import of camphor is allowed only to actual users (industrial) on the basis of past consumption Import is not expected to have any material impact on indigenous production

छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश का विकास

7424. **श्री मदन तिवारी :** क्या योजना मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ क्षेत्र के उन सात जिलो के विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है जहा आदिवासी और हरिजन अधिक सख्या मे रहते है और जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछडे हुए है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन सात जिलों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इन पिछड़े जिलों का विकास सरकार किस प्रकार से करना चाहती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मुरारजी देसाई) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां छत्तीसगढ़ के सात जिलों की कुल संख्या का लगभग 40.5 प्रतिशत हैं । ये जिले पूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से जनजातीय उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत आते है । इसके अलावा इन सात जिलों में से तीन जिलों के कुछ खण्डों में लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण काम कर रहा है । ये कार्यक्रम उन विकास कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त हैं जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं जो कि मुख्य रूप से इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जनजातीय जनसंख्या की बहुलता वाले क्षेत्रों के विकास से संबंधित नीति 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में दी गई है ।

Alternating Fuel for Tarapur Plant

7425. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists at the Department of Atomic Energy have been working on an alternative fuel to prevent uninterrupted functioning of the Tarapur plant in the context of the present attitude of the United States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Use of mixed oxide fuel consisting of uranium and plutonium is theoretically feasible as an alternative fuel to run the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The requisite technical studies are in progress. As plutonium is a highly toxic substance, special fabrication techniques and facilities would be needed to make fuel bundles suitable for Tarapur Atomic Power Station. All these aspects are being studied.

स्टेशन निदेशकों के रूप में पदोन्नत सहायक स्टेशन निदेशकों की संख्या

7426. **श्री राममूर्ति** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने सहायक स्टेशन निदेशकों को स्टेशन निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया ;

(ख) आपात स्थिति के दौरान 1976 में गठित विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने कितने सहायक स्टेशन निदेशकों से साक्षात्कार किया और उनमें से कितनों को स्टेशन निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया ;

(ग) उन सहायक स्टेशन निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें दो वर्ष से कम के अनुभव के साथ भी स्टेशन निदेशकों के रूप में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया , और

(घ) उनको स्टेशन निदेशकों के रूप में पदोन्नत करने के क्या कारण है और उन सब की विशेष अर्हताएं क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान 65 सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों को विभागीय

पदोन्नति कोटे में केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया था। इसके अलावा, पांच सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों को दूरदर्शन में उसी वेतनमान में विभिन्न पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया था जो आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) का है ?

(ख) से (घ). आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के पदो के वर्तमान भर्ती नियमो के अनुसार, इस ग्रेड मे 75 प्रतिशत पद पदोन्नति द्वारा निम्नानुसार भरे जाते हैं :-

"(1) वे सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक जिनकी ग्रेड मे नियमित आधार पर नियुक्ति के बाद 5 वर्ष की सेवा हो।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) के न हो सकने पर, सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक और कार्यक्रम एग्जीक्यूटिव के ग्रेडो के वे अधिकारी जिनकी इन ग्रेडो मे नियमित आधार पर नियुक्ति के बाद 10 वर्ष की सम्मिलित सेवा हो।

(3) उपर्युक्त (1) और (2) के न हो सकने पर, वे अधिकारी जिनकी कार्यक्रम एग्जीक्यूटिव के रूप मे सामान्य ग्रेड मे या सलेक्शन ग्रेड मे या दोनो मे 10 वर्ष की सेवा हो"

उक्त (2) के अनुसार, 58 सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों का इण्टरव्यू विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा सितम्बर, 1976 मे लिया गया था और आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए 42 व्यक्तियो की एक चयन सूची उपलब्ध की गई थी। इनमे से 34 व्यक्तियो की आकाशवाणी मे केन्द्र निदेशको के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था, 4 को दूरदर्शन मे विशेष कार्य अधिकारी के पद पर और एक को बेस प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर उसी वेतनमान मे नियुक्त किया गया था जो आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) का है ; एक ने पदोन्नत होने से इन्कार कर दिया था और शेष दो विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन से पहले ही सेवा निवृत्त हो गये थे। पदोन्नत किए गए सहायक केन्द्र निदेशको मे से निम्नलिखित पांच सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों की उस ग्रेड मे उस समय दो वर्ष से भी कम सेवा थी जब 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के रूप मे उनकी पदोन्नति के आदेश जारी किए गए थे .

(1) श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
(2) श्री एम०पी० लेले।
(3) श्री सी०आर० रामस्वामी
(4) श्री एस०पी० विटठल
(5) श्री एस० रामा राम

पदोन्नत किए गए अधिकारियो का चयन भर्ती नियमो और सघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता मे विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की सिफारिशो के अनुसार किया गया था और विभागीय पदोन्नति कोटे मे केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नत किए जाने के लिए उनके पास विशेष अर्हताओ का होना अपेक्षित नही था।

Tribal Blocks brought under Micro-Projects in M.P

7427. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many tribal blocks were brought under Micro-projects (Sub Plan of Integrated Tribal area-development) in M P during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the Planning department has received a draft of "The intregiated tribal development project of Khandwa" under a micro plan from the collector East Nimar (Khandwa) M.P.;

(c) if so, whether permission has been given to implement the plan;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Khandwa Micro Plan was drawn for the period of 1974—79 but no work was started during this period; and

(e) if so, whether Government will include the above plan in Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Fourteen blocks of Madhya Pradesh have been included in eleven micro projects viz., Karahal, Sailana, Khalwa, Maheshwar, Bichuwa, Kurai, Kesla, Kusumi, Chowki, Dhondi; and Jaisinghnagar. These have since been designated as Integrated. Tribal Development Blocks.

(b) to (e). The report for the Khalwa Project in Khandwa district has been prepared, and the sub-divisional officer, Harsud tahsil, has been appointed ex-officio Project Officer. Development Programmes have been started in the project area. The expenditure incurred was Rs 8.45 lakhs in 1974-75, Rs. 15.07 lakhs in 1975-76, Rs. 21.11 lakhs in 1976-77 and Rs. 9.63 lakhs from 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1977. The Project will be continued under the Five Year Plan 1978—83

Loss in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

7428. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation has incurred a substantial loss during the current year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the loss was caused mainly due to the cancellation of orders from certain companies in the country; and

(d) if so, which are the companies that cancelled orders from MAMC and other details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The exact quantum of loss incurred by the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., during 1977-78 will be known after the balance sheet and profit & loss account have been finalised However, the provisional accounts prepared by the Company indicate that it would incur a loss of approximately Rs. 11 crores during 1977-78.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the orders cancelled/deferred are given below —

S No	Name of the Company	Value of orders cancelled	Value of orders deferred	Total
				Rs. in Lakhs
1	Coal India Limited	—	777·00	777·00
2	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	173 40	580·40	753 80
3	Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	87·00	—	87 00
4	Bhilai Steel Plant Ltd.	773 00	—	773·00
		1033 40	1357·40	2390·80

While Coal Companies cancelled/deferred orders due to reduction in Coal production targets, Bhilai Steel Plant reduced the quantum of orders placed on M.A.M.C. Ltd., on account of changes in their plant lay-out.

Supply of Aluminium Wires for Power Development in Rajasthan

7429. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether aluminium wires required for power development are not being supplied to Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the time by which the same will be made available to the State; and

(c) whether the work on most of the power projects of the State is generally at stand still because of non-supply of aluminium wires?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The suppliers of conductors are not supplying according to their committed delivery schedule.

(b) Non-availability of E.C. Grade Aluminium is one of the major reasons for dislocation in the delivery schedule. The suppliers have not given any definite indication about when they would complete the remaining supplies.

(c). There has been a set back in the progress of the transmission projects on account of delayed supplies.

Schemes for the Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

7430. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes and welfare works undertaken by Government for the benefits of the Ex-servicemen of the country;

(b) whether the housing loan for ex-servicemen at low rate of interest is under the consideration of the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Housing is a State subject. Loans for houses are provided by State Governments under schemes formulated by them.

Statement

The following schemes and measures have been undertaken by Government for the benefit of ex-servicemen:—

(i) reservation of 10 per cent of vacancies in Group 'C' posts and 20 per cent vacancies in Group 'D' posts in Central Civil Services;

(ii) reservation of 17½ per cent Class III (Group 'C') and 27½ per cent Class IV (Group 'D') posts in Public Sector Undertakings and nationalised Banks.

(iii) varying percentages of reservation of posts in States in many categories.

(iv) exemption from payment of examination/application fees in competitive examinations, conducted by the Union Public Service Commission/Institute of Secretariat Training and Management.

(v) pre-release and pre-cum-post release thaining schemes/courses in various vocations and trades.

(vi) constitution of a Cell in the Directorate General, Employment

and Trading, (Ministry of Labour) to look after the employment of ex-servicemen.

(vii) creation of special cells in some of the States for speedier employment of ex-service personnel.

(viii) re-orientation training courses for officers to facilitate their employment/self-employment in civil life.

(ix) allotment of houses, land, tractors, commercial vehicles, tourist taxis and regimental shops.

(x) allotment of Jai Jawan Stalls and fertilizer agencies to disabled personnel.

(xi) assistance towards setting up of small-scale and agro industries.

(xii) provision of legal protection; and safeguards for recovery by ex-servicemen, wherever required, of their houses/lands rented out to tenants.

(xiii) provision of free legal aid.

(xiv) educational concessions for their children/dependants.

नई दिल्ली में हथकरघा नुमाइश

7431. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के औद्योगिक विकास विभाग का विचार नई दिल्ली स्थित प्रगति मैदान के 'एम' पेविलियन में 24 मार्च, 1978 से 9 अप्रैल, 1978 तक एक हथकरघा नुमाइश लगाने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) : हथकरघा वसन्त बाजार (हैण्डलूम स्प्रिंग बाजार) शीर्षक प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन 24 मार्च, 1978 से 9 अप्रैल, 1978 तक प्रगति मैदान नई दिल्ली के 'एम' मण्डप में किया गया था।

बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

7432. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचार, संगीत, चर्चा, भाषण और हास्य आलेख आदि के प्रसारण के लिए कितने-कितने प्रतिशत समय दिया जाता है ;

(ख) बच्चों के लिए प्रसारण हेतु कितने प्रतिशत समय दिया जाता है जिनकी संख्या कुल जनसंख्या का 42 प्रतिशत है और देश की भावी सन्तान हैं ;

(ग) सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों को तरजीह न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या बच्चों और युवकों के लिए विशेष अवसरों, विशेष समय और एक विशेष निदेशालय की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) 1977 के दौरान, समाचार, संगीत तथा नाटकों और रूपकों सहित भाषित कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण के लिए दिये गये समय की प्रतिशतता क्रमश: 24.8 प्रतिशत, 37.4 प्रतिशत और 14.8 प्रतिशत थी।

(ख) अत्यन्त छोटे बच्चों और 6–14 वर्ष आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रम आकाशवाणी के लगभग सभी केन्द्रों से सप्ताह

में दो-तीन बार प्रादेशिक भाषाओ, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी मे प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। कुछ केन्द्रो से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो के बच्चो के लिए भी विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। यद्यपि बच्चो के लिए कार्यक्रमो के लिए अनन्य रूप से दिए गए समय की प्रतिशतता केवल 1 2 प्रतिशत ही है तो भी उक्त (क) मे उल्लिखित अधिकाश कार्यक्रम विभिन्न आयु-वर्गों के बच्चो की रुचि के होते है।

(ग) और (घ) आकाशवाणी अत्यधिक सामाजिक तथा सास्कृतिक महत्व के कार्य क्रमो को प्राथमिकता देती है।

बच्चा अथवा युवका के लिए प्रसारण अवधि बढ़ाने अथवा उसके लिए काई निदेशालय स्थापित करने का काई विशष प्रस्ताव नही है।

Tmproper distribution of Salt Cess collected from State Manufacturers

7433 SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Salt Cess collected from manufacturers from States is not properly distributed and spent for the purposes for which it is collected,

(b) how much amount of collection of Salt Cess is lying with Government, and

(c) when Government propose to utilise such Salt Cess in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) Sale Cess proceeds are utilised for the purposes as specified in section 4 of Salt Cess Act, 1953 The amount collected as Salt Cess is not distributed amongst various States but funds out of this are sanctioned for execution of development and labour welfare works pertaining to salt industry in various States and the quantum of assistance given to any particular State depends upon the number of proposals received from that State and on the recommendations made by the Regional Advisory Board and Central Adisory Board for Salt The amount realised as Salt Cess is already being utilised for the development and labour welfare works connected with the salt industry in all the salt producing States including Gujarat—keeping in view the proposals received from the various States The Salt Cess accumulations were about Rs 12 82 crores on 31st March, 1977

Tracing of the Ship M V. Chandragupta with the help of International Shipping Boards

7434 SHRI S S LAL Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a ship M V Chandragupta was lost in the Pacific Ocean during the month of January, 1978,

(b) if so whether it is also a fact that till now no trace of the ship has been found,

(c) if so whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to trace the ship with the help of international shipping boards, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Learning of Hindi by Government Employees

7435. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is obligatory for all Central Government employees, from Hindi or non-Hindi speaking areas, to learn Hindi and secure a minimum qualification in that language;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their future prospects depend upon securing prescribed proficiency in that language; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving preferential treatment to people knowing Hindi and invidious treatment to those who do not know it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Training in Hindi has been made obligatory for Central Government employees except Class-IV employees, staff of industrial establishments and work-charged staff under the Presidental Order of 27th April, 1960.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

क्लर्कों की भर्ती

7436. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1977 में अधीनस्थ सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित क्लर्क ग्रेड की परीक्षाओं में कुल कितने उम्मीदवार बैठे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवार लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए और टाइप परीक्षा के योग्य हो गये ;

(ग) अब तक कितने उम्मीदवारों को टाइप परीक्षा के आधार पर नियुक्ति के लिये सफल घोषित किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त परीक्षा पास करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को सरकारी विभागों में क्लर्कों के ऐसे शेष पदों पर नियुक्त करने का विचार है, जहां इस समय दैनिक मजूरी और तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियां की गई हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) 54071

(ख) 8394

(ग) (i) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा (ख) रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा, सशस्त्र सेनाएं मुख्ययालय लिपिक सेवा आदि में नियुक्ति के लिए—1335

(ii) अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में नियुक्ति के लिए—8 84

(घ) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा तथा सम्बद्ध सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के लिए सभी 1335 अर्हता प्राप्त सफल घोषित उम्मीदवार सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों में उपलब्ध तथा प्रत्याशित रिक्तियों पर नियुक्त किए जायेंगे तथा इस समय दैनिक मजदूरी और तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे लिपिकों के स्थान पर उन्हें रखा जायेगा। जहां तक अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में नियुक्ति के लिए सफल घोषित किए गए 884 उम्मीदवारों का सम्बन्ध है,

इनके नामांकन कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा उन कार्यालयों द्वारा सूचित रिक्तियों पर किए जाते हैं ।

Economic Upliftment in Sixth Plan

7437. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy adopted for economic upliftment of have nots by the Planning Commission in Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the implementation instruments to be introduced in administrative set up to achieve the target; and

(c) the procedure adopted at different level to spend the earmarked money in time in time-bound programmes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The principal objectives of the Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 are: the removal of unemployment and significant underemployment; and appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population; and provision by the State of some of the basic needs of the people in these income groups.

The strategy proposed for higher employment generation is to accord the highest priority to agriculture and allied activities, village and small scale industries and area planning for integrated rural development. Specific programmes of direct transfers of basic services to the target population group are also provided. Further, to alleviate poverty and reduce inequalities a number of economic and social policies have been proposed in the Draft Plan, like land reforms, organisation of the rural poor, technical support and input provision for poorer sections of the population. Details are contained in the Plan document.

(b) and (c). The plan makes a number of proposals for strengthening the machinery for monitoring and implementation of Plan programmes and projects, particularly at the block and village level Voluntary agencies will be involved in preparation and implementation of Plan schemes at area level.

The details are contained in the Plan document.

उद्योगों में उपयोग होने वाला स्टीम कोयला

7438. **श्री अचल सिंह ठाकुर :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उद्योगों में उपयोग होने वाले स्टीम और स्लैक कोयले का अभाव है और उसका बाजार मूल्य बहुत बढ़ गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अभाव और मूल्यों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण है तथा क्या स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और स्थिति में कब तक सुधार होने की आशा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग). खान मुहानों पर भारी मात्रा में स्टीम और स्लैक कोयला उपलब्ध है । केन्द्र सरकार ने कोयले की खान मुहाना कीमतों में वृद्धि नहीं की है तथा अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपने अपने राज्यों में वितरण के लिए कोयले की कीमतें नियत कर दी हैं । उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए रेलवे के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय रखा जाता है ।

Thermal Power Plant at Karnataka

7439. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka State have pleaded for a thermal power plant in that State;

(b) whether power shortage has been noticed by Government which is the main hinderance for the improvement of industries in that State; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider it sympathetically to establish a thermal power plant either in Mangalore or Hospet?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is power shortage in Karnataka State. Therefore, the present availability of power is not adequate to meet the full requirement of industries in the state.

(c) Provision has been made in the five year plan commencing April 1, 1978 for a thermal power station in Karnataka State. A proposal for a thermal power station at Raichur with two units of 210 MW is presently under consideration.

Earning of Foreign Exchange by Defence Undertakings

7440. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings in foreign exchange of the Defence Undertakings during each of the years in 1974, 1975 and 1976; and

(b) the manner in which the foreign exchange earned by these undertakings is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The data relating to foreign exchange is being maintained according to financial years. The total Foreign Exchange earnings of Defence Public Sector Undertakins during the corresponding financial years are as under:—

1974-75	—	Rs. 19.64	crores
1975-76	—	Rs. 14.65	crores
1976-77	—	Rs. 29.47	crores

(b) The Foreign Exchange earned by these Undertakings is part of general receipts of the Government and is utilised in accordance with the general policy of the Government.

गांव का विकास

7441. **श्री राम सागर :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिस प्रकार परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के मामले में किया गया उसी प्रकार सरकार का विचार 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक पूंजी निवेश वाले प्रत्येक एकक को 50 लाख रुपये के प्रत्येक पूंजी निवेश के पीछे 1 गांव के आधार पर गांव के चहुंमुखी विकास का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपने का है , और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मलैया) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिला सतना में नैहर में सीमेंट के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस

7442. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या

उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने जिला सतना (मध्य प्रदेश) में मैहर में सीमेंट के कारखाने के लिये लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं ,

(ख) प्रत्येक फर्म ने अपने आवेदन-पत्रों में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की बात लिखी है ; और

(ग) मैहर सीमेंट कम्पनी (सन्चुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स) द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्वचालित मशीन कारखाने का राज्य तथा डिवीजन की बेरोजगारी की समस्या के निपटाने में क्या योगदान होगा ।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) मेहर (मध्य प्रदेश) में सीमेंट संयत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये मैसर्स अवध सुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली तथा मैसर्स सेन्चुरी सीमेंट कम्पनी, बम्बई से दो आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। मैसर्स अवध सुगर मिल्स का आवेदन रद्द कर दिया गया था । मैसर्स सेन्चुरी सीमेंट कम्पनी को 7.5 लाख मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता की स्थापना हेतु एक लाइसेंस दिया गया था जिसे बाद में संशोधित कर 8 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) मैसर्स अवध सुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड तथा मैसर्स सेन्चुरी सीमेंट कम्पनी, बम्बई के आवेदनों में बतायी गई कर्मचारियों उपयोग की क्षमता क्रमश: 1784 तथा 1426 है ।

(ग) इस समय 1000 से लेकर 1200 तक मजदूर जिनमें से अधिकांश राज्य के ही हैं, को परियोजना से सम्बन्धित भिन्न-2 किस्म के निर्माण कार्यों पर ठेकेदारों द्वारा लगाया गया है । जब परियोजना में वस्तुत: उत्पादन चालू हो जायेगा तो रोजगार में और भी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ।

Fixation of Maximum Price of Raw Jute

7443. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed up the maximum price of Raw Jute; and

(b) if so, what are the maximum prices of North Bengal and Assam bottom quality of Raw Jute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maximum prices fixed for North Bengal and Assam for White and Tossa Jute of W-5 and TD-5 grades respectively are indicated below:

(Rs. per quintal)

North Bengal District	W-5	TD-5
(A) Coach Bihar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling .	181·00	187·00
(B) West DINAJPUR and Malda .	183·50	189·50
(C) Assam . .	175·00	181·00

West Bengal Scheme for Assistance to Apex Co-operative Societies and Handloom Development Corporation

7444. SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the scheme to enable the Government of West Bengal to assist the Apex Cooperative Societies and Handloom Development Corporation in procuring the accumulated stocks of handloom cloth from the primary societies;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) the amount of assistance sought for; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to help implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

राजभाषा विभाग में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अधिकारी

7445. श्री रूप नाथ सिंह यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा विभाग में कितने अधिकारी पांच वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे अधिकारियों को उनके मूल काडर में वापस भेजने और परिणामतः रिक्त हुए स्थानों पर उन हिन्दी अधिकारियों में से नियुक्ति करने का है जो भारत सरकार के विभिन्न स्तरों पर कार्य कर रहे है और जिनके लिए एक काडर बनाया जा रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Import of Casein

7446. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that casein is manufactured in the country in cottage industry by small farmers;

(b) whether it is a fact that casein is available in abundance indigenously and there is no shortage of this item;

(c) whether the industries using casein have ever reported to the Government about its short supply and if so, facts thereof;

(d) whether the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports had referred the matter of import of casein to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries;

(e) if so, the opinion expressed by him;

(f) whether he is aware that the Indian Dairy Corporation has been or is being allowed import of casein; and

(g) the stand the Industry Ministry propose to take in case the import of casein is being allowed against the advice of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c). Case in is available in adequate quantities and no shortage of the material has been reported by the industries using it.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) In view of the fact that a large number of small scale units are engaged in the manufacture of casein, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries recommended the ban on the import of casein.

(f) Yes. During the year 1977-78, the import of casein was allowed to be canalised through Indian Dairy Corporation. However, in view of the ban in the current import trade control policy, the question of import of casein does not arise.

(g) Does not arise as the import of casein has now been banned during 1978-79.

Growth of Electronics

7447. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of electronics in India is at a slow pace despite the availability of technological skill in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such slow growth is due to the absence of a well defined policy; and

(c) the directions in which such shortcomings as are there are proposed to be remedied?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. The growth of electronics has been proceeding in accordance with projections as approved by Government from time to time, within the overall framework of national priorities and policies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Passenger Service for Pakistan

7448. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce passenger steamer service for Pakistan and other Arab Countries from Okha, Porbander and Bhavnagar ports for the people of Saurashtra; and

(b) if so, when it would be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Letter to Chief Ministers about Atrocities on Harijans

7449. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has written to all the Chief Ministers to ensure that assaults on and harassments of the Harijan and Girijan and other backward communities are brought down to the lowest minimum possible level;

(b) if so, the contents of the said communication;

(c) the response, if any, from the various Chief Ministers; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to effectively curb and eliminate the said menace to fellow brethern of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Prime Minister had written to the Chief Ministers of all the States to ensure that legal protection, was given to Harijans against harassment, intimidation, violence and unlawful attempts to dispossess them of their plots of land The response from the Chief Ministers has been favourable.

Criminal offences including those where members of Scheduled Castes are the victims, are punishable under the law and come within the definition of "Public Order" which is a State subject (*vide* the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution). The Centre, however, keeps in close touch with the State Governments and makes appropriate suggestions from time to time for expediting action on removing the basic factors responsible for such incidents and to gear up the administrative machinery to take prompt and effective action in all such complaints against members of Scheduled Castes and to provide protection and instil a sense of security amongst them.

पाम कोला का उत्पादन

7450. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का विचार "पाम कोला" नामक शीतल पेय बड़ी मात्रा में सप्लाई करने का है क्योंकि इसे काफी लोकप्रियता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय इसका मासिक उत्पादन (बोतलों) में कितना है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में इसका उत्पादन बढ़ा कर कितना किया जायेगा, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) से (घ). तमिलनाडु राज्य खादी एवम ग्रामीण उद्योग बोर्ड के अधीन कार्य करने वाली तमिलनाडु स्टेट पाम-गुड फेडरेशन ने पाम कोला पेय का नमूना तयार किया है। तमिलनाडु स्टेट पाम-गुड फेडरेशन खादी एवम ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग के परामर्श से वित्तीय एवम इसे चालू करने संबधी ब्यौरे तैयार किए जा रहे है। फैडरेशन का प्रस्ताव है कि जनता तक पाम कोला पहुंचाने के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 में दो तैयार करने वाले एकक स्थापित किए जाएं जिनमें से एक मद्रास में तथा दूसरा नई दिल्ली में स्थापित किया जाए। अनुमान है कि प्रत्येक पाम कोला एकक के लिए 5 लाख रुपए के निवेश की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तथा वह एकक 2.5 लाख बोतल प्रति माह का उत्पादन कर सकेगा। इन दो एककों का और अधिक विस्तार इनकी वाणिज्यिक सफलता पर निर्भर करेगा।

All India Cadre for Hindi Translation Service

7451. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
SHRI RAM JIWAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to evolve an All India cadre for Hindi Translation service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No Sir, the Government are not contemplating to evolve an All India cadre for Hindi Translation Service but they are contemplating to bring the Hindi posts in the Central Secretariat under one service.

(b) Does not arise.

Rationalisation of Coal Industry

7452. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to rationalise the administrative set up of the nationalised coal industry to ensure effective functioning; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The administrative set up of the nationalised coal industry was reorganised in July, 1977 with a view to ensuring its effective functioning. The roles of the holding company and of the subsidiary companies were redefined with a view to providing for more decentralisation in day to day matters. The delegation of powers to various authorities has been adopted by the coal companies. The performance of the coal companies after this re-organisation is being reviewed by the Government periodically. If and when need arises further change in the administrative set up of the coal companies will be undertaken.

Shrinkage of Internal Market

7453. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the shrinkage of internal market has imposed under-utilisation of the industrial capacity and resulted in stagnation of the economy;

(b) whether Government because of this shrinkage of internal market are heavily depending on foreign market and foreign aid; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take to expand the internal market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (c). There is no overall shrinkage of the internal market. While certain industries, particularly among those catering to the requirements of high income groups, may be suffering from lack of demand, this is not a generalised phenomenon. The significant step up in developmental outlay in the annual Budget and in the Plan outlay for 1978—83 should further boost internal demand in the economy.

(b) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की फोटो लगाना

7454. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की फोटो अभी भी भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों और विभागों में राष्ट्र के नेता के रूप में लगी हुई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त फोटो विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के सरकारी कार्यालयों में लगाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे फोटो लगाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में जारी किये गये निदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) . (क) से (घ) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार है कि कोई अनुदेश जारी करने आवश्यक नहीं है और यह निर्णय करना बिल्कुल राज्य सरकारों या विभागों के अध्यक्षों पर छोड़ दिया जाए कि क्या उन्हें कार्यालय के कमरों में कोई चित्र लगाना भी चाहिए और यदि हां, तो किस विशेष नेता का, ताकि किसी चित्र के लगाने पर कोई विवाद न उठे। अत. इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए गए है और सरकार के पास अलग-अलग कार्यालयों में लगे फोटो के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में फालतू पुर्जों को जंग लगना

7455. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में लाखों रुपयों के फालतु पुर्जों को जंग लग रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनको उपयोग में लाने के उपाय कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास पुराने माडल के फालतू भंडार है जो कि अब प्रयोग में नहीं है । ऐसे भंडारों की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 24 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसे फालतू पुर्जों को जांच करने के लिए निगम ने अधिकारियों की एक समिति का गठन किया है जो कि इस बात की सिफारिश करेगी कि इनमें से कौन से फालतू पुर्जों को प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है । अन्य राज्य सड़क परिवहन उपक्रमों से भी पूछा गया है कि क्या उन्हें ऐसे फालतू पुर्जों की आवश्यकता है ? सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर ऐसे पुर्जे, जिनका निगम में प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता, की बिक्री के लिए आगे की कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

Electrification of Villages in Himachal Pradesh by R.E.C.

7456. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the Rural Electrification Corporation projects which are proposed to be undertaken in Himachal Pradesh and the number of villages likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The Corporation has since its inception in 1969, sanctioned 43 Rural Electrification Schemes in Himachal Pradesh for a total loan assistance of Rs. 19.83 crores. These schemes on completion envisage electrification of 7536 new villages.

Transfer of Police Personnel from Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7458. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of transfer of police personnel from the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Under the rules, the police personnel of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration are not normally liable to transfer outside the territory.

टैक्सटाइल मिल संख्या 1 द्वारा कपड़े पर छापी गई लम्बाई तथा मूल्य

7459. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि टेक्सटाइल फोनैक्स मिल संख्या 1 द्वारा बनाए गए कपड़े पर छापी गई लम्बाई एवं कीमत को कपड़े को बाजार में बेचने के समय क्रमशः लम्बाई कम और कीमत को बढ़ा हुआ पाया गया ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मिल द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क का अपवंचन करने के विचार से कपड़े को टुकड़ों में काट दिया जाता है और उनकी हजारों गांठें कट पीस के नाम पर बेच दी जाती हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में कितना कपड़ा बेचा गया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लाडा मयती) : (क) सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) 'चैंडीज' 'रेग्स', 'फेन्टस' और 'सेकिण्डस' जैसे कट-पीसों की परिभाषाएं इस प्रकार से बनाई गई हैं कि पूरे उत्पादन शुल्क से बचने के लिए कपड़े के जानबूझकर कट-पीस बनाने को हतोत्साहित किया जा सके । पूरा उत्पादन शुल्क देने से बचने के लिए कपड़े को जानबूझकर छोटे टुकड़ों में काटने से संबंधित किसी बड़े पैमाने के कदाचार के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

मार्च, 1977 से जनवरी, 1978 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की सात मिलों द्वारा निर्मित कपड़े का स्टाक

7460. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से जनवरी, 1978 तक वस्त्र उद्योग निगम, मध्य प्रदेश (टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन आफ मध्य प्रदेश) की सब

सात मिलों में पृथक-पृथक निर्मित कपड़े का कितना स्टाक था और इसके मूल कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कपड़े की बिक्री की नीति स्वयं मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम ने निर्धारित की है और प्रत्येक मिल के बिक्री मैनेजर से उक्त शक्ति वापिस ले ली गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में निगम की मिलों द्वारा मिलवार कितनी कीमत के कपड़े की बिक्री की गई और कपड़ा किन-किन पार्टियों को बेचा गया और इसका भुगतान कितनी अवधि में किया गया और ऐसी पार्टियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने कपड़े की खरीद के बाद खेपों की डिलीवरी नहीं ली है और क्या बेचा गया माल वापिस लिया गया था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप निगम को कितनी हानि हुई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) :

(क) 31-1-1978 को कपड़े के स्टाक की मिलवार स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(परिमाण गांठों में)

मिल का नाम	31-3-78 को स्टाक	1-4-77 से 31-3-78 तक पैक/सुपुर्द किया गया		31-1-78 को स्टाक
		पैक किया गया	सुपुर्द किया गया	
इंदौर मालवा . . .	5933	32835	34259	4509
कल्याणमल . . .	4414	19276	19244	4446
स्वदेशी . . .	3887	17796	16199	5484
हीरा . . .	4831	19879	19626	5084
नया भोपाल . . .	1151	10450	10039	1562
बुरहानपुर . . .	1500	22262	20590	3172
बंगाल नागपुर . . .	4387	18275	17016	5646
कई				
योग .	26103	140773	136973	29903

3800 गांठों की बढ़ोतरी में कंट्रोल के कपड़े की 1949 गांठें शामिल हैं जिन के बारे में अभी रिलीज के आदेशों की प्रतीक्षा है, इस प्रकार केवल 1851 गांठों की ही वृद्धि हुई है जो पैक किये गये कपड़े का लगभग 1.3 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) जनवरी 1977 से कपड़े की बिक्री राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) की अपनी एक समिति द्वारा की जाती है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (म० प्र०) के महा-प्रबंधक, संबंधित मिल के विक्रय-प्रबंध, प्रबंधक (विपणन), वित्तीय सलाहकार तथा प्रमुख लेखा अधिकारी सम्मिलित है ।

(ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Permission sought by B.E.L. to set up Projects

7461. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has asked for permission of Central Government to set up two more projects;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the place where the project will be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के एककों में दैनिक मजूरी

7462. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के ऐसे कौन-कौन से एकक है जहां अधिकांश कार्य ठेकेदारो द्वारा ठेके के आधार पर किया जाता है और ठेकेदारों की साठ-गाठ से कुछ अधिकारी कदाचार करते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ठेकेदार 5 रुपये की दैनिक मजूरी पर श्रमिकों को रखते हैं और भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के झासी एकक 5.50 रुपये की दर से राशि लेते है और यदि हा तो इस प्रकार के कदाचार को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड उप-ठेकेदारों को मुख्यत: मशीनिंग और फैब्रिकेशन के लिए रखता है जो सहायक और लघु उद्योगों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप है। इसके अलावा बी० एच० ई० एल० का पावर प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड सर्विस डिवीजन बी० एच० ई० एल० के उपकरणों मुख्यत: सारे देश में फैले विद्युत जनित्रण संयंत्रों को अधिष्ठापित और चालू करता है। ऐसे मामलों में स्थल पर मुख्य निर्माण और अधिष्ठापन कार्य ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार आवश्यक रूप से संबंधित राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के जरिए करना पडता है या ठेकेदारों के जरिए जो स्थानीय श्रमिकों को काम पर लगाते है। ऐसा कोई विशेष मामला प्रकाश में नही आया है जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि अधिकारियो ने कथित कदाचार किए हो।

(ख) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड झासी सामान्य उत्पादन के लिए ठेकेदार नही रखता है। निर्माण के दौरान कुछ ठेकेदार रखे गए थे लेकिन किसी भी ऐसे कदाचार की सूचना नही दी गई थी, जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है। ऐसे मामलो में जहा निर्माण की अवस्था में श्रमिक रखे दिए जाते है इस बात का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निगरानी रखी जाती है कि ठेकेदार अपने श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम निर्दिष्ट मजूरी देता है। इसके अलावा, यह भी निर्दिष्ट है कि किसी भी सम्भावित दुर्घटना, जोखिम के लिए ठेकेदार की उपयुक्त सामूहिक बीमा योजना है।

Self Immolation of Shri Ganesh Kohli

7463. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to press news in *Hindustan Times* dated 30-1-78 under the caption Gwalior Suicide—M. P. Minister to meet Ram's;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh's Health Minister discussed with him the case of self immolation of Shri Ganesh Kohli an employee of Defence Research Laboratory Gwalior, if so what is the result of discussions;

(c) whether it is a fact that Shri Kohli committed suicide because Director of personnel attached to Defence Ministry's Scientific Adviser threatened him not to represent against his relative who was given seniority and promotion over this head of Shri Kohli;

(d) whether it is also a fact that one Shri Shukumaran, a scientist of Defence Science Laboratory committed, suicide, if so, what is the result of enquiry into his death; and

(e) if so, whether Government are prepared to appoint high power Committee consisting of M.Ps. and officer of Defence Ministry who are not having the charge of these Laboratories, to go into the grievances of Scientists?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Press news in Hindustan Times pertains to self-immolation of Shri Ganesh Kohli, labourer, who was formerly an employee of Defence Research and Development Establishment, Gwalior. He resigned in October 1977. An independent magisterial enquiry has been conducted concerning this matter by the State Government; and another enquiry has also been carried out by a senior Scientist of the Ministry of Defence. The Reports are not available as yet.

(b) Yes, Sir. As the matter is under investigation, any action in the matter will have to wait till the result of the investigation is known.

(c) The allegation that the individual committed suicide as he was threatened by the Director of Personnel under the Scientific Adviser not to represent against his supersession is completely baseless.

(d) Shri T. V. Sukumaran, Senior Scientific Officer Grade I, (attached to the Scientific Adviser to the Chief of the Army Staff), had committed suicide in June 1977 because of a depressed state of mind. No formal investigations were made in his case. However, the Scientific Adviser visited personally the bereaved family immediately after the event; to ascertain the circumstances; and a detailed analysis of available records relating to the officer was carried out. It appeared that the officer had psychological problems for many years which left him in a state of depression.

(e) No, Sir. Various staff channels are open to Scientists for redressal of their grievances and independent enquiries are conducted in all cases when necessary.

Reinstatement of Delhi Police Officers suspended during Emergency

7464 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during emergency, official order was issued by D.I.G. Delhi police on 21-9-76 that any police officer including Head Constable and above, if at all failed to reply any question about the substance and contents of any case will immediately be suspended and disciplinary action will follow including invocation of the provision of MISA;

(b) if so, how many such police officials and constables were suspended during emergency under such orders and how many were arrested under MISA; and

(c) whether all such police officers have since been reinstated and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

अमरीका द्वारा नयी किस्म की गोलियों का विकास

7465. **श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 15 मार्च, 1978 के "इण्डियन एक्सप्रैस" में छपे इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि अमरीका ने कुछ नये प्रकार की गोलियो का विकास किया है, जिन्हें काईनेटिक एनर्जी पेनीडेटर' के नाम से पुकारा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या भारत सरकार भी अपनी थल सेनाओ के लिए ऐसी गोलियों का निर्माण करेगी क्योकि इनके उत्पादन से 'परमाणु प्रसार रोक' सबधी नियमों का उल्लंघन नही होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब से और यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) जी हा।

जिस समाचार के बारे में कहा गया है उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है। यद्यपि इस मद का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है, परन्तु इस समय इसका उत्पादन करने की कोई योजना नही है क्योंकि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओ के लिए यह अपरिहार्य नही है।

Arrest of Thai Nationals in Andamans

7466. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andamans has sent a report to his Ministry stating that the Thai nationals who were arrested recently, were living there for the last 2 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that electricity was supplied to them in that Island by a generator and all the supplies were made to them through an Indian national;

(c) the other details of the report and whether Government have made any inquiry in the matter;

(d) the action taken by Government against that Indian national; and

(e) whether Government have pinned down the responsibility of not detecting these people who have been living there without any authority for the last 2 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) There is no mention in the report sent by Andaman Administration that the Thai nationals had been living there for the last two years.

(b) No such information has come to notice.

(c) to (e). On 31st January, 1978 one fishing vessel, one sisterboat and one out-boat was apprehended around Tillachong. The boats had 74 personnel which included 12 women and 28 children. They were produced before the Chief Judicial Magistrate who sentenced 49 of them to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The remaining 25 persons below 12 years of age were released. The boats were confiscated.

According to information received from Andaman Administration the Thai nationals had built ten temporary huts at Tillachong an uninhabited island in the Nicobar Group of Islands. These huts were recently built (being approximately one month old) and have since been demolished under the supervision of Tehsildar.

अशोक पेपर मिल, हाताबाट (बिहार) को आसाम स्थानान्तरित करना तथा उसे हुई हानि

7467. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक पेपर मिल, हाताबाट (बिहार) की बड़ी संख्या में मशीनों को आसाम स्थानान्तरित किया गया है जबकि लुगदी आसाम से आती है और लुगदी से कागज तक सब चीजे बिहार में निर्माण करने की एक योजना थी और क्या भूमि अर्जित की गई थी और इमारतों आदि का उसी अनुपात में निर्माण किया गया था;

(ख) क्या लुगदी कारखाना चालू न किये जाने के कारण उक्त मिल को लाखों रुपये की हानि हो रही है और इमारत और भूमि बेकार पड़ी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त स्थान पर एक लुगदी कारखाना स्थापित करने का है और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) मूलत: अशोक पेपर मिल्स की योजना 18,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता की मिलो जुली लुगदी और कागज मिल बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में स्थापित करने के लिए बनाई गई थी। परियोजना को वित्तीय संकट की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं से गुजरना पड़ा और करीब 10 वर्ष के बाद बिहार और असाम की राज्य सरकारों ने असाम मे जोगी धापा और बिहार में रामेश्वर नगर में इसके एकक स्थापित करके इसे संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में चलाने का निर्णय किया। 40 हजार मी० टन लुगदी और 227 हजार मी० टन कागज की असाम में एक मिली जुली लुगदी और कागज मिल तथा असाम एकक द्वारा संभरण की गई लुगदी के आधार पर बिहार में 13,500 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता को एक कागज मिल स्थापित करने के लिए परियोजना में उचित संशोधन कर पुनर्गठन किया गया था। बिहार एकक में चिथड़ों से गत्ता तैयार करने का करीब 5,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक संयंत्र भी होगा। दोनों ही एककों में उपकरण स्थापित करने का कार्य इस योजना की उपेक्षा के अनुसार, पूरा किया गया था।

(ख) अशोक पेपर मिल का बिहार एकक 1976 में चालू किया गया था। मशीनों में सुस्थिरता आई है और उत्पादन में धीरे धीरे सुधार किया जा रहा है। इस समय एकक को अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता का उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के लिए लुगदी की पर्याप्त पूर्ति की जा रही है किन्तु बिजली की पर्याप्त पूर्ति बराबर नही हो रही है।

(ग) मूलत: एकक की योजना खोई और सवाई घास का उपयोग करने की थी किन्तु नियमित आधार पर इन कच्ची सामग्रियों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्धता सम्भव नहीं हो पा रही थी। इसीलिए संशोधित योजना में लुगदी की पूर्ति असाम एकक से करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। कंपनी रामेश्वर नगर में एक विस्तार योजना हाथ में लेने की सम्भावना की जांच कर रही है जिसमें एक लुगदी मिल की स्थापना करना भी शामिल है और इस संबंध में विभिन्न प्रकार की कच्ची सामग्रियों जैसे, बांस, खोई, सवाई घास आदि की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकरणों के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है।

Nationalisation of Multinational Companies

7468. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering nationalisation of Multinational companies producing consumer goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, what social legal controls are being conceived to ensure that these units progressively subserve the social purpose;

(d) whether it is a fact that above concerns are engaged by many of the Multinational companies for jobs of regular nature; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Government's policy regarding participation of foreign investment and foreign companies in India's Industrial Development has been clarified in paras 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament by Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977.

(d) and (e). Transnational companies are engaged in a number of industries and services. The extent of jobbing work got done by such companies is not available in this Ministry.

Electronics Industry facing Stiff Competition

7469. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronic Industry in the country has been facing certain obstacles and cannot withstand stiff competition with other countries in the World Market;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a committee to look into the various aspects of the electronic goods export promotion;

(c) if so, the names and number of the members of the committee and the terms of the reference thereof; and

(d) the time by which the committee will submit its report?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) It is a fact that the Electronics Industry is facing a stiff competition in the World Market; despite this, our exports have increased in value from 3 crores of Rupees in 1970-71 to 37 crores of Rupees in 1977-78.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The composition of the committee, its terms of reference and other details are under consideration.

Amount Sanctioned by R.E.C. for new Projects

7470. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 99 new projects involving a total loan assistance of about Rs. 33 crores during the current year;

(b) if so, which are the States to be benefited by this decision; and

(c) the details of the new projects that will be undertaken under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rural Electrification Corporation held on 15th March, 1978, 99 new projects in 19 States were approved for a total loan assistance of Rs. 3530.578 lakhs. Additional loan assistance amounting to Rs. 49.560 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, on account of escalation in costs in respect of 7 schemes sanctioned in earlier years, was also approved.

(b) The States to be benefited are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2138/78].

चई एकाधिकारी योजना के लिये महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

7471 **श्री केशव राव धोंडगे** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य में रुई एकाधिकार योजना के लिये किस प्रकार की सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) उस पर केन्द्र द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या एक सर्वदलीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल प्रधान मंत्री तथा वाणिज्य मंत्री से मिला था और उपरोक्त योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये उनकी सहायता मांगी थी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगे क्या थीं और उन मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त योजना के बारे में केन्द्र की नीति क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रभा भगती): (क) से (ङ). महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना को चलाने के लिए 1977–78 की अवधि में 60 करोड़ रुपये का संस्थागत ऋण देने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उपयुक्त निर्देश जारी किये जाने के लिए भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया था । जब तक योजना की एकाधिकारात्मक प्रकृति नहीं छोड़ दी जाती तब तक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए राजी नहीं था । संसद सदस्यों, कपास उत्पादकों के प्रतिनिधियों और महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल के सदस्यो ने गत वर्ष व्यापार मंत्री से मिलकर इस योजना को जारी रखने का अनुरोध किया था । इस संबंध में कुछ प्रतिनिधियो ने प्रधान मत्री से भी मुलाकात की थी । महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना को 17 अगस्त, 1977 से 30 जून 1978 तक के लिये एकाधिकारात्मक योजना के रुप में चलाना बन्द कर दिया है ।

Clinical Trial on Patients with Vasicine Injections by Director, Regional Research Laboratory, J & K

7472. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu & Kashmir (a unit of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) had undertaken clinical trial on human patients with injections of Vasicine (an alkaloid of Adatoda vasica) without Drug Controller's permission and without consent of the patients; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. However clinical trials have been undertaken by Jammu Medical College after obtaining extract from the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.

(b) The permission of Drug Controller is not necessary as the drug is in Ayurvedic formulation.

Escape of Pakistanis under Surveillance from Jamnagar

7473. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 Pakistanis who had been under police surveillance in Jamnagar city for the last four months escaped on the 23rd March, 1978;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government; and

(c) the main charge against those held responsible and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):(a) to (c). These Pakistanis had repeatedly expressed their anxiety to return to their homes and families in Pakistan, but as their names had been referred to the Government of Pakistan for arranging their formal repatriation through diplomatic channels, they were ordered by the Gujarat State authorities, under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946, to confine their movements within Jamnagar. They were not under police surveillance. They ignored these restrictive orders and left Jamnagar on 17th March, 1978. As there was a violation of the restrictive orders by the Pakistanis concerned and as they were not under surveillance, no charges have been preferred against police authorities concerned and no further action has been taken.

बिजली का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन और खपत

7474. **श्री विनायक प्रताप यादव :**
श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत, चीन, जापान, अमरीका और ब्रिटेन में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत कितनी है और इनमें से प्रत्येक देश में प्रति वर्ष कितने किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) भारत में राज्यवार कितने किलोवाट बिजली, हजार किलोवाट में, का उत्पादन होता है और प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की कितनी खपत होती है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1977–78 और 1978–79 में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये बिजली उत्पादन हेतु बजट में कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई तथा कितनी राशि दी गई।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) चीन, जापान, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका तथा यूनाइटिड किंगडम में वर्ष 1975 में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत, कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन तथा प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता तथा इनके बारे में भारत के 1975–76 के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए है :—

देश	प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन यूनिट**	प्रति व्यक्ति खपत यूनिट	कुल उत्पादन मिलियन यूनिट	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता मेगावाट
चीन . . .	153	उपलब्ध नहीं	126,000	उपलब्ध नही
जापान	4,288	3,832*	475,794	112,285
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका .	9,396	8,467	2,000,916	524,270
यूनाइटिड किंगडम . .	4,855	4,166	272,219	78,911
भारत . . .	143	110	85,926	22,249

* ये आंकड़े वर्ष 1974 के हैं :

** कुल आदान प्रदान को इसमें शामिल किया गया है।

(ख) भारत में राज्यवार प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता, कुल उत्पादन तथा बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत का वर्ष 1976–77 से संबंधित ब्यौरा विवरण–I में दिया गया है।

(ग) वर्ष 1977–78 तथा 1978–79 के दौरान उत्पादन स्कीमों के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिव्यय का ब्यौरा विवरण–II में दिया गया है।

विवरण–I

यूटिलिटीज में प्रतिष्ठापित संयंत्र क्षमता, कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन तथा प्रति व्यक्ति खपत को दर्शाने वाला वर्ष 1976–77 से संबंधित विवरण

राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता मेगावाट	कुल उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट)	प्रति व्यक्ति खपत (यूनिट)
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	1200.43	4938.49	78.3
असम . . .	166.50	586.00	32.7
बिहार . . .	784.39	2465.35	88.7
गुजरात . . .	1720.44	6361.33	191.9
हरियाणा . .	616.96	2913 80	174.2
हिमाचल प्रदेश . .	52.48	188 98	62.0
जम्मू व कश्मीर . .	101 98	308 41	57.8
कर्नाटक . .	1144 80	5380.50	147.6
केरल . . .	1014.60	3150.96	92.8
मध्य प्रदेश . .	895.42	4459.00	88.7
महाराष्ट्र . . .	2616.37	12712.69	199.0
मणिपुर . . .	10.07	16.59	9.3
मेघालय . . .	68.02	178.16	40.2
नागालैण्ड . . .	2.02	0.30	30.8
उड़ीसा . . .	923.12	3094.40	105.8
पंजाब . . .	999.32	4216 23	241.0
राजस्थान . . .	580.66	2456.42	81.0
तमिलनाडु . . .	1764.00	4928.51	148.8
त्रिपुरा . . .	14.88	12 77	8.2
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	2498.99	9639.70	85.9
पश्चिम बंगाल . .	1384.62	5165.13	124.4
दामोदर घाटी निगम .	1301.50	5244.85	——
केन्द्र सरकार की परियोजनाएं .	1646.00	8328.72	——
दिल्ली . . .	297.00	1568.59	336.2

विवरण–II

उत्पादन स्कीमों के लिए स्वीकृत परिव्यय–1977–78 और 1978–79

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	1977–78	1978–79
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	103.25	120.90
2.	असम	33.10	37.36
3.	बिहार	28.80	41.31
4.	गुजरात	41.84	44.62
5.	हरियाणा	32.57	32.64
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.15	11.99
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	8.62	7.65
8.	कर्नाटक	49.50	60.15
9.	केरल	9.40	12.53
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	88.00	96.78
11.	महाराष्ट्र	164.53	171.29
12.	मणिपुर	0.43	1.58
13.	मेघालय	5.60	2.75
14.	नागालैण्ड	0.43	0.55
15.	उड़ीसा	36.81	32.06
16.	पंजाब	41.60	46.12
17.	राजस्थान	14.45	18.71
18.	सिक्किम	0.19	0.18
19.	तमिलनाडु	53.21	67.28
20.	त्रिपुरा	1.45	0.55
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	148.78	131.79
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	73.38	72.25
	जोड़—राज्य	944.09	1011.04

Allocation of Amount for Small Scale Industries

7475. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of small scale industries in the Budgets for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the names of the small scale industries set up by the Janata Government during the last one year indicating the locations thereof and the names of small scale industries which are proposed to be set up; and

(c) whether Government are aware that Saharsa is the main Jute producing district in the country but there is neither any Jute or other item producing small scale industry or any large industry there and whether Government propose to formulate a Scheme for setting up small scale industries in the backward and undeveloped district of Saharsa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The provision made in the Central budget for the development of small scale industries for 1978-79 is Rs. 29 95 crores against Rs. 20 30 crores for 1977-78.

(b) Janata Government have not set up any small scale industries during the last one year, but entrepreneurs have done so. The Statewise number of units started and registered with the State Directorate of Industries in 1977 are shown in Statement attached.

(c) Jute is one of the main crops of the district of Saharsa. According to available information, in Saharsa district there are small scale units belonging 13 major groups of industries namely food products, hosiery and ready-made garments, wood products, paper products and printing, leather products, rubber and plastics products, chemicals and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, machinery and parts (except electrical machinery) electrical machinery and parts, miscellaneous industries and repairing and servicing. For intensive development of small scale industries, a special scheme of District Industries Centres has been prepared which would cover all the districts in the country.

Statement

New Units Started and Registered with Directorates of Industries in the State in 1977

State	Unit State in 1977
Andhra Pradesh	2169
Assam	105
Bihar	1632
Gujarat	1331
Haryana	809
Himachal Pradesh	265
Jammu & Kashmir	Not received
Karnataka	1222
Kerala	982
Madhya Pradesh	1696
Maharashtra	1267
Manipur	59
Meghalaya	14
Nagaland	20
Orissa	539
Punjab	1709
Rajasthan	1242
Sikkim	No information
Tamil Nadu	4744
Tripura	93
Uttar Pradesh	2198
West Bengal	Not received
Arunachal Pradesh	53

State	Units Started in 1977
Chandigrh	70
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	No addition
Delhi.	711
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	135
Mizoram	5
Pondicherry	145
TOTAL	25,415

Procedure for Preparation of Panel of Procedures for Film Division

7476. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure of preparation of the panel of Producers for Documentaries under Film Division in respective zones;

(b) whether efforts have been made to see that new enthusiastic groups are encouraged for the same; and

(c) whether financial aid can be given to them for such project?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A Panel Committee constituted by Government of official as well as non-official members reviews every year the Panel of Independent Producers—a Consolidated Panel of all the regions—with a view to eliminating producers whose performance has not been satisfactory or whose response to Films Division's tender enquiries has been poor. The Committee also considers the applications of new independent producers and makes recommendations to Government regarding inclusion of their names in the Panel, depending upon their specimen of production and other relevant details furnished by the applicants. The Panel approved by Government, on the recommendations of the Panel Committee, ordinarily remains valid for a period of one year.

(c) Financial assistance can be sought by any independent producer whether of feature films or of documentaries from the Film Finance Corporation for his production. If a documentary film is assigned by the Films Division to an independent producer, certain amounts of advances are given at various stages of production in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Tripartite Agreement between Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala on sharing of Power

7477. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tripartite meeting of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala to reach an agreement on sharing of supply of power has been suggested by any State:

(b) whether Central Government has recently suggested a tripartite agreement, and supply of more power to Karnataka to overcome the power shortage in that State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of other States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). It is understood that the Government of Karnataka have suggested a tripartite meeting between Tamil Nadu, Kerala and themselves to explore, the possibilities of additional power supply to Karnataka. While the Central Government have not suggested any specific tripartite agreement, they have, from time to time, been in close touch with power situation in the Southern Region. Kerala which is a surplus State in the Region has been providing assistance to both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. During

the period from April, 1977 to February, 1978, Kerala supplied a total of about 1.381 Million Units to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have intimated that, at present. they are passing on 1 Million Units per day of power from Kerala to Karnataka.

Strength of Para-Military Police Forces

7478. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of CRP, BSF and other Para-Military Police Forces at present;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on each such forces during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the strength of these forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the strength of these forces would be reduced separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). A Committee of Secretaries is reviewing the strength of the para-military forces with a view to effecting economy. The Government has accepted its interim recommendation that the strength of the CRP should be reduced by two battalions by the end of March, 1978, and thereafter at the rate of one battalion per year for a period of three years, the decision to reduce the strength of the CRPF by 2 battalions by the end of March, 1978 has been implemented

Name of the Organisation	Present strength	(EXPENDITURE) 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78(RE)
Central Reserve Police Force	73,957	57,74,43,00	54,82,40,629	56,88,61,000
Border Security Force .	84,682	69,49,00,000	73,80,91,000	78,87,89,000
Indo-Tibetan Border Police .	13,820	11,86,36,000	12,21,69,092	12,34,52,000
Assam Rifles . . .	36,042	30,20,32,000	33,34,73,542	32,32,00,000

मिलों के उपयोग में आने वाली मशीनों का निर्माण

7479 **श्री राजधारी शास्त्री** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर चीनी मिलों के उपयोग में आने वाली मशीनों का निर्माण किया जाता है और ऐसी मशीनों का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अन्दर निर्मित मशीनें विदेशों से आयातित मशीनों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत महंगी होती है और उतनी टिकाऊ नहीं होती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे कारखानों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापना करेगी।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयतो) (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी सभी पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी–1139/78]

(ख) जी, हाँ। देश में निर्मित चीनी मशीनें विदेशी निर्माताओं की तुलना में मुख्य गुणवत्ता और टिकाऊपन की दृष्टि से मुकाबले की है।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक एकक अर्थात रिचार्डसन एण्ड क्रडाम (1972) लिमिटेड, जिसका उल्लेख संलग्न विवरण में क्रम सं० 9 पर है, चीनी मशीनों की विभिन्न वस्तुओं का निर्माण कर रहा है।

Reinstatement of Employees in CSIR Madras Complex

7480. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials who have been subjected to disciplinary action during Emergency are still out of employment in the CSIR Madras complex;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the concrete action proposed for restitution of justice to them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Abolition of All India Services

7481. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. and I.R.S. officers in India; and

(b) whether any State other than West Bengal has also demanded the abolition of All India Services and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The total number of officers in I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. as on 1-1-1978 is 3538, 1977 and 1194 respectively. The number of officers of the I.R.S. (Income-tax and Indian Customs and Central Excise) as on 1-4-1978 is 2805.

(b) Only the Chief Minister of West Bengal suggested the abolition of the All India Services. This suggestion is not acceptable to the Central Government.

Break Down of Electricity and Power in Delhi

7482. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of complaints received by Government for the failure of electricity and power or low voltage of power in Delhi in the last three years;

(b) whether there are frequent break down of electricity and power in Delhi;

(c) what specific steps have been taken by Government to remove the shortage of power in the Capital in the summer; and

(d) how much amount Government propose to spend on the new projects in this year for augmenting the electricity supply in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) On an average per month, 180 cases of power failures and 120 complaints of low voltage were reported during the last three yeas in Delhi in the areas served by DESU and NDMC.

(b) There have been breakdowns in the transmission and distribution net works in Delhi but these cannot be considered as very high.

(c) The power requirements of Delhi are met by generation from the power stations in Delhi which operate in an integrated manner with the Northern Regional Electricity Grid. There is enough installed capacity to meet the full requirements of Delhi. In case of forced outages of one or two thermal generating units, assistance may have to be taken from neighbouring systems in the Northern Region. The situation is expected to improve considerably after the commissioning of a 210 MW set at Badarpur.

(d) One more thermal generating unit of 210 MW at Badarpur has been recently sanctioned for augmenting electricity supply in Delhi and a provision of Rs. 850 lakhs has been made for the year 1978-79. In addition, some power will also be available to Delhi from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station and Baira-Siul Hydroelectric power stations being set up by the Central Government in the Northern Region.

Officers above the rank of Deputy Secretaries belonging to Scheduled Tribes

7483. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Officers, above the rank of Deputy Secretaries, belonging to Scheduled Tribes;

(b) total number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes;

(c) what specific steps Govt. propose to take to see that persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes are properly represented in the senior posts in services; and

(d) how many of them have been recruited under the special coaching scheme of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The required information is being collected from all Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) The number of IAS and IPS Officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes as on 1-1-1977 was as follows:

	Number of Officers
I.A.S.	147
I.P.S.	64

(c) The various measures introduced from time to time with a view to improving the intake of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in senior posts are explained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-140/78]

(d) Information is not available regarding the number of Scheduled Tribes Officers referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the question who had received training at the Pre-examination Training Centres for IAS etc. Examination. However, the number of Scheduled Tribe candidates trained at these Centres who had finally qualified for appointment on the basis of IAS etc. examinations held during the year 1974, 1975 and 1976 is 63.

Transfer of Employees completing three years on one post

7484. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a policy regarding the transfer of employees completing three years in one post and at one place that would be carried out in the interest of a clean administration; and

(b) if so, when such a policy will be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL): (a) Although no such proposal is under consideration there are instructions to the effect that rotational transfers specially in Sections which have to deal with public, should be effected as a rule.

(b) Does not arise.

Assembling Units of H.M.T.

7486 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI MOHAN BHAIYA:

DR. LAKSHMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI RAGHAVJI:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that HMT a Public Sector Undertaking have decided to set up 12 units in different States for assembling watches;

(b) if so, whether a decision to set up a unit in Madhya Pradesh has been

taken for which a site report has also been submitted to the undertaking;

(c) if so, whether the HMT had promised to send a team of its own in November, 1977, but the same has not been sent as yet; and

(d) if so, expected time by which the team will be sent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) It has been decided to set up 14 HMT-assisted watch assembly units in various parts of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The HMT team could not visit Madhya Pradesh in November, 1977. Since then, however, HMT's Executive Director visited Bhopal on 10th/11th April, 1978 and also Betul which has been selected by the State Government as the location for the watch-assembly unit. It has been decided that the location of the unit will be at Betul. Further action is in progress for the commissioning of the unit.

Rural electrification programme for Maharashtra

7487. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) important details of the rural electrification programme approved for Maharashtra during 1977-78 and the actual performance achieved both financial and physical;

(b) what specific action is taken/proposed where the programme is lagging far behind the schedule;

(c) details of the programme proposed outlay likely to be available for 1978-79 for schemes in Maharashtra; and

(d) what steps have been taken to evaluate the performance of programme execution?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) An outlay of Rs. 9.62 crores was provided in Annual Plan for 1977-78 for rural electrification in Maharashtra. This was fully utilised.

The physical targets and achievements during the year were as follows:—

	Targets	Achievements
Villages electrified	1,500	1,230
Pumpsets energised	35,000	39,417

(b) Maharashtra is one of the States which has made considerable progress in rural electrification.

(c) For 1978-79 an outlay of Rs. 11.66 crores has been provided for rural electrification in Maharashtra. A target of electrification of 1,800 villages and energisation of 37,000 pumpsets has been envisaged.

(d) The sanctioned schemes are constantly monitored by field inspection teams sent by the Electricity Board, and also the Rural Electrification Corporation. There are also periodical reviews of the progress of various schemes.

Number and length of National Highways in Maharashtra

7488. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of National Highways and their length in Maharashtra and the expenditure incurred on these highways during 1977-78 and how does it compare with 1976-77 performance both physical and financial;

(b) whether State Government have furnished some more proposals for National Highways in the State;

(c) if so, the details of each such proposal approved/under consideration and the estimated cost and the assistance sought for 1978-79;

(d) the details of programme proposed/approved for 1978-79; and

(e) whether taking into account the strain of traffic, heavy rainfall and special repairs on the National Highways in Maharashtra, more amount is required than allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a), (d) and (e). During the financial year 1977-78 Maharashtra were allotted a sum of Rs. 7.25 crores for improvement of National Highways, which are 9 in number and about 2861 Km. in length, against a sum of Rs. 7.60 crores allotted in the financial year 1976-77. The allotments have been against about 615 improvement works estimated at Rs. 56.63 crores sanctioned from April. 1969. The improvement works include new bridges across the Kalwa and Kasheli Creeks and across the rivers Girna at Malegaon, Girna at Jalgaon and Panchganga at Kolhapur and bye-passes at Thana-*cum*-Bhiwandi, Igatpuri, Malegaon, Chowk, Kamshet, Vadagaon, Satara, Karad, Kolhapur and Jalgaon. Many of the improvement works are complete and the remaining are likely to be completed, funds permitting, by December, 1980. The sanctioned estimates are based on the design and specifications which take into account the effect of soil, terrain, rainfall, traffic etc. as obtaining at the site. The allotments in turn are based, among others, on the sanctioned costs.

(b) and (c). Allocations for development of National Highways being not even adequate for 'on going' works, it has not been possible to accept Maharashtra's proposal to declare 12 roads totalling to 3561 kms. and involving an investment, at 1972 prices, of about Rs. 45 crores, as national highways. As it is from April 1972 no road has been taken over as a national highway excepting for 100 Km. Batote-Kishtwar Road of Jammu and Kashmir taken over in May 1977.

Proposals regarding Road Bridges in Maharashtra

7489. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have sent some proposals for approval of the Central Government for construction of road bridges;

(b) if so, the names of the project proposed and the assistance sought/approved for 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) the physical and financial progress of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Presumably, the member wants information about financial assistance sought by Maharashtra Government under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance. While no proposals for any new schemes have been received from them recently, a sum of Rs. 25.01 lakhs was released in 1977-78 for meeting expenditure on certain works approved in the 4th and 5th Plans for Maharashtra which included *inter alia*, the following bridges:

(1) Bridge across Reva Danger Creek on Alibag-Retadanda-Salar Murand Road, Distt. Colaba.

(2) Bridge across Savitri river at Mhepral on the Manhangad-Mhapral-Amet-Kuda road.

These works are in various stages of progress. The State Government have not sent their demands for 1978-79 so far.

Installation of Studios and High powered Transmitter at Cuddapah

7490. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no studios and high power transmitter at Cuddapah; and

(b) if so, whether Government are allotting money for constructing studios and to instal high power transmitter in that station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The A.I.R. Centre at Cuddapah has limited studio facilities and is originating daily programmes of about 3-3/4 hours duration. Its transmitter is of medium power of 20 K.W.

(b) A proposal to construct permanent studios at Cuddapah has been included in the Rolling Plan, 1978—83. The implementation of the scheme will, however, depend upon availability of financial allocation and relative priorities. There is no proposal at present to instal a high power transmitter at that station.

Trade Groups in Defence Services

7491. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any trade groups in the Defence services whose pay has not yet been fixed; and

(b) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As far as Government is aware, there are no such trade groups in the armed forces personnel, whose pay has not as yet been fixed. As regards civilians in the defence establishments, this information is being collected.

सिंधी कार्यक्रमों के समय में परिवर्तन

7492. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंधी कार्यक्रमों के समय में परिवर्तन करने के लिये 20 फरवरी, 1978 को अहमदाबाद रेडियो स्टेशन के सिंधी डिवीजन को तथा उनके मंत्रालय को एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था और यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में की गई मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है और उक्त मांगों को पूरा करने में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) जी, हां। मांगें ये थीं (1) सिंधी कार्यक्रम के दैनिक प्रसारण का समय शाम 6.10—6.40 बजे से बदल कर शाम 6.30—7.10 बजे करना और (2) हर सोमवार, को रात्रि 10.00 बजे, से रात्रि 10.30 बजे तक प्रसारित होने वाला साप्ताहिक सिंधी कार्यक्रम प्रति दिन प्रसारित करना।

(ख) (1) इन मांगों को इस बात को देखते हुए स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं है कि अहमदाबाद केन्द्र औद्योगिक केन्द्र होने के कारण हर शाम को 6.40 बजे से 7.10 बजे तक एक औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। इसके अलावा दिल्ली से प्रसारित होने वाले सिंधी समाचार शाम, 6.15 बजे से शाम 6.25 बजे तक रिले किये जाते हैं और समय में कोई भी परिवर्तन निरन्तरता में बाधक होगा।

(2) क्योंकि अखिल भारतीय कार्यक्रम अर्थात संगीत, नाटक और रुपक के अखिल भारतीय कार्यक्रम तथा प्रादेशिक संगीत,

आदि रात्रि 9.30 बजे से आगे प्रसारित किए जाते है और उनमे से कुछ तो रात्रि 10 00 बजे से भी आगे चलते है, अत परिवर्तन करने की जो प्रार्थना की गई थी, उसको व्यवहार्य सही समझा गया।

सिंगर सिलाई मशीन कम्पनी की शाखाएं और उत्पादन क्षमता

7493. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या उद्योग मत्री सिंगर मशीन कम्पनी द्वारा स्वेटर बुनने की मशीन 'सीमाक' के मूल्य में वृद्धि किए जाने के बारे मे 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 3966 के उत्तर के सबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि सिगर सिलाई मशीन कम्पनी के प्रबधको ने मशीन बनाने के लिए कितनी शाखाए खोली है और क्या यह कम्पनी मशीने अन्य कम्पनियो से भी बनवाती है और उन्हे अपने ब्राड के नाम से बेचती है और यदि हा, ता क्या इस कम्पनी ने अपनी लाइसेस क्षमता मे वृद्धि की माग की है और यदि हा, तो यह माग कब और कितनी वृद्धि के लिए की गई थी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) मै० सिंगर सीउइग मशीन कम्पनी, बम्बई सयुक्त राज्य अमरीका कम्पनी की एक शाखा के रूप मे भारत मे कार्य कर रही है और यह किसी निर्माण कार्य मे नही लगी हुई है। यह शाखा मुख्यत सामान जैसे सिलाई मशीनो, बुनाई मशीनो, घरेलू उपकरणो, उनके हिस्से पुर्जों और जुडनारो, जिनका उत्पादन देश मे अन्य निर्माताओ द्वारा किया जाता है, का विपणन करती है। यह शाखा खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रो, भाण्डागारो और उत्पादो के विपणन के लिए स्वतत्र अधिकृत डीलरो के जरिए कार्य कर रही है।

सिंगर मशीनों का उत्पादन

7494. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या उद्योग मत्री सिंगर मशीन कम्पनी द्वारा स्वेटर बुनने की मशीन 'सीमाक' के मूल्य में वृद्धि किए जाने के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 3966 के उत्तर के सबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) इस समय सिंगर मशीन कम्पनी कितनी मशीनो का निर्माण करती है और उसे कितनी मशीनें बनाने के लाइसेस दिए गए है और उनका मूल्य कितना है, और

(ख) सिंगर मशीन कम्पनी को कितने मूल्य के पुर्जे आयात करने का लाइसेस दिया गया है, उसके द्वारा किन-किन देशो से कितने मूल्य के पुर्जों का आयात किया गया है और क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायते मिली है कि इस कम्पनी ने आयातित पुर्जों को स्वय इस्तेमाल नही किया है और उन्हे दूसरो को बेच दिया है, और यदि हा, तो ऐसे कितने मामलो का पता लगाया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख). मै० सीमाक ग्रुप (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बम्बई को स्वेटर बुनने की मशीन बनाने के लिए लाइसेस दिया गया है तथा मे० सिगर सिविग मशीन कम्पनी बिक्री व वितरण के लिए उक्त कम्पनी से मशीने प्राप्त करती है। 1973 से आगे इन मशीनो का हुआ उत्पादन इस प्रकार है —

वर्ष	नग
1973	16100
1974	17805
1975	15975
1976	9145
1977	10265

उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के आधार पर तथा ग्राह्य आयात नीति के अनुसार मे० सीमाक ग्रुप (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को आयात

सहायता मिल रही थी । आयातित हिस्से-पुर्जों के लिए अप्रैल-मार्च, 1973 से आगे कम्पनी को जारी किए गए अत्यावश्यकता प्रमाण पत्रों का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

अवधि	(मूल्य रु० में)
अप्रैल-मार्च, 73	3,57,000
अप्रैल-मार्च, 74	1,75,420
अप्रैल-मार्च, 75	7,60,664
अप्रैल-मार्च, 76	11,05,779

अप्रैल-मार्च, 77 और अप्रैल-मार्च, 78 के लिए आयात स्वत : लाइसेंस प्रक्रिया में सचालित हुआ है ।

कुछ आयातित हिस्से-पुर्जों के दुरुपयोग से सबधित कुछ आरोपों की जाच आयात व्यापार नियत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जा रही है ।

U.P.S.C. Examinations

7495. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether UPSC examinations are held in English and/or Hindi only, or are they also now held in various regional languages;

(b) if so, with what preparations and equipments; and

(c) the number of students who appeared in various such languages including English and Hindi for the years 1975, 1976 and 19777

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) In the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examinations, candidates are allowed the option to answer the papers in 'Essay' and 'General Knowledge' in English or in any one of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Scheduled to the Constitution. Similarly in the Assistants' Grade, Stenographers' and the Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations, candidates are allowed the option to answer the papers in some subjects in Hindi (Devnagari) or in English.

(b) The introduction of the languages referred to in para (a) of the question as media of examination presents the problem of ensuring uniformity and equity in assessment, and the Union Public Service Commission have been trying to evolve certain procedures to tackle this problem. However, the procedures etc. followed by the Commission in this regard form part of their internal working and it would not be in the public interest to disclose them.

(c) The numbers of candidates who appeared in the examinations in question through the medium of English and/or the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ETC. EXAMINATION

Subject	Essay			General Knowledge		
Year of Examination	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Total No. of Candidates who appeared	15492	17627	17359	15238	17392	17297
MEDIUM						
English	12746	14374	13624	13801	15764	15272
Assamese	06	05	09	05	03	08
Bengali	129	130	132	73	71	85
Gujarati	38	55	60	35	54	56
Hindi	2098	2529	2891	1046	1219	1530
Kannada	08	21	21	05	15	18
Kashmiri	01	—	01	—	—	—
Malayalam	26	36	27	14	18	19
Marathi	47	61	67	33	43	52
Oriya.	33	41	28	16	26	12
Punjabi	152	169	223	67	59	70
Sanskrit	01	01	01	01	—	—
Sindhi (Devnagari)	—	01	02	02	01	02
Sindhi (Arabic)	02	—	01	—	—	—
Tamil	115	133	161	83	83	107
Telugu	44	33	55	31	15	38
Urdu	46	38	56	26	21	28

Section Officer's Grade (Central Secretariat Service/Railway Board/Indian Foreign Service (B))Examination, 1975 and Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations, 1976 and 1977.

Section Officer's Grade Examinations, 1975.

Subjects	No. of candidates who appeared	
	English Medium	Hindi Medium
1	2	3
i. Procedure & Practice in Govt. Offices	942	3
ii. Office Procedure & Practice	93	1

1	2	3
iii. General Knowledge of Constitution etc.	1030	4
iv. General Knowledge	1016	3

Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations

Subjects	1976 Examinations		1977 Examinations	
	English Medium	Hindi Medium	English Medium	Hindi Medium
i. Procedure & Practice in Govt. Offices-I . .	1029	5	794	1
ii. Procedure & Practice in Govt. Offices—II .	923	2	442	1
iii. General Knowledge of Constitution-I . .	1055	5	853	1
iv. General Knowledge of Constitution—II . .	915	2	470	1
v. Office Procedure & Practice	34	—	—	—
vi. Office Procedure & Practice—I . . .	—	—	65	—
vii. Office Procedure & Practice—II . . .	—	—	30	—
viii. General Knowledge	1307	5	932	1

Assistant's Grade Examinations/Stenographer's Examinations

Assistant's Grade Exam.			Stenographers' Exams.		
1975-			1975		
Essay :—					
English	—	8648	English	—	2279
Hindi	—	4021	Hindi	—	158
Arith.					
English	—	10033			
Hindi	—	2272			
Gen. Know.					
English	—	9924			
Hindi	—	1943			
1976		1976			
Essay :—					
English	—	11931	English	—	2010
Hindi	—	6469	Hindi	—	169
Arith	—				
English	—	14257			

1	2			3			4
	Hindi	—		3676			
	Gen Know.						
	English	—		14428			
	Hindi	—		3144			
1977				1977			
	Essay :—						
	English	—		10506	English	—	3348
	Hindi	—		6614	Hindi	—	308
	Arith.	—					
	English	—		12128			
	Hindi	—		4613			
	Gen.know.						
	English	—		12684			
	Hindi	—		4186			

Increase in the Licence Fee of Radio and T.V

7496. PROF. P G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether money collected from the increase in the licence fee of T. V. and Radio will be put aside for improvement of the said media?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K. ADVANI): At present, the revenue from broadcast licence fees is credited to the general revenues. The Verghese Committee has recommended an upward revision of the fees for television sets and radio sets costing more than Rs. 150. It has also recommended that the augmented licence fees will be part of the revenue income of the proposed National Broadcast Trust. The Committee's recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Graduate and Post Graduate Peons

7497. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of graduates and post-graduates working as peons and IV class employees in the Central Secretariat as on 1st January, 1978 together with over-all percentage in total employees of the cadre; and

(b) whether there are better opportunities of promotion, inter-job transfers to them as compared to the lower qualified employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The information is not available in the Deptt. of Personnel and A.R.

(b) At present. in respect of the categories of employees referred to in (a) above, graduate and post-graduate qualifications are not taken into

account for promotion and inter-job transfers. This matter would be receiving further attention.

तमिलनाडु के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए लाइसेंस

7498. **श्री जी० भुवारहन:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तमिलनाडु के पिछड़े जिलों—धर्मपुरी और रामनद में उद्योग प्रारम्भ करने के लिए अब तक कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कारखानों में काम चल रहा है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) :(क) नये उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए 1975–77 में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तमिलनाडु के धर्मपुरी जिले के लिए दस औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा रामनाड जिले के लिए दो औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

(ख) एक औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स की प्रारम्भिक वैधता अवधि दो वर्ष है। पर्याप्त औचित्य होने पर एक-एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दो बार और अवधि बढ़ाई जाती है। अतएव ये लाइसेन्स कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

Licence for Starting a Paper Industry in Tamil Nadu

7499. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Tamil Nadu anybody asked for a licence to start paper factory; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Particulars of applications received during the year 1977 for a licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of paper in the State of Tamil Nadu and details thereof are given below;

Name of Party	Location	Production and Annual capacity	Position
Gangappa Paper Mills, Madras	New Unit South Arcot District	Printing and writing paper, posters, Blue Match Paper, cream wove, Map Litho, Bond, Manila and kraft 10000 tonnes	Industrial Licence granted.
Tamil Nadu Card Boards and Paper Ltd. Madras	Substantial expnasion Distt. Coimbatore	Speciality Paper—3,600 tonnes.	Letter of Intent granted. 60— of the annual production of Speciality Paper should be exported for five years.

No application was received during the period January-March, 1978 from any person for a licence to start a paper factory in Tamil Nadu.

Increase in the Transmission Capacity of A.I.R. Station, Madras

7500. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need to increase the transmission power of Madras 'A' AIR Station from 20 K.W. to 300 K.W. and Madras 'B' from 1 K.W. to 20 K.W.; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to achieve this objective?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is need to upgrade the power of Madras 'A' station due to interference from a High Power Transmitter operating in a neighbouring country. A proposal in this respect has been included in the Rolling Plan, 1978-83. Implementation of this scheme is, however, dependent upon the availability of financial allocations and relative priorities. There is no immediate need to increase the power of Madras 'B' station.

Generation of Electricity from Sea Waves

7501. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation regarding a scheme from Central Water and Power Research Centre, Khadakvasala-Pune (Maharashtra) in regard to the generation of electricity from sea waves; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

टी–25 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

7503. **श्री हयाराम शाक्य:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत संघ के सहयोग से निर्मित किये जा रहे टी–25 ट्रैक्टरों में एयर-कूलिंग की व्यवस्था है जो विदेशी जलवायु के लिए उपयुक्त है और न कि भारत के लिए क्योंकि यह गरमी और वर्षा के मौसम में ठंडा नहीं करता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे टी-25 के ट्रैक्टरो का निर्माण करने का है जिनमें वाटर कूलिंग की व्यवस्था हो और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला भयती): (क) और (ख). मै० रूस के प्रोमाशएक्सपोर्ट के सहयोग से मै० हर्षा ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड गाजियाबाद द्वारा रुसी माडल टी-25 कृषि ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा हैं। माडल का डिजाइन फोर्सड एयरक्राफ्ट कूलिंग सिस्टम की प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर बनाया गया है। ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण एवं परीक्षण केन्द्र बुदनी में इसका परीक्षण किया गया था तथा भारतीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल पाया गया था। भारत में निर्मित किए गए कुछ अन्य मेकों के ट्रैक्टर भी हैं जिनमें एयरकूल्ड इंजन लगाए गए हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार के इंजनों को वाटर कूल्ड इंजनों में परिवर्तित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Intensified Anti-National Activities by Naga and Mizo Rebels

7504. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rebel Mizos and underground Nagas have recently intensified their anti-national activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he has visited the places to make an on-the-spot assessment of the law and order situation there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No such reports have been received by the Government except for a few attempts by some Nagas at crossing the international border which were foiled by timely action on the part of local administration and the Security Forces. Strict vigil continues to be maintained.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Change in the name of A.I.R.

7505. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the name of Akashvani has been proposed to be changed;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether it is a fact that the name Akashvani was first given by Kaviguru Rabindranath Tagore; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the proposal to change the name of Akashvani given by the great national poet of India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. As far as this Ministry is aware, the name 'Akashvani' was first used by a private station at Mysore in 1935. Kaviguru Ravindranath Tagore composed a poem entitled 'Akashvani' at a time when short wave transmitter of A.I.R. Calcutta was inaugurated in 1938.

Setting up of Expert Committees for New Ship Building Yards

7506. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether for selection of new ship-building yards a number of expert committees was set up by Government in the past; and

(b) if so, the facts about the names of the personnel of such expert committees and the text of the recommendations made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, a Techno-Economic Working Group was set up by Government in May 1973 to evaluate the

various sites proposed by the State Governments for setting up Shipyards. The composition of the Group was as follows:—

Brig. O. P. Narula Development Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Chairman.
Shri S. Kasthuri General Manager, Cochin Shipyard Limited	Member.
Shri R. L. Jain Deputy Finance Officer Ministry of Finance	Member.
Shri M. G. Kutty Chief Designer (Construction) Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Member
Shri R. P. Chitra Manager, Development Cell, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Member-Secretary

The Working Group recommended the following sites as suitable for setting up 3 Models of shipyards :—

Models	Maximum Ship-size (DWT)	Sites recommended
Model I	36,000 — 60,000	Hazira (Gujarat) Curlavangani (Goa) Paradip (Orissa) Badur & Gangra (W. Bengal)
Model II	120,000 — 180,000	Curlavangani (Goa) Paradip (Orissa) Gangra (W.Bengal)
Model III	225,000 — 360,000	Gangra (W.Bengal)

Preliminary Project Reports on Models I & II Shipyards were got prepared by engaging 3 foreign consultants. After evaluation of these reports, Government has since taken a decision to commission Detailed Project Reports for 2 sites, viz., Hazira in Gujarat and Paradip in Orissa, for establishment of Model I Shipyard (s).

Effect of Neutron Bomb in the Technique of Conventional Warfare

7507. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence have made a study about the effect of the Neutron Bomb on the technique of conventional warfare or otherwise; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Our Defence forces are familiar with the impact of Neutron Bomb on the technique of conventional warfare, and the passive and preventive measures required. They keep continually updating their knowledge and training on the subject.

Reopening of J.K. Manufacturers (Kailash Mills), Kanpur

7508. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has again represented to the Government of India recently for initiating action so as to re-open the J.K. Manufacturers (Kailash Mills), Kanpur;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the total number of such big textile mills which are lying closed throughout the country;

(d) whether Government do not propose to take over units because of their declared policy not to take over any more textile industry in the country; and

(e) if so, alternative steps being contemplated to start immediately the J.K. Manufacturers (Kailash Mills), Kanpur along with other closed down units throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). The J. K. Manufacturers (Kailash Mills), Kanpur has been lying closed since 1st October, 1976. U.P. Government addressed a letter last time in November, 1977 suggesting takeover of the unit under the management of the NTC. Government's policy has been not to saddle N.T.C. with further liabilities, unless such an act becomes unavoidable in the totality of circumstances of the case. Thirty textile mills were lying closed as on 31st March, 1978. Government expects that steps would be taken to reopen the mills in the near future.

आपात काल के दौरान हुई ज्यादतियों की जांच के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा गठित आयोग

7509. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आपात-काल के दौरान हुई ज्यादतियों की जांच करने के लिए कोई आयोग गठित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग का गठन क्या है और उसके निदेश पद क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यह अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत करेगा और क्या इसका प्रतिवेदन शाह आयोग के सामने भी पेश किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भारत सरकार की पूर्वानुमति से 13-3-1978 को जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 11 के अधीन एक आपात-कालीन ज्यादतियां जांच प्राधिकरण स्थापित किया है ।

(ख) एक सदस्यीय प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष श्री आर० एन० चोपड़ा हैं । प्राधिकरण के विचारार्थ विषय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) शाह जांच आयोग के किसी भी विचारार्थ विषय से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण अथवा अनन्य लक्षण के गम्भीर प्रकृति के विशिष्ट मामलों से सम्बद्ध तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों को सुनिश्चित करना, जो आयोग के ध्यान में लाये जाने चाहिए ।

(2) सामान्य रूप से अन्य सभी मामलों की जांच करना जो आयोग के किसी एक अथवा अन्य विचारार्थ विषय से सम्बद्ध हों और प्राधिकरण उनकी जांच करना उचित समझता हो; और

(3) ऐसी शिकायतों अथवा आरोपों की जांच करना जो उक्त आयोग द्वारा प्राधिकरण अथवा राज्य सरकार को भेजे गए हों ।

(ग) प्राधिकरण अपने विचारार्थ विषय के भाग (2) और (3) के संदर्भ में शाह आयोग को अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट देगा और की जाने वाली कार्रवाई के बारे में सिफारिशों के साथ अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अपनी स्थापना की तारीख से अधिक से अधिक चार महीने के भीतर प्रस्तुत करेगा ।

Services of Samachar News Agency in Dhanbad

7510. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Samachar News Agency is very ineffective in the industrial belt of Dhanbad, Bihar;

(b) whether correspondent of Samachar in Dhanbad has not been provided with the right to telegraph news teleprinter service and even a telephone to keep pace with the developments in the industrial area; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and steps taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Government do not interfere in the working of news agencies either editorially or adminstratively. Samachar, as a news agency, has ceased to operate with effect from 14-4-78. It is for the news agencies, which are entirely independent, to plan their activities and provide facilities to their correspondents for effective coverage acording to available resources.

Merger of Defence Accounts (Factories)

7511. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for merger/integration of Defence Accounts (factories) at present under the administrative control of C.G.D.A., New Delhi, with the Ministry of Defence/D.G.O.F., Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the proposed merger/integration will reduce the scope of employment potential by about 1200 in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been under-consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Appointments on Compassionate Grounds

7512. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who were appointed in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in differnt grades on compassionate grounds during the last three years;

(b) the total number of applications pending with the Government as on 1-1-1978 for appointment on compassionate grounds; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take any special measures to clear the pending applications, if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) This information is not available in the Department of Personnel since powers to make compassionate appointment in Group C&D Grades have been delegated to the various Ministries /Departments of the Government of India. Only a few cases where relaxation of educational qualification or age is required, are referred to this Department.

(b) and (c). Since the applications are submitted to various Ministries/ Departments by the applicants, this information will be available with the respective Ministries/Departments. On applications in which immediate relief to the family of the deaceased government employee is clearly indicated and the necessary documents are available, decision is taken immediately. In other cases, necessary information has to be collected before a final decision is taken. All applications for compassionate appointments receive prompt attention.

आपात काल के दौरान विदेशी प्रेस को देश छोड़ने को बाध्य किया जाना

7513. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे विदेशी प्रेस, रेडियो अथवा टेलीविजन संगठनों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके सदस्यों को आपातकाल के दौरान देश छोड़ने को बाध्य किया गया था ; और

(ख) ऐसे संगठन अथवा नए विदेशी संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है जिन के सदस्यों को गत एक वर्ष के दौरान भारत में कार्य करने की अनुमति दी गयी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) सात, बी. बी. सी. का संवाददाता भी भारत से चला गया था, क्योंकि आपात स्थिति लागू होने के बाद भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वत:-सेंसरशिप सम्बन्धी जो मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए गए थे उन पर उसके प्रति नियोक्ता द्वारा उसको हस्ताक्षर न करने के के लिए कहा गया था ।

(ख) 25 नए संगठनों सहित 29 ।

भारत द्वारा फिल्मों का आयात

7514. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशो के नाम क्या हैं जिन से भारत सरकार फिल्मो का आयात करती है; और

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान देश-वार कितनी फिल्मो का आयात किया गया और इस सम्बन्ध मे ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) (क) फिल्मों के आयात के मामले में सरकार की नीति गुणवत्ता पर बल देते हुए विश्व आधार पर बिना किसी भेदभाव के आयात करने की है। (आयात फिल्म वित्त निगम के माध्यम से किया जाता है) । अत : फिल्मो के आयात के लिए नियत देशो की कोई विशिष्ट सूची निर्धारित नही की गई है ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

कार्यालय आवास के लिये फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा दिया गया किराया

7515. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिल्म डिवीजन के दिल्ली कार्यालय को वन्दना भवन में जगह दी गयी थी;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कार्यालय के आवास के लिए किराये के रूप में बहुत बड़ी राशि दी जा रही थी ;

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्यालय को अब वन्दना भवन में किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) फिल्म प्रभाग के पास वन्दना भवन मे जो 17 फ्लैट थे उन के लिए लगभग 40,500 रुपए का कुल मासिक किराया दिया जा रहा था। बाद मे, मितव्ययता के उपाय के रुप मे दो फ्लैट छोड दिए गए थे। शेष 15 फ्लैटो का कुल मासिक किराया 36,223 रुपए 80 पैसे था।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ फ्लैटो मे फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा फिल्मो का प्रदर्शन/मडरि किये जाने के बारे में आपत्तियां इस आधार पर प्राप्त हुई थी कि इससे आग लगने का खतरा रहता है। इसके अलावा, उस कारण से बीमा कम्पनी ने अधिक प्रीमियम मांगा। विवाद से बचने के लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया कि फिल्म प्रभाग की वन्दना भवन से 4, टाल्स्टाय मार्ग में जहां भारत के समाचारपत्रो के रजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय स्थित था, स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाए तथा उस कार्यालय तथा गीत और नाटक प्रभाग को फिल्म प्रभाग के स्थान पर रखा जाए। इस निर्णय के अनुसार, वन्दना भवन में भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय के पास 40 फ्लैट तथा गीत और नाटक प्रभाग के पास 3 फ्लैट है। इस भवन में फिल्म प्रभाग के पास भी अभी 2 फ्लैट हैं।

Jet Trainer Aircraft

7516. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is excess provisioning of Jet Trainer Aircraft in the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether this is due to faulty and inflated training programme for pilots worked in 1975 which has since been reduced downwards to realistic levels;

(c) whether the foreign jet trainer aircraft was bought against official technical advice and without proper sanction from Government;

(d) whether the officers who drew up the faulty training programme in 1975 were also members of the team that went abroad and finalised the purchase of those aircrafts; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken to investigate the whole affair and take action against those involved in this?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir; there is hardly any excess provisioning.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Foreign Experts from Technical Courses for Thermal Power Staff

7517. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to invite foreign experts from various countries to conduct technical courses for the thermal power station staff; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government of India is taking assistance from some foreign countries to improve the quality and the content of training being given by the Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institute already set up in the country. Apart from improvement in the existing curriculum for operation and starting new courses for training in maintenance of thermal power stations, organising training in power systems operation also forms part of the suggestions made by the foreign countries.

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान नये ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना

7518. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बिजली के संकट पर आगामी सात वर्षों तक काबू पा लिया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या देश में बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए नये ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना की जायेगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान देश के किन विभिन्न भागों में ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना की जायेगी; और

(घ) बिजली पैदा करने की किलोवाट में कुल क्षमता कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) अपर्याप्त क्षमता के कारण हो रही विद्युत की कमी को दूर करने की दृष्टि से विद्युत के विकास में तेजी लाना तथा लगभग सात वर्ष में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना आगामी विद्युत कार्यक्रम की मुख्य नीति है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान जिन ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों में नए यूनिट चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है उनकी सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(घ) इस समय देश में कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग 26 मिलियन किलोवाट है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य	ताप विद्युत परियोजना	क्षमता मेगावाट में
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबरा-यूनिट-10	200
2.	पंजाब	गुरु नानक ताप विद्युत परियोजना भटिंडा-यूनिट-4	110
3.	हरियाणा	पानीपत यूनिट-1 और 2	220(2×110)
4.	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	बदरपुर-यूनिट-4	210
5.	गुजरात	उकई-यूनिट-3 और 4	400(2×200)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	ताप विद्युत परियोजना	क्षमता मेगावाट में
6.	गुजरात	साबरमती (अहमदाबाद) विस्तार	110
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	सतपुड़ा-यूनिट-6	200
8.	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक-यूनिट-3	210
9.	महाराष्ट्र	भुसावल-यूनिट-2	210
10.	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र गैस टरबाइन-यूनिट-1	60
11.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	विजयवाड़ा यूनिट-1	210
12.	तमिलनाडु	तूतीकोरिन यूनिट-1	210
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	संथालडीह यूनिट-3 और 4	240(2×120)
14.	दामोदर घाटी निगम	चन्द्रपुरा यूनिट-6	120
15.	असम	लकवा गैस टरबाइन-यूनिट-1, 2 और 3	45(3×15)
		जोड़	2755 मेगावाट

जे०सी०बी०, फोटो लिथो प्रैस और लैटर प्रैस तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान

7519. **श्री लखनलाल कपूर :**
श्री महीलाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री इस विभाग के जे० सी० बी० फोटो लिथो प्रैस, और लैटर प्रैस के तकनीकी कर्मचारियो के वेतनमानो मे विसगतियो के बारे में 13 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 3313 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर के सदर्भ मे यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या इस मामले में इस बीच कोई अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इस में असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण है और इस सबंध मे निर्णय लेने में और कितना समय लगेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) . इस बारे मे निर्णय ले लिया गया है और आदेश भी जारी कर दिए गए है कि जे० सी० बी० के लैटर प्रैस मे रीडर ग्रेड--1 और कापी होल्डरो के वेतनमान भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय मे इन्ही वर्गों के कर्मचारियो के वेतन मानो के समान होगे। इस प्रकार से जे० सी० बी० फोटोलिथो प्रैस और लैटर प्रेस के ऐसे कर्मचारियो के वेतनमानो मे असगतियो को अब दूर कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

12.02 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of a Privilege Motion against Mr. Barnala. He has misled the House yesterday in replying to Question No. 744.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an important matter about production of foodgrains in the country.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Yesterday you said about this, that you will give your ruling regarding the External Affairs Minister's statement about the secret agreement in Simla. You said yesterday that you will give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that. I said I will look into the records. I reserved the orders. It is an important question and I am going through the matter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Something should be done. Otherwise we are at a loss, we don't know whether to proceed with privilege issue or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Something you will know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I request you to be good enough to allow me to raise it on Monday?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not until I decide the matter.

Normally the convention is this, when a Privilege notice is given against another Member of the House, his comments are called for and thereafter it is decided. I have called for the comments and I will decide it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): **

MR. SPEAKER: You have given notice which is under consideration. Don't record it.

Mr. Paswan please sit down. There are rules. You have given notice under Rule 377. That is under consideration. I have told you that it is under consideration. Still if you go on like this, it means, I need not allow you under Rule 377. Please resume your seat.

Shri Mandal, you wanted to raise a point of order.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: (Madhepura): Sir, on 3-4-78, I have given a notice of privilege against Door Darshan for its commentaries 'The Week in Parliament' in Hindi and English....

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: A letter has been sent to me from your office wherein it is found that they have regretted on all the points. But it was not a private arrangement between me and the Door Darshan. It was a question of reflection on the Chair and therefore it should be brought before the House. The whole letter should be announced before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. There is no point of order at all. He says, some reflection has been made on the Chair. I have considered the matter Personally I do not think that there is any reflection at all. Everybody has a right to criticise everybody else. There is no doubt about it. They can do so long as they do not attribute any motives. So long as anybody does not attribute any motive he can do so. The Speaker is not above criticism. I do not consider the Speaker to be above criticism, but all the same the hon. Minister has said this and he has apologised, though that apology, in my opinion, is not necessary, because, if I give any ruling, it is up to anybody outside to criticise it so long as he does not attribute any motives.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): He has made a reflection and also a false statement; when the Miniter was not present in the House, he has said that the Minister was present.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He has apologised. So, I have accepted it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir I now rise on a point of order on the observations made on the subject: stop recording. I would draw your attention to Rule 379.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, this is a matter that we have discussed the other day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. It has slipped out of my mind.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be considered on some other occasion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to draw your kind attention to Rule 379. Rule 379 reads:

"The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

Now, the emphasis is on 'shall cause to be prepared a fulk report'. If you stop and if you keep on directing the Reporters not to record how do you enable the Secretary to prepare a *full* report of what has taken place on the floor of the House'.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are absolutely correct. It is a full report of what is permissible to be said in the House. That is my view.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a full report of the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Suppose I expunge certain things. This has been considered and ruled earlier.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not to our satisfaction. If you take the sense of the House, you will notice that it is not to the satisfaction of most of the Members.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I gave notice on a very serious matter relating to one of the prominent editors, accredited editors of a newspaper. That has not been accepted. Now, we talk of the freedom of the press. A Superintendent of Police has slapped the Editor in a public place. Slapping of an Editor is a slap in the face of the press itself. Now, you call it the freedom of the press. I wanted to draw the attention of the House to this. Kindly accept my 377 notice so that I can draw the attention of the House to it.

You will please agree to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine every matter. I won't give any decision before doing that.

श्री केशवराव धोंडगे (नांदेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में जो बड़ा रेल एक्सीडेंट हुआ है उसके बारे में मैंने 377 के अनुसार नोटिस दिया है और ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी दिया है—इस में कई लोग मरे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the editor has ben slapped at a public place.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, that would be considered. Without consideration I won't give my consent. I have not yet examined it.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, there was a railway accident in Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, how many matters have you got to raise without my approval?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Twenty to-day. I beg your pardon, Sir. I have 21.

MR. SPEAKER: Wherever you have given notice, I have permitted you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Regarding the Call Attention I want an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a statement *suo motu*.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, we have given a Call Attention Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a statement *suo motu* on the subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the Minister has gone to Bombay and it was on the radio this morning. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you get excited?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit humbly one thing. What is your ruling regarding the secret document referred to by Shri Vajpayee?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no further argument on that. I have already heard you and I have reserved my ruling.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is no ruling on that. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhingar): Sir, How can the Minister make a *suo motu* statement on the accident? The Minister has gone to Bombay to be on the spot. Sir, I have given a notice under 377 as also for a Call Attention. We would, therefore, like to know whether you will allow a discussion. We want a discussion on that. What is the Minister alone going to say? (*Interruptions*). ..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There will be a call attention. But, in your own wisdom you were allowing the Minister to make a statement. Will not a mere statement block our discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider that. (*Interruptions*). Now, I have heard all of you. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please take your seat. I am on my legs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, as many times you will say 'do not record' we will stand up.

MR. SPEAKER: How can the reporters record when ten Members are standing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, do not under-estimate our reporters. They are the best of the lot in India.

MR. SPEAKER: Please. Now, the question is when the Minister does not make a statement you complain. When the Minister is making a *suo motu* statement then you say he is taking us by the forelock. Even then I say after the Minister makes the statement we will consider if an opportunity for discusion is necessary.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, when there is a *soua motu* statement there can be no debate under the rules. Therefore, if it is done in response to the Calling Attention motion then both sides will have an opportunity to express what they want.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, *suo motu* statement is not enough. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Even after the making of the statement by the Minister it is upto the Speaker to allow the Calling Attention if he thinks it proper. So, all the requests will be considered in due course. Today, the Minister will be making a *suo motu* statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, either you must allow a discussion immediately or you will be starting a new practice for us to say that that statement is not enough and then we move a Call Attention.

—

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT LEATHER CORPORATION, LTD., REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MFG., CO., LTD., INDUNAGAR, IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDER, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LTD. (ACQISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT AND GRESHAM AND CRAVEN OF INDIA (PRIVATE) LTD., (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year ended 31st March, 1977.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year ended 31st March, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2118/78.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Indunagar, for the year ended 31st March, 1977.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Indunagar, for the year ended 31st March, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2117/78.]

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2117/78.]

(3) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification Nos. S.O. 230(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 1st April, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2116/78.]

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 217(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1978 vesting the undertakings of M/s Hindustan Tractors Limited, Baroda in the State Government of Gujarat, issued under section 6 of the Hindustan Tractors Limited, (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2119/78.]

(5) A copy of the Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Limited, (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 253(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Limited, (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1977. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2120/78.]

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1978-79 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2121/78.]

AUDIT REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF COCHIN PORT TRUST FOR 1976-77, REVIEW BY AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPN., LTD., FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENTS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2122/78.*]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2123/78.]

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board for the year 1976-77 under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2124/78.]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi, you want to raise on objection.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, although it is only a notification regarding medical benefits to the Central Industrial Security Force yet I am raising the objection that when you frame the rules it is necessary that you prescribe the duties It has been reported twice—once in BHEL and secondly at ISRO, Thumba Central Industrial Security Force resorted to firing in BHEL. It is none of their duty. So, my point is that the hon'ble Minister when he frames the rules should prescribed their duties as well. They are not expected to maintain law and order

inside the factory, yet they resorted to firing in BHEL. In ISRO, Thumba six of their personnel have been suspended for indulging in theft. They are to protect the property whereas they themselves are indulging in theft. So, the Minister must come forward to amend the law or bring in new rules to streamline the whole functioning of the Central Industrial Security Force.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3669 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1977 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2125/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 224(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2126/78.]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item No. 8 of the Agenda—Calling Atention.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, before you go to the next item, I want to make a statement under Rule 380 and also Rule 381 regarding expunction of certain portion of the proceedings. Yesterday I put one supplementary in regard to item I of the agenda, that is, under Starred Question No. 761. I made a reference in regard to two cases framed by the Company Law Board and the hon. Law Minister had appeared in favour of Sitaram Jaipuria. I found that that portion was expunged. What was the defamatory word I used and why my supplementary was expunged, I do not know. Rule 380 says:

"380. If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House".

Yesterday I never used any defamatory word or undignified phrase except bringing out the facts where the hon. Law Minister had appeared in two cases involving Sitaram Jaipuria in regard to Swadeshi Polytex. I do not know why that portion was expunged. I am very much hurt. Will you kindly reconsider this?

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me in my Chamber. There is also a rule provided for it. If you have any objection, you can see the Speaker in his Chamber, because I cannot give an explanation in the House. I considered the matter and expunged it in accordance with the rule and I am prepared to satisfy you according to the rule. You can come and see me in my Chamber.

12.15 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FIRE IN ARMY HUTMENTS IN NEW DELHI

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the reported fire that broke out in the Army Hutments on Thiagaraja Marg, New Delhi on 17th April, 1978 resulting in the destruction of valuable records and documents

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) Mr Speaker, Sir, fire broke out in one of the Defence hutments in 'Q' Block to the West of King George's Avenue at about 6 25 p m on 17h April, 1978 Two halls containing some old records pertaining to the years 1939—46 were destroyed in the fire However furniture and records from the adjoining rooms which were also affected by the fire were salvaged in time and the loss suffered is limited to a very small portion of the structure

Immediate action was taken by the Security Guard Commander to inform the Fire Brigate and the concerned officers The Defence Security personnel cordoned the area and started action to put out the fire and also to take out furniture, almirahs and records from the affected rooms Fire tenders arrived at the scene with necessary equipment with in minutes of the out-break of the fire and the fire was first localised and eventually extinguished Even as the fire was being brought under control, unburnt and half burnt stores were taken out and salvaged to the extent possible

On receipt of information about the out-break of the fire, I myself went to the spot and senior officers of the Ministry and of the Army Headquarters rushed to the spot

The cause of fire is not yet known A court of inquiry headed by Brig R S Pathania has been set up to investigate the cause and also to assess the precise extent of the damage

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक स्पीकर साहब, वैसे तो आम तौर पर सारे देश में आग लगी हुई है लेकिन हमारी जो एक्सप्राइम मिनिस्टर है उन्होंने एक काम सम्भाल लिया है कि आग के ऊपर तेल का छिडकना यानी जहा कही भी छोटी सी घटना हो जाती है, एक छोटा सा चूहा मर जाता है वहा पर वे चली जाती है और वे लोगो का प्रोवोक करने में लगी हुई है । आखिर इस आग की बाबत जा कि पालिटिकल आग कुछ लाग लगाना चाहत है गवर्नमैंट का कुछ करना पडेगा । अभी एक आनरेबल मेम्बर कह रहे थे कि दिल्ली की सारी सडको के ऊपर, दीवारो के ऊपर पास्टर लगे हुए हैं । वह अपनी तरफ से गवर्नमैंट को मजबूर करना चाहते है कि किसी न किसी तरह से गवर्नमैंट उन पर हाथ डाल दे हमारी सरकार हिचकती है । लेकिन सरकार का इसका कुछ न कुछ इलाज तो करना पडेगा ।

बहरहाल मैं इस सवाल के ऊपर न जा कर डिफैंस के रिकार्ड मै जो आग लगी है, उस पर आना चाहता हू । यह आग जार्ज एवेन्यू स्थित डिफैंस के कार्यालय मे लगी । इस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने डिफैंस मिनिस्टर साहब का भाषण भी सुना और जो कुछ पेपर में आया है वह भी पढ़ा है । पेपर की जानकारी के अनुसार कोई चाय की दुकान वहा पर थी, उस चाय की दुकान की वजह से आग लगी बतायी जाती हैं । आज जो डिफैंस मिनिस्टर साहब का भाषण हुआ उसमे उन्होने कहा है कि अभी यह पता नही लग सका है कि आग कैसे लगी । इसके लिए कोई इक्वारी कमेटी बिठायी गयी है और उसकी रिपोर्ट आने पर इसका पता लगेगा ।

स्पीकर साहब डिफेंस के कार्यालय में यह पहली बार आग लगी है। 1974-75 में किसी तरह से डिफेंस इंसटालेशन्स में आग लगी थी और उसके बारे में भी यहां काल अटेंशन आया था जिसमें मेरा नाम भी था। इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो डिफेंस में आग लगती है, उसके लिए सरकार क्या एन्टी फायर मेजर लें रही है? मिनिस्टर साहब को इस हाऊस को बताना चाहिए कि ऐसी फायरस को रोकने के लिए वे क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे है। इस आग लगने का हल सरकार आज तक नही निकाल सकी है। मैं सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार स समस्या का हल नेशनल लेंवल पर तलाश करे, जैसे कि वह फ्लडस और ड्राटस जैसी समस्याओं के हल नेशनल लेवल पर खोजती है। यह जो फायर अ ब्रेक आउट के हादसे है और इस किस्म की दूसरी घटनाय है उन पर हमारी गवर्नमैंट को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

में मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आग की इंटेंसिटी जेनरेट हुई है, उसको देखने की कोशिश की गयी है या नही? यह आग कितनी एक्सट्राआडरडिनरी थी, इसको भी मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करे। ताकि पता लग सके कि वह आग कैसें लगी और किस तरह से लगी? यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने इसके बारे में कोई कमेटी बिठायी है लेकिन सरकारी तौर पर उन्हे इस आग के बारे में जो पता लगा है वह हमें बतायें।

मंत्री महोदय हमें यह भी बताये कि इस आग के पीछे कोई पोलिटिकल शोग तो नही हैं क्योंकि आजकल हमारे देश के अन्दर जिस तरह के तत्व सिर उठा रहे हैं, जगह जगह पर टशन क्रियेट कर रहे है, जनता गवर्नमैंट के लिए प्राब्लम क्रियेट करना चाहते है और ऐसी प्राब्लम्स खड़ी कर के जनता सरकार को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं कहीं ऐसे लोगो का तो हाथ इसमें नही है।

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken already more than five minutes.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: How do you make discrimination between Member and Member, it is very unfortunate; if you ask me I will sit down. Others can speak for 10 minutes, 15 minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: Every Member thinks that the others get more time.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I am not going to take much time; I am on my legs to put a few questions to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do that.

मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक: मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है कि इसके अन्दर कोई पौलिटिकल तत्व तो नहीं है? क्या यह आग सेबोटेज से तो नहीं लगी है? क्या मन्त्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में आश्वस्त हैं कि यह आग एक्सीडटली लगी है? इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ तो मंत्री जी को इस हाऊस में बताना होगा।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आग बुझाने के लिए वहा टैंक का कोई इन्तजाम नही था। इस बात की फायर ब्रिगेड वालों ने बराबर शिकायत की है कि वहां आग बुझाने के लिए टैक्स की बड़ी प्राब्लम है।

में जानना चाहता हू कि उसकी तरफ भी सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है ताकि काफी टैंक्स वगैरह का इन्तजाम किया जा सके और जल्दी इस किस्म की जो आग लगती हैं उसको बुझाया जा सके?

प्रो० शेर सिंह: कोर्ट आफ इनक्वायरी बिठा दी गई हैं। वह जब इनवेस्टीगेशन कर देंगी और रिपोर्ट दे देगी तथा कारणों का पता लग सकेगा। अभी तो अन्दाजे लोगों के लगते

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

हैं कि किस कारण से लगी। लेकिन सही कारण का तो रिपोर्ट आने पर पता लग सकेगा।

जहा तक फायर फाइटिंग की बात है उसके लिए तैयारी पहले से ही हमेशा रहती है। सिक्योरिटी अरेजमेंट भी अभी ऐसा था कि जैसे ही पता लगा पन्द्रह मिनट के अन्दर फायर ब्रिगेड वाले सब आ गए, आग को लोकलाइज किया और उसके बाद उसका एक्सटिंगुइश किया। माननीय सदस्य ने 1975 का जिक्र किया है। तब एक दफा एयर हैड-क्वार्टर के सिगनल सैंटर में आग लग गई थी। तब भी कार्ट आफ इनक्वायरी बैठी थी। तब पता चला था कि शार्ट मर्कटिंग की वजह से आग लगी थी। उसके बाद जितने हटमैंटस थे उनको चैक किया गया था। जहा कही भी सर्किट वायर खराब थी, पुरानी हो गई थी उसको बदल दिया गया था। इस तरह से सब प्रिकाशंज ली गई थी। लेकिन सही कारण का तो इनवैस्टीगेशन के बाद ही पता लग सकेगा।

श्री बलवंत सिंह परस्ते (शहडोल) अभी आपने कहा है कि आग लगने के बाद उस पर काबू पा लिया गया। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन बात यही तक सीमित नही रहती, आगे चलती है। देश के सुरक्षा विभाग के जो सुरक्षा स्थल हैं वहा पर इस प्रकार की घटना घटे जहा देश की साठ करोड जनता के दस्तावेज सुरक्षित है और मंत्री महोदय उसको इतना कह कर टाल दें कि आग पर काबू पा लिया गया था, उसको बुझा दिया गया था, फर्निचर निकाल कर सुरक्षित रख लिया गया था तो ठीक नही है। उन्होंने बताया है कि 1935 और 1946 के बीच के दस्तावेज जले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इन दस्तावेजो की जब भी जरूरत पडेगी तो क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि अन्य कार्यालयो मे ये सुरक्षित हैं और वहा से मगाये जा सकते है ?

कई विभागो में आग लगी है। सचार विभाग में भी आग लगी। उसके कारणो का अभी तक कोई पता नही चल सका। न जाने कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाए हो रही हैं लेकिन गुप्तचर विभाग किसी का भी पता नही लगा पाया है। यह बहुत ही निकम्मापन है। अगर देश में इस प्रकार की घटनाए घटती रही तो जन मानस में भय का वातावरण छा जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि यह जाच कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ? क्या इस के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ? अन्य विभागो मे भी जहा कही गडबडी होती है और जाच का आदेश दिया जाता है तो कोई समय नही बाधा जाता है जिस मे वह जाच पूरी हो। मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आप ने कोई समय बाधा है कि इतने दिनो में जाच रिपोर्ट पेश हो जानी चाहिए और अगर नही तो क्या आप कोई समय इसके लिए निर्धारित करेंगे ?

मै यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि इस काड की जाच क्या आप सीबी आई के उच्चाधिकारियो के द्वारा कराएगे ?

जो कागजात जल गए है क्या आप बतायेंगे कि वे महत्वपूर्ण नही थे ? स्पष्ट उत्तर आप दे और टालमटोल न करे यह मेरा आप से आग्रह है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह जो दस्तावेज जल गए हैं उनका ऐतिहासिक महत्व है इस मे कोई शक नही है। 1939–1946 की लडाई के दौरान के वे दस्तावेज थे। लेकिन जो नक्शे और फिल्म निगेटिव थे नक्शो के, नक्शे थोडे लेकिन फिल्म निगेटिव ज्यादा थे वह बरबाद हुए हैं। नक्शे हमारे पास बहुत सारे मौजूद है, लेकिन उनकी क्षति तो बहुत हुई है जिसको मैं मिनिमाइज नही करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन नक्शे हमारे पास है जिससे फिल्म निगेटिव बनाये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन तो भी यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि

हम उनको रीकंस्ट्रक्ट कर सकते हैं, हमारे पास दूसरे मैप्स मौजूद हैं उनकी निगेटिव फिल्म बनायी जा सकती हैं, और दूसरी चीजें रीकंस्ट्रक्ट कर सकते हैं। दूसरी जगह रैकार्डस अवेलएबिल हैं।

जहां तक समय की बात है, कोर्ट आफ इनक्वायरी के लिये समय निश्चित किया गया है। पहली मई तक उन्हें हमको रिपोर्ट भेजनी है। और चूंकि डिफेंस से यह मामला सम्बन्धित है इसलिए सी० बी० आई० को यह जांच देना मुनासिब नहीं समझा गया। आर्मी का ही ब्रिगेडियर के रैंक का अफसर इसका चेयरमैन बनाया है और चार अफसर उनके साथ और लगाये गये हैं और वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेंस के रेकार्ड कहां होने चाहियें यह सोचने वाली बात है क्योंकि डिफेंस का महकमा देश की सेक्योरिटी से सम्बन्धित है। जो स्ट्रक्चर वहां था जहां आग लगी है सेमी पक्का स्ट्रक्चर है ऊपर टिन शैड है और लकड़ी की छतें बनी हुई हैं। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार सेकेन्ड वर्ल्ड वार के बहुत जरूरी नक्शे उसमें थे जो हमारे देश के स्ट्रेटेजिक पोइंट्स के नक्शे है। विदेशों के भी नक्शे हैं और इम्पोर्टेंट फाइल्स भी हैं जो जली हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें फाउल प्ले है, सेबोटेज है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट जो देश के लिए सब से महत्वपूर्ण डिपार्टमेंट है उसके जो नक्शे या रेकार्ड्स हैं उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या इसी तरह की इमारत होगी जैसी कि यह है ? मेरा कहना है कि फायर प्रूफ बिल्डिंग होनी चाहिए, या फायर प्रूफ अलमारियां होनी चाहियें जिससे अगर आग भी लग जाये तो आपके रेकार्ड न जलें। उसके लिये आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो तीन, चार साल वहां रहा हूं और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी रहते थे। तो वहां पर सिपाही गार्ड रहता है। उसकी मौजूदगी में कैसे आग लगी अभी तक आपको यह मालूम नहीं हुआ। तो क्या आप सेक्योरिटी को टाइटन करने के लिये कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं ताकि जितने डिफेंस इंस्टालेशन्स हैं या आफिसेज हैं उनकी सेक्योरिटी को और ज्यादा टाइटन किया जाये ?

आखिर में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी सूचना के हिसाब से इसमें फाउल प्ले है और देश में आतंक फैलाने, एक खराब वातावरण बनाने की कैलकुलेटेड कांस्पीरेसी है जिससे सरकार के बारे में यह ख्याल पैदा किया जाये कि यह सरकार ढीली ढाली है, निकम्मी है, इसलिए कुछ तत्व ऐसा करना चाहते हैं। तो जो जांच इन्क्वायरी है वह इस चीज को भी देखेगी कि क्या इस तरह के लोगों की इसमें साजिश तो नहीं है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारा कोर्ट आफ इनक्वायरी बैठा है जांच करने के लिए वह जरूर इस बात की भी जांच करेगा कि इसके पीछे कोई षडयंत्र तो नहीं है, या एक्सीडेंटल ही है। सभी कारणों पर विचार करके हमें रिपोर्ट देंगे।

जहां तक सुरक्षा रेकार्डस को ठीक रखने और सुरक्षित स्थान पर रखने का प्रश्न है उसके बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं और हम नये कदम उठा भी रहे हैं। जो हमारा नया सेना भवन है उसमें जरूरी रेकार्डस को ऐसी लोहे की और स्टील की अलमारियों में सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं जिससे आगे ऐसा न हो।

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

इसके अलावा जो सिक्योरिटी अरेंजमेंट्स हैं उसके बारे मे पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं कि उसको और ज्यादा टाइटन करने की जहां जरूरत है तो वहां उसको किया जाये ।

जहां तक रेकार्ड का सवाल है वह मैंने पहले ही कहा कुछ नक्शे और कुछ फिल्म निगेटिव हैं नक्शो की । तो उनको रीकस्ट्रक्ट हम कर सकते हैं और सौभाग्य की बात है कि हमारे पास दूसरे नक्शे भी मौजूद है और दूसरी जगह से भी ले सकते हैं, तो उससे रीकंस्ट्रक्शन किये जा सकते है । लेकिन क्षति तो हुई हैं, उसके लिए अफसोस है ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about the fire which broke out in the defence area, it is already explained. But, Sir, it has happened at a tme when the controversy is going on in the country regarding the planting of a nuclear device at the Peak of Himalayas. Especially when the fire broke out :n the Defence area, it aroused suspicion. Sir, you may have noticed through the press reports that this is the second fire that broke out within one year. The last fire that broke out a few months ago destroyed many vital communication instruments. At that time also, I hope the Minister might have constituted an Inquiry Committee and that Committee might have given its findings. Even for the second fire that broke out now, you may constitute another Committee, and they may give some findings. But mere findings will not do. You should have taken care after the first fire broke out. Then this would have been avoided. Now, the Minister could not even spell out the precautionary measures they take and the security steps they are taking to protect the entire records and keep them away from this kind of jhuggies that are there. The press report says that it has happened from a tea stall very near to it. It means that they are keeping a tea stall very near to the vital, sensitive area of the Defence establishment and I do not know what kind of protection that you are giving to the records as well as sensitive areas. With this background I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has gone through the report on the fire which occurred a few months ago and the findings thereon, and whether he will take all the steps to see that these vital, important records are kept with proper safety and security and avoid any such suspicion in the minds of the people, and also would be suspect any relation between the new controversy over the nuclear device planted in the Himalayas and this fire.

PROF SHER SINGH: I do not think there should be any relation between the nuclear device that was placed in the Himalayas and this fire that broke out in these hutments. It was unfortunate, and I concede that there should not have been this pan shop and other things In the corridor, somehow the fruit-cum-pan shop was allowed to function and the doubt in the minds of some people is that the fire might have started from there It is yet to be enquired into.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): It has come out in the press that fire spread from a tea stall close to the barracks in which the records were kept.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Those security people who were there told me also that when they first saw it, they saw some smoke coming near that fruit-cum-pan shop and it may be, adjacent to that was the room where these film negatives were put. So there was doubt that it might have started from that spot. But the exact position will be known only after the court of inquiry has gone into the whole matter deeply and investigated it.

As for the security measures that are to be taken, I have already said that we are taking measures and we are also reviewing the security arrangements and if some defects are found, we will rectify them. These precautions we are taking. We are taking further steps to tighten the security measures and to remove all these important records to places where they could be more safe and could be put in steel almirahs and other places in the nearby buliding, Sena Bhavan, which is a very shoary building.

12.29 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Fifth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following six Members for the periods indicated against each. The Members concerned are:—

(1)	Shri K. Obul Reddy . . .	1st to 20th December, 1977 (Third Session)
(2)	Shri Keshavrao Dhondge . .	20th February to 10th March, 1978 (Fourth Session).
(3)	Shri D.K. Borooah . . .	6th March to 7th April, 1978 (Fourth Session).
(4)	Shri K. Raghuramiah . .	20th February to 19th April, 1978 (Fourth Session).
(5)	Shri Bakin Pertin . . .	20th February to 1st April, 1978 (Fourth Session).
(6)	Shri Kalyan Jain . . .	1st to 30th April, 1978 (Fourth Session)

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.32 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs relating to Valuation of Immovable Properties included in Chapter I of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes.

12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation—Procurement of Vacuvators under mysterious circumstances, Lightering and Stevedoring Operations.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Sixteenth Report on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power)—Power.

(2) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

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COMMITTE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SECOND REPORT

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (सीवान) . मैं सरकारी आश्वासनो सबधी समिति का दूसरा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हू ।

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT *re* RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON BOMBAY CENTRAL—VIRAR SECTION OF WESTERN RAILWAY ON 18-4-1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Sir, I regret very much to inform the House that at about 20 07 hours on 18-4-1978, while 537 Down Churchgate-Virar EMU local train was waiting at gate signal of level crossing gate No 36 'B' situated between Naigaon and Vasai Road stations on Bombay Central—Virar main line automatic double line electrified section on Bombay Division of Western Railway, 7 Down Bombay-Ahmedabad Janata Express came from behind and collided into its rear, resulting in the derailment and telescoping of the two rearmost coaches of the local train.

According to the information so far available, 30 persons have lost their lives and another 60 injured. This House will join me in conveying our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved families of the victims of this accident.

Virar section (St.)

Immediately on receipt of the information, Medical Relief Vans were rushed to the site from Bombay Central and Valsad stations. After rendering medical aid to the injured at the site, they were removed to various hospitals.

The General Manager accompanied by other Heads of Departments rushed to the site

Minister for Railways, accompanied by Member Traffic, Railway Board has flown to the site of accident.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured has been arranged.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, Bombay, will hold his statutory inquiry into this accident

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12.40 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I move the following

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Busi-Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th April, 1978."

MR SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th April, 1978"

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Sir, will you provide dinner when we have to sit so late?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, is he discusing the report of the BAC?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given notice. You know, he always raises legal objection.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I have given notice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He cannot discuss the BAC report.

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising a point of order. We are not discussing it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I shall try to be brief, concise and precise. First, I am glad the suggestion which I made yesterday that the House may sit up to 7 O'clock has been accepted by the Committee. Secondly, I find from para 3 of the Report that the recommendation is that the House may sit till 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th, Monday, the 24th and Tuesday, the 25th, meaning thereby that on Wednesday, the 26th the House may sit only till, as scheduled, 6 O'clock. I hope you will agree in your judicial wisdom, seated under that luminous canopy....

MR. SPEAKER: Light is luminous; not I.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. ....you will agree that there is no sanctity about the time, 6 O'clock. I invite your attention to rule 219.

MR. SPEAKER: We thought we had accepted your suggestion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The original rule fixed it at 17.00 hours. That you have changed to 18.00 hours. So, there is nothing sacrosanct about the time. Therefore, I recommend, I suggest, I move that on the last date—as you yourself in this Report have hinted—to save the Home Ministry from your deadly, ultimate weapon of the guillotine, that we must sit as long as necessary to complete the eight hours fixed for discussion for the Home Ministry's Demands.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is sovereign. Even at that time the House can decide. For the present, we need not go into it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I also want to point out that the Home Ministry's Annual Report has not come so far, nor has the Shah Commission's Interim Report been placed on the Table of the House so far—a matter which I raised in the House a few days ago. Without these two reports, the Annual Report of the Home Ministry and the Shah Commission's Interim Report, a useful, helpful and profitable discussion of the Home Ministry's Demands would not be possible. So, you may kindly request or direct the Government ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. Minister has taken note.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I request the hon. Minister to say whatever he thinks fit on the subject. Mum is the word, is it? *Maunam pandita lakshanam?*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th April, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

12.46 hrs.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (REPEAL) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Better late than never. If they had done it earlier and done it more gracefully, it would have been much better. But I would like... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): He can only object. He should say whether he is objecting or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would draw your attention to article 22...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want an assurance from the hon. Minister..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Only if you object. Are you objecting?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule did you allow Mr. Stephen last time? He did not oppose.

MR. SPEAKER: They objected to it. Only when a Member objects, is he allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen was allowed to raise...

MR. SPEAKER: Please look into the records. I posed this question to him, and Mr. Stephen said: "I am opposing the Bill". If you are opposing, I will allow you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to draw your attention...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not allowed under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to know from the hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: You can do it when the Bill is discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have succeeded in putting you out of gear.

MR. SPEAKER: I am heavy enough for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I, with your permission, seek an a assurance from the hon. Minister...

MR SPEAKER: No. Nothing of the sort. No such assurance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ...whether article 22(4) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Under this guise, you cannot make a speech.

Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta. Are you opposing the Bill?

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I am not opposing the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Maintenance of Internal Secuirty Act, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

12.50 hrs.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 19-4-1978.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Explosives Act, 1884."

The motion was adopted

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) PLIGHT OF DANDAKARANYA REFUGEES AT HASNABAD IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER: Now 377 statements.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I rise to raise the horrible plight of 45,000 Dandakaranya refugees now at Hasnabad in West Bengal.

[SHRI N. K. HEJWALKAR *in the Chair*].

Sir, I have recently visited the Hasnabad area in West Bengal where 45,000 Dandakaranya refugees have assembled in search of their economic rehabilitation in Sunderban area. For weeks, these refugees are facing horrible condition of living amidst death, disease and squalor.

95 per cent of these refugees are Harijans or Scheduled Caste migrants from former East Pakistan. Already over 150 of them died of hunger and gastro-conteritis. A few elderly re-gastro-enteritis. A few elderly re-hanging and others attempted to end their lives because they failed to feed their famished children. They are eating wild vegetables and grassroots and drinking muddy water from ditches and marshy pools. Hundreds of them are suffering from gastro-enteritis and it is feared that cholera may break out at any time as disastrous epidemic.

Tragically, the authorities are denying them any kind of relief whatsoever. The Central Government is also, it appears, apathetic towards them. They have no food, no shelter, no drinking water, no medical aid and the condition in which they are living can be verily described as nothing but harrowing and hellish.

Two days before, a cyclonic storm destroyed their huts and shattered their polythene sheds leaving them in a horrible condition in the open fields there. The only relief organisation, named, Bharat Sevasram Sangha, was doing some relief work among the refugees but it has not been allowed to move to the other side of the river Ichamati, where about 25,000 refugees have assembled. It appears that the authorities want to starve these refugees to break their morale so that they could be huddled off to Dandakaranya without making necessary arrangement for their re-settlement there.

Sir, I appeal in the name of humanity, in the name of welfare of Harijan and the Scheduled Castes and hapless and homeless minority victims of partition who have been thrown out of their homeland for no fault of theirs that the Government should undertake immediate measures for giving relief to them so that the Hasnabad area in West Bengal may not turn into a graveyard of thousands of the Bengali refugees.

This House had emotive and heated discussions on the problems of Harijans on in numerable occasions. But what about the 40,000 Harijans or Scheduled Caste refugees, the squeezed out minorities from former East Pakistan, who are facing a horrible situation in Hasnabad area in West Bengal? Why the conscience of the House seemed to remain so benumbed? I demand that a time be fixed for discussing the problem of economic and cultural rehabilitation of the Bengali refugees, most of whom are Harijans or Scheduled castes and minorities from former East Pakistan, without any further delay.

[Shri Samar Guha]

I want that the hon. Minister should give an assurance as to when this discussion will be held. Every day, we are getting reports from there. just a few days before, there was a severe storm and all the huts of 45,000 people, some kind of small polythene sheds, were completely destroyed and shattered. Every day, reports are coming that some people are killing themselves by hanging and thousands of people are starving there. What a horrible scene! There is no relief work, no shelter, no food, nothing. Even the relief organisations are not being rushed to the site to give some relief. Is it not a cruel way of killing the people? Is that the way of Government, either at the Centre or in the State, dealing with such a serious situation? I want to know from the Government. This is a serious matter which demands a discussion in the House I want an assurance from the Government I want to know what is the reaction of the Government and whether an assurance will be given for discussing this matter. This is a horrible situation. This is an unbearable situation. Hundreds of people have already died and are dying. Would you, Sir, draw the attention of the Minister concerned to this request of mine for a discussion on this matter?

MR CHAIRMAN: You have said it quite forcefully. But, as you know, the practice is that the Member should only confine to what he has given in writing Now, it is for the Minister to make a statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether you will draw the attention of the Minister concerned and ask him to make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A copy will be sent to the Minister.

(ii) REPORTED STRIKE BY MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS IN DELHI

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the serious situation obtaining in the medical colleges in Delhi as a result of the strike of medical students. For the last two or three days, a strike is going on. They came to meet the Health Minister demanding that their demands should be conceded. Their demands are quite just. They demand that their stipend should be enhanced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500; they want facility for all those students who pass out of the medical colleges to be given the job of House Surgeon in Delhi hospitals. Their another demand is for a higher percentage of students who pass out from the medical colleges in Delhi to go to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for post-graduate studies. Lastly, they want better hostel facilities and things like that.

I do not think anybody will say that their demands are unjust or unreasonable. But I am surprised to see that the Health Minister, in spite of all his talk about socialism and friendship with the people, refused to meet their deputation. I would request you, Sir, to direct the Minister to make a statement on this matter. I would also request the Minister to intervene in the matter and settle it amicably

(iii) REPORTED DECISION OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY TO TERMINATE SERVICES OF TEMPORARY LECTURERS

श्री हरिकेवल बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, आप की अनुमति से मैं बनारस विश्व विद्यालय के अस्थायी अध्यापकों से संबंधित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के एक प्रश्न पर यह वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कुछ प्राध्यापक गत कई वर्षों से अस्थायी तौर पर अध्यापन कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस वर्ष अचानक यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि अस्थायी अध्यापकों की सेवायें अगले शिक्षा सत्र से समाप्त कर दी जायें। इससे लगभग चार सौ अस्थायी प्राध्यापकों का

जीवन संकट में पड़ जायगा तथा वे गम्भीर बेरोजगारी के शिकार हो जायेंगे । अतः इन अध्यापकों को बेरोजगारी से बचाने तथा उन्हें संकट से मुक्त करने एवं बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में अध्यापन और अध्ययन का समुचित वातावरण बनाये रखने हेतु विश्वविद्यालय में स्थायी शिक्षक के रूप में उन्हें नियुक्त किया जाये ।

शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं इस मामले को देखने की कृपा करें क्योंकि यह मामला अत्यन्त गम्भीर है और अनेक अध्यापकों के जीवन को कठिनाई में डालने वाला है । यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि बनारस विश्व विद्यालय की समस्यायें ज्यों कि त्यों बनी हुई हैं । अभी तक कोई भी व्यक्ति कुलपति बन कर वहां नहीं जा सका है ।

वहां के छात्र अपनी मांगों के संबंध में दिल्ली में धरना दे रहे है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी बनारस विश्व-विद्यालय की उन समस्याओं को, जो अध्यापकों एवं छात्रों से संबंधित है, शीघ्र हल करें । बिना अध्यापकों के शिक्षा का कार्य सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल सकता है । अतः उन अस्थायी 400 अध्यापकों को विश्वविद्यालय में स्थायी रूप से नियुक्त किया जाए ।

मान्यवर, यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

(iv) Price of Paddy

13.00 hrs.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the wheat price had been raised on many occasions by the Central Government. Even a few weeks ago, the price of wheat was further raised from Rs. 110 to Rs. 112.50 per quintal. The price of paddy was not at all raised for the past many years in spite of the consistent and the continuous demand made by the Government of Tamil Nadu, specifically speaking and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the southern rice growing states. As a result of which, the rice growing States are incurring heavy losses by paying a higher price for paddy from their own pocket. For instance, the Tamil Nadu Government is paying Rs. 95 per quintal irrespective of the amount fixed by the Centre, that is, a sum of Rs. 77 only, which may consequently result into irreparable loss to the paddy growing States' exchequer, and in due course, the paddy production itself may be affected seriously, due to this discriminatory policy followed by the Central Government in respect of the price of wheat vis-a-vis rice.

As compared with rice, it would appear that wheat enjoys both the price subsidy and an input subsidy. Under the circumstances, the Central Government is called upon and requested on behalf of the Tamil Nadu and the paddy growing States of the South and the rest of the country to consider to raise the paddy price and subsidy for the same from the Central Government for paddy growing States.

(v) Need for more financial assistance to cyclone affected people of Orrisa

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK (Jajpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity and permitting me under Rule 377 to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House today. Cyclonic whirlwind damaged the properties, houses and caused death of 500 persons and injury to several hundred others in my Parliamentary constituency Jajpur, Cuttack in Korai and Danagadi Blocks and in Keonjhar district of Orissa. The Chief Minister Shri Nilamani Routrey and the Revenue Minister Mr. Pratap Chandra Mahanty, the Special Relief Commissioner of Orissa and other officials are touring the affected areas, taking all possible help. A central team may please be directed to visit the area. More financial assistance may please

[Shri Rama Chandra Mallick]

be given. The work may please be started in a warfooting manner. All educational institutions destroyed by the cyclone may please be financially helped for reconstruction of the schools' buildings as soon as possible.

Sir, it is a matter of great regret that for the second time the same places of Orissa especially in Cuttack and Keonjhar districts and in my Parliamentary constituency Jajpur had been affected by tornado with heavy thunder showers. Yesterday's tornado which struck between 6 P.M. to 7 P.M. had caused a lot of destruction and hundreds of dwelling units mostly mud-built houses collapsed like houses of cards; thousands of trees were uprooted and many cattle were lost; corrugated tin sheets, bamboo polls, doors and windows were seen flying in the air. The impact of the cyclone was so severe that cattle were seen flying high in the air.

So, it is a very grave situation created by cyclone in Orissa. I request the Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and all concerned to give financial assistance and food to the people of Orissa immediately. It is not possible for the Government of Orissa alone to meet the calamity. I hope, the Centre will help as per the desire of the people of Orissa in their sorrowful circumstances.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that yesterday, because of the cyclone for the second time, the houses which had been made temporarily by the government department for the affected people have been destroyed and the people are remaining in depressed conditions. Tarpaulins and food may please be given by the Centre as soon as possible by a special plane.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the population of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, according to the census report of 1971, is about 83 lakhs in Orissa, and in these particular areas, Keonjhar and Jajpur districts, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is much more. These are reserved seats, and the condition of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been going from bad to worse.

I seek your protection, Sir. I would request the Agriculture Minister and the Prime Minister to sanction more financial assistance and supply tarpaulins and other essential commodities to the Government of Orissa. The Government of Orissa is doing its best, but its resources are limited; funds are not available. So, the Centre should sanction more financial assistance to Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up....

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): Sir, I had given notice under Rule 377 last week to raise a matter. I do not know what has happened to it. It is a very important matter....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not in the list for today.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There is a statement of the External Affairs Minister which says that there was a secret pact between Mr. Bhutto and the former Prime Minister of India about Kashmir. It has caused serious misgivings....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your notice must be pending. I will verify from the office as to what has happened to it. You will come to know of it later. I will see that you are informed about it.

13.08 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1978-79— *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for which 15 hours have been allotted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Hon. Members whose Cut Motion to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motion, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation."

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	42,71,000	..	2,13,54,000	..
2	Agriculture . .	35,78,47,000	97,62,03,000	178,92,37,000	488,10,15,000
3	Fisheries . .	5,54,31,000	5,69,44,000	27,71,57,000	28,47,20,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	17,12,30,00	1,21,04,000	85,61,51,000	6,05,22,000
5	Forest . .	5,72,19,000	63,75,000	28,60,95,000	3,18,75,000
6	Department of Food .	78,28,54,000	6,32,77,000	391,42,70,000	31,63,83,000
7	Department of Rural Development . .	48,47,86,000	4,12,91,000	242,39,30,000	20,64,58,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	2,12,000	..	10,58,000	..
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	11,99,95,000	..	59,99,75,000	..
10	Department of Irrigation	4,19,94,000	1,45,15,000	20,99,67,000	7,25,78,000

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Agriculture Ministry has not evolved an integrated policy for agriculture. The reports which have been given to us are nothing but statistical bulletins without giving any definite statement of policy. It is said that 40 per cent of the Budget has been allocated for Agriculture. I see from the press that there is a controversy with regard to the definition of 'Agriculture'. As I see from the Budget, the funds allotted for Cooperation, Power, Communication and many other subjects have been tagged on to Agriculture. Now they say that it is 40 per cent. Even without these, it must be fifty

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

per cent because from agriculture we are getting more than fifty per cent of the national income. Therefore, more than fifty per cent of the Budget allocations must be spent on development of agriculture.

With regard to this, even if we are spending money for increased production, the small peasants and marginal farmers are not being benefitted. If you see the article written by the Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Agricultural University Shri V. R. Mehta, in regard to the problems of agricultural financing it says:

"It is also observed that small and marginal farmers have not benefitted in proportion to their numbers or to their needs from the various programmes of rural development that had been under implementation during the first three Plans. They were deprived of the benefits of the Green Revolution for want of adequate financial arrangement".

We have helped all the peasants because we were deficit in foodgrains. Now we are becoming surplus in wheat and we are becoming self-sufficient in rice. Therefore, it is our duty and it is the duty of the Government to help the small farmers and marginal farmers and so, financial allocation must be made to help them increase production.

The other thing is that we not only want increased production but also social justice in our policy. Now, if we want social justice in agricultural policy then, as I have said, the small farmers and marginal farmers must be helped and agricultural labourers must be helped. In addition to that, land reforms must be implemented Land reforms are not being implemented now. There is no uniformity among all the States: there must be uniformity among all the States. The land reforms have to be implemented in a time-bound programme. Then, the Government should appoint an Implementation Committee so as to supervise the implementation of land reforms.

Then, there is no security for agriculturists, small farmers, agricultural workers or marginal farmers. I would like to say that other workers are getting compensation when they lose their limbs or their lives while at work. But it is unfortunately that the peasants who are working in the fields, if they lose their limbs or their lives, they are not getting any compensation. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to compensate them also. The Government should pay compensation whenever they lose their lives.

Then, the marginal farmers and agricultural workers are doing manual work for 50 to 60 years, but even then they are not paid any pension. Officers who are drawing Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 are being paid pension after having worked for 25 years but these people, who are working for 50 years continuously, working hard on land and feeding the population of the country, are neglected. Therefore, they must be given pension as soon as they reach 60 years of age.

In order to benefit the agricutlural workers, land has to be distributed. There are some statistics given by the Government and I see that waste and fallow land is 4.4 million acres Banjar land is 10 million acres and ceilling surplus land is 2 million acres. Therefore, we have land to the extent of 16.4 million acres which can be distributed—that is, waste and fallow land, Banjar land and ceiling surplus land put together—but this distribution is not being done. It is a State subject and, therefore, the Government should call the Revenue Ministers and Agriculture Ministers and see that this land is distributed immediately. Some million acres have been distributed already, but the recipients have not been helped financially. Therefore they have not benefitted from the land which has been distributed already and will not be benefitted by the land which is to be distributed now, unless they are helped financially. But there is no programme either in the Budget or any suggestion in the Sixth Five Year Plan to help

all those people who get Banjar land or any other land distributed by the Government. Therefore the Government, and especially the Agriculture Minister, should persuade the Planning Commission to allocate some money for the benefit of these people.

With regard to production I would like to say one thing. I am very glad that we are reaching a surplus stage with regard to wheat. Our requirement is 50 million tons, but the production is 90 million tons. Even in a bad year the production is 60 million tons. So, even taking it for granted that the average production is 60 million tons—as in famine years or bad years—we are surplus by 10 million tons. Therefore, we must make a search for markets, so that the surpluses can be exported there. I have seen the Agricultural University at Hissar. It is headed by a farmer: I am very glad to see this. We have already seen the green revolution in Haryana and Punjab. On Dr. Borlough's principle, they have developed wheat; they have developed Sonar variety. They have developed the spikes from 6 inches to 12 inches and the sub-spikes from 12 to 24 and the grains from 3 to 5 and they have increased the tillers in the unit area. They are doing it in a four-dimensioned manner. That has already been developed. If this grain is popularised and tried at other places, I think, the surpluses would be doubled within five to ten years. Therefore, what I say is that we must think about what we have to do with these surpluses.

Now, if we take all-India average of wheat production, it is 14 quintals per acre. In Punjab, the average production of wheat is 25 quintals, while in Haryana it is 24 quintals per acre. In Hissar Agricultural University, it is 65 quintals per acre. Therefore, there is a great potentiality for us to make use of the research and increase our production; it can be quadrupled.

There is, thus, a great scope and hope for us with regard to wheat, but it is not so far as rice is concerned. The requirements of rice are 120 million tonnes, while the production is only 121 million tonnes, but on an average, we get only 70 million tonnes. It means, in bad years and in famine years, we will become deficit. Though we appear to be self-sufficient in wheat, in bad years we will become deficit. Therefore, you must concentrate on rice production. The difficulty is the two-thirds of the rice production is in rain-fed areas and we have not done much research there. The Government should, therefore, concentrate on research for production of rice in the rain fed areas.

I am glad that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Government is going to allocate much money on research When you do that, you must allocate sufficient money for research on rain-fed rice. Even where the research is being done, and the results obtained, there is no machinery to carry on these results to the farmers' fields. We have to do it through extension work, but unfortunately the Extension organization is not there in many States. Fortunately, in Haryana—I do not know about Punjab—the Director of Extension, has channeled it in a very efficient manner and there the extension work is very good. Because of that, the research results are reaching the farmers direct and, therefore, they are able to produce more. But, in other States, it is not so. Why? The extension work has been tagged on to the Panchayat Raj institutions and at gross-roots, there is no extension worker at all. There are multiple workers like village development officers. They are just like ministers without portfolios and they are not doing any work at all. These agricultural workers and agricultural officers must be taken away from the Panchayat Raj institution and they must be independent. These gross-root workers must be given proper training. Also the technology should be transferred to them. Demonstrations should be made in small farmers' fields and also in marginal farmers' fields to benefit them. Also

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

I have seen some Krishi Vigyan Kendras. There are two Kendras in Andhra Pradesh. They are doing very good work. In every district headquarters you have to extend this Krishi Vigyan Kendra so that extension is brought to each district. The village level agricultural worker must be given orientation training as also the farmers and the tenants....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are the first speaker and you can take longer time. But you will be taking the time of your party and your party list also is very long.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: With regard to prices, prices are unstable. Though we produce more, but unless there is stability in prices, it is not possible for the agriculturist to benefit Now agriculture has become capital intensive. Therefore, they have to invest more capital and unless he knows definitely what income he is going to get, it is not possible for him to invest. Even if he invests, he is losing. With regard to rice, as my friend has said, it is not paying since the last 4-5 years.

There is the Agricultural Prices Commission which has been constituted in 1965 and it has not been reconstituted. There are no farmers on it; only bureaucrats and consumers are there. What I say is that there must be a tripartite committee. I am not only speaking for agriculturists but also for consumers. If you want to see that justice is done to both, there must be not only consumers but also the producers and the government in the Committee just like we are fixing up the wages. There must be a tripartite committee so as to fix up the prices. There is no use of only fixing the prices if they are not implemented. Just now in Andhra Pradesh there is a large surplus of paddy and there is no one to buy. Even in wheat area, I think it will be very difficult for them to sell the wheat because it is surplus. Therefore the government should guarantee that all surplus wheat will be purchased by the government.

With regard to irrigation, I want to say two points. The survey is not completed till now. Therefore, the government should take interest to see that the survey is completed. Water is not fully utilised. Water utilisable is 70 million hectametres and water utilised is only 25 million hectametres. Therefore we have utilised only one third of the water.

Now, the river water disputes are not settled. Since 15—20 years they are there. Therefore, unless we resolve the river disputes it is not possible for us to utilise all the water.

All on-going projects must be completed immediately and finances should be given to them. If we are not going to have money, we must get it from the World Bank and see that all the on-going projects are completed.

Chronic and backward areas must be given priority in developing irrigation. When I see the development, it is uneven. In Punjab it is 77 per cent, in Tamil Nadu—72 per cent, Assam—5 per cent, Madhya Pradesh—21 per cent, Bihar—26 per cent, Hill States—data not available. Therefore, unless we bring them to uniformity and all States are brought to a level, it is not possible for the agriculturists in those States to benefit themselves.

There are no drainage facilities. In constructing the Nagarjunasagar project they have not taken care to see that the Ayacut of Krishna district is not flooded. When they have constructed the Nagarjunsagar project, the drainage water is becoming a flood for the Krishna Ayacut and almost all canals are being silted up. Also the projects are being silted up. For example, the Nizamsagar project in Andhra Pradesh is silted and, therefore, there is no water for sugar cane in the area. The gap in utilisation is also there. Unless the command area development is taken up seriously and done, it may not be possible. For example, 2.7 million

hectares is the gap. How to fill it up? We are concentrating only on productive schemes. We must also take up protective schemes in the drought affected areas. If we build up some ponds and develop aquifers in the river beds by constructing stone wals across them. And if water perculates into the wells nearby, then we can have indirect irrigation. We have to allocate funds for indirect irrigation i.e. protective schemes also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members can move their cut motions now.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to secure optimum utilisation of soil and water resources for agricultural purpose. (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide quality seeds to the farmers. (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the crops from rats. (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regulate agriculture markets in the country and provide godowns and loan facilities to the farmers. (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to create machinery for price stabilisation of agricultural commodities. (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide necessary cattle feed to the farmers. (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Marati Committee's report in fixing the price of levy sugar. (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect sugarcane growers against onslaughter of sugar mill-owners. (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise marketing federations for farmers for different crops to save them from the exploitation in the market. (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds for agriculture research. (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the agriculture scientists from the attacks of some interested parties. (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide subsidies for boring the wells, for laying cement pipes to carry water to fields, for adopting sprinkling and drift irrigation methods. (24)]

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the National Seeds Corporation in supplying quality seeds in time. (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage farmers to prepare seed for their own use and train them for that purpose (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the State Farms in achieving the objects (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give sufficient loans to agro-labourers to improve the lands given to them (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at lower rates. (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop local manual resources (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to train farmers in plant protection. (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage farmers to use weedicides. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise aeroplanes for plant protection for aerial spraying of crops against pest diseases. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a crop pattern. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to avoid wasteful expenditure in agriculture (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the area under cotton oil seeds and pulses crops (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give incentives to the farmers to raise crops which are deficit in our country. (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare cost of cultivation for principal crops in our country. (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct ground water surveys in all the States and to utilize modern methods of investigation. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get all the soils survyed in the country. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve agricultural economics and statistics branches. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to invent agricultural implements and machinery suited to our country. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop dry land agriculture. (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for command area development programme. (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct research to reclaim alkaline and saline soils. (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop extension work by Agricultural universities. (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient finance to farmers service societies. (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop agencies under the scheme of intensive development Indian fish culture. (54)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop breakish fish culture. (55)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide nylon nets and machine boats to fishermen. (56)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to develop infra-structural facilities in coastal fishing villages. (57)]

'That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide facilities to preserve fish. (58)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to give loans to fishermen. (59)]

'That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to purchase fishery products at fixed rates and thus help fishermen. (60)]

'That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide required seedlings to fishermen in rural areas. (61)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct sufficient number of fishing harbours and to provide landing facilities. (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for survey of marine fisheries resources on the coast of India. (63)]

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop deep sea-fishing by fishermen. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more material and equipment for fisheries as gift. (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply more frozen semen to agriculturists. (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assist sheep breeders by providing necessary funds to buy sheep. (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start training courses in dairy development in all agricultural universities. (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to produce more vaccine to protect the animals from diseases. (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to set up village clusterms of sheep around all existing sheep farms. (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce more wool so that we can export it to other countries to earn foreign exchange. (76)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase assistance to marginal farmers and agro-labourers for cross breed heifers. (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop fodder necessary for the cattle in our country. (78)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct state cattle and poultry shows every year. (79]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for dairy development (80)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run Delhi Milk Supply Scheme efficiently. (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase intensive cattle development in backward areas. (82)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the forest produce to the optimum level. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to preserve wild life in forests. (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase zoological and public gardens in the country. (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to reforest the degraded forest areas. (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have mixed plantations in waste lands and Panchayat lands. (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to have more water and soil conservation schemes in the forests. (91)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect forests. (92)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop family forest. (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise forest in cyclone vulnerable centres. (94)]

"That the demand under the bead 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrest podu of shifting cultivation (95)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase soil conservation works in the water sheds of River Valley Projects. (96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey regarding forest resources in the whole country. (97)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to export wheat. (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct the necessary godowns to stock the procured foodgrains (103)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be Rs. 100."

[Failure to export sugar (104)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce establishment charges of Food Corporation of India. (105)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to purchase paddy in Andhra Pradesh at procurement prices. (106)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more cold storage centres to preserve vegetables and fruits. (107)]

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce more nutritius foods. (108)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train farmers in storing grains. (109)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify 'save grain campaign'. (110)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give bonus on procured foodgrams. (111)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to modernise rice mills. (112)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen Fruits and Vegetable Products Corporation. (113)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to develop rural markets in a big way. (118)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to develop desert areas (119)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds to construct godowns in market areas. (120)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to develop rural roads. (121)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage sports in rural areas. (122)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop cultural activities in rural areas. (123)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by 100."

[Failure to set up rural development cells in all universities. (124)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for providing more funds for rural development (125)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have small farmers agencies in D.P.A.P. areas also (126)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement 'Work for Food Scheme' in South India on a large scale (127)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for areas (planning for full employment. (128)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to strengthen Mahila Mandals in the country. (129)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for Agricultural Research. (136)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to step up research in soil conservation to suit our conditions. (139)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase funds for dry farming research. (140)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify the collection of basic hydrological data. (145)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to apply space technology for water resources. (146)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle Narmada waters dispute. (147)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove all restrictions on movement of rice though the whole country was declared as a rice zone. (157)]

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give adequate assistance to small farmers and agricultural labourers (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of assistance to small farmers and agricultural labourers for Cross Breed Heifer (83)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of assistance to small farmers and agricultural labourers, poultry, piggery and sheep production (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Improper survey of forest resources (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insufficiency of mixed plantation on waste lands as pilot projects (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Integrated soil and water conservation schemes in Himalayan region (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of subsidy payable to Food Corporation of India on foodgrain transactions (114)]

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anomalous modernisation of rice milling procurement and supply of foodgrains (115)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create a separate unit of Food Corporation of India for Eastern India (116)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insufficiency of grants for small and marginal farmers (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insufficiency of grants for tribal development (132)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insufficiency of grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (133)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Issue of wheat to construction agencies in lieu of money (utilisation of foodgrain stock) (134)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ineffective working of the Central Water Commission (149)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insufficiency of flood control measures in Brahmaputra valley (150)]

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop the khandsari and gur industry properly which consume the largest amount of sugarcane but which is taxed out of proportion to its capacity (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding sugar and sugarcane development where after 40 years of so-called development the recovery of sugar from sugarcane has gone down, duration of sugar crushing season has been reduced yield of sugarcane per acre has fallen and size of sugar factories has not increased appreciably (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Bifurcation of the original Single Council into Indian Council for Development of Sugar and Indian Council for Development of Sugarcane which is unscientific and harmful (14)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the average yield of wheat and rice all over the country to 5 tonnes per acre as is the case in Japan and other advanced countries by evolving improved varieties of seeds and their wide circulation (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to substitute short staple cotton crop by long staple Egyptian cotton crop all over the country (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to issue orders that no sugar factory will be allowed to close in this crushing season until it has crushed all sugarcane in its zone and has paid for it the minimum cane price fixed by Government (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to translate the results of agricultural research to fields of cultivators (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up Coimbatore type sugarcane seed breeding stations on a really grand scale at Gorakhpur and Meerut (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Exploitation of fisheries in the rivers of the country and along the sea coast which are not developed (52)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop a large scale fish export industry by full exploitation of country's fishery resources (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Complete lack of any comprehensive plan to replace the present breed of inferior cattle by Haryana cattle breeds and other improved breeds from all over the world by castration of inferior cattle and provision of Haryana and other superiod bulls in large numbers (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to draw up any comprehensive plan for supply of fresh milk to every child, woman and man in India and to implement it (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of any comprehensive plan for provision of adequate fodder for cattle by large scale cultivation of suitable grass and setting apart of sufficient grazing areas in every village and in forests (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prohibit complete slaughter of milch cattle and their progeny by law all over the country (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of any plan to make the Forest Research Institute in Dehradun a fully autonomous body charged with the duty of taking adequate measures for doubling the forest wealth of the country in the quickest possible time (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the Food Corporation of India and resort to complete decontrol of food when we have adequate food stocks and can meet any crisis that may arise (101)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to draw up any comprehensive plan of rural develop-

[Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena]

ment whose implementation may provide pure water and sanitation in every village and complete electrification (117)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to draw up any plan to provide B.Sc. and M.Sc. courses in every degree college in the country by subsidising every university and college to promote teaching in agriculture (135)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education' be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[The activities of the Indian Sugarcane Developemnt Council which meets once a year for a few hours and makes little contribution to development of sugarcane (137)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to provide adequate funds to the Council to carry out comprehensive research projects for development of agriculture (138)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to sink at least two tube wells in every village of Pharunda tehsil in district of Gorakhpur in U.P. whose area of 5 lakh acres is wholly unirrigated and is subject to severe droughts every year (142]

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for remunerative prices for agricultural produce to cultivators (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of coordination in the production, marketing and trade of agricultural commodities (18)]

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the conflict of the traditional fishermen and the trawler owners in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (151)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure tb supply patrolling boats to the Government of Goa Daman and Diu in order to enable them to implement the five fathom rule protecting the fishermen(152)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the traditional fishermen on the West Coast of India (153)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about legislation demarcating the fishing zones for different types of fish (154)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce area development programme in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (164)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reclaim saline affected areas of Rangat and Diglipur Tehsils in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (165)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate quantity of fertilizer and pesticides in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands at subsidised rate (166)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Agrciultural Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to control the pest attacks on the paddy crop causing serious crop failure since last two years (167)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the procurement price of paddy and rice in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (168)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the prices of pesticides and fertilisers throughout the country (169)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Soil Conservation Scheme in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (170)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to gainfully utilise marine resources in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (171)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to investigate into the work done by the Fisheries Directorate of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by an Expert Committee (172)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a Scheme for deep sea fishing in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands under public sector (173)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop importing fishing trawlers from outside the country (174)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide training and assistance in the setting of village and block level workshops to provide repairs and maintenance facilities for agricultural implements (175)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide irrigation facilities in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (176)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct dam on Kaipong river in North Andaman for providing irrigational facilities to the farmers (177)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply milk at Port Blair under operation Flood Scheme in spite of repeated representations (178)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve high breed milch animals in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (179)]

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate veterinary services in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (180)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide assistance to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for cross breed heifer in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (181)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sawn timber from Chatham Government saw mill, Port Blair, as house building material to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Island on moderate charges (182)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to examine the circumstances under which the wood based industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands were asked to pay 33 per cent more on the rates of timber after ten years which may lead to the closure of factories (183)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to spare areas for village forest before demarcating the areas for reserve and protected forests in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (184)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to relax forest laws to allow the killing of wild deers and pigs in the areas of North and Middle Andaman to save the crops from the deer and pig menace (185)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the quantity of rice per head from 5 to 8 kg. in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (186)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to despatch rice and wheat for human consumption to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (187)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the nutrition programme under community development in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (188)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to evolve a strategy of integrated rural development for growth with social justice and full employment within a time of ten years based on decentralised micro level block planning for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (189)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the scheme for generating gainful employment by utilisation of foodgrain stocks in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (190)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to investigate into the functioning of the Associate Project Directorate of ICAR, Port Blair (191)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Keeping potato experts at Port Blair where potatoes are not grown (192)]

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of developing the marine fishing off the Orissa coast. (193)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of taking up plantation work on the Indravati catchment area and on the hill slopes of Kalahandi District to stop soil erosion. (194)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of completing the Upper Indravati Project according to the time schedule. (195)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to realise Rs. 2.41 crores from the defaulting rice mill owners of Kalahandi district. (252)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of establishing a latest Rice Mill in Government sector in Kalahandi district. (253)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the State Government to utilise the Central assistance to flood-affected people in Kalahandi district. (256)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of defining the criteria for minor irrigation projects in Orissa. (257)]

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce crop insurance to help farmers against losses incurred in farming due to natural calamities. (196)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct comprehensive surveys of underground water resources, especially in dry farming and backward areas. (197)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve new varieties of rice. ragi and other grains for obtaining increased yields. (198)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to distribute high quality seeds to the farmers with a view to promoting increase yields. (199)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce cattle insurance. (200)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of appreciation towards the pioneering research work done in different fields of agricultural science by I.C.A.R. and other bodies and lack of interest in putting newly developed technology to practical farming practices. (201)]

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Attempts to belittle the contribution to agricultural science made by eminent scientists. (202)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take even preliminary steps in regard to the linking up of Ganga-Kaveri rivers which is highly recommended by experts for combating floods and increasing the irrigation potential. (203)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take even preliminary steps in regard to linking up of the major rivers of the Southern States for irrigation purposes (204)]

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Need to rectify the injustice meted out to Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Zones while fixing the price of levy sugar. (206)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to honour the recommendations of Marathe Committee and Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices while fixing the price of levy sugar. (207)]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to farmers. (208)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the Sugar industry, and to ensure payment to farmers for sugarcane. (209)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement land reforms, ensure minimum wages to agricultural labour, and distribution of surplus fallow land to the tiller. (210)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure employment to agricultural labour throughout the year. (211)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop more agro-based industries and thus generate employment in rural areas. (212)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and to safeguard them from being forced to go in for distress sales. (213)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce a graded system of land revenue with exemptions for uneconomic holdings. (214)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure adequate credit and cheap electricity to small and medium farmers. (215)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to undertake crash housing schemes for agricultural labour. (216)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot housing sites to agricultural labour. (217)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate financial assistance outside the plan allocation to the cyclone-affected people of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala to enable them to rehabilitate themselves. (218)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps for a speedy solution of inter-State river disputes. (219)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake crash flood control scheme (220)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake irrigation schemes in drought-prone areas, including the urgently required Pandyar-Purrampuzha scheme in Coimbatore District. (221)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to undertake an all-India irrigation system ensuring irrigation facilities to drought prone and desert regions. (222)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take steps to implement the Ganga-Kaveri scheme. (223)]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality of seeds produced by the National Seeds Corporation. (224)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up more mechanised farms for the production of foodgrains, fibre crops, plantation crops. oil seeds and vegetables. (225)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply agricultural machinery and implements and various inputs for agriculture at cheap rates to farmers. (226)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit ground water resources. (227)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to work out a proper scheme to provide all financial and technical assistance to allottees of surplus lands. (228)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Very slow progress in implementation of land ceiling laws. (229)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement minimum ways rates to agricultural workers working in various State farms. (230)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further reduce the prices of imported fertilisers to be supplied to farmers. (231)]

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay due consideration to the recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission in regard to procurement prices of wheat. (232)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more liberal assistance to States for taking up soil conservation projects. (233)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tackle the problem of pests which limit the production of cashew nuts. (234)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of evolving and implementing an extensive plan to develop cashew cultivation in the country with a view to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of production of raw nuts within a specified time limit. (235)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interest of traditional fishermen who use country crafts for fishing as against mechanised fishing. (236)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Giving undue encouragement to deep-sea fishing by monopoly houses as well as multi-national corporations to the detriment of the interests of traditional fishermen and those who use small mechanised fishing boats. (237)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise traditional fishermen into cooperative fishing ventures using mechanised means of fishing. (238)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide housing for poor fishermen. (239)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate allocation being paid to the development of inland fisheries. (240)]

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to eliminate middle men from fishing industry who exploit the traditional fishermen (241)]

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the scheme to assist small marginal and agricultural labourers in poultry, piggery and sheep production, to the new areas. (242)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in carrying out pre-investment survey of forest resources. (243)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check ruthless exploitation of forest workers, particularly tribal forest workers; by contractors and the lack of any scheme to protect the interests of such workers. (244)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a law to protect the interests of workers engaged in Tendu leaves industry. (245)]

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have national forest policy for the preservation, protection and expansion of the country's forest wealth. (246)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise sugar industry. (247)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a net work of fair price shops to supply foodgrains to vulnerable sections of the population at cheap and controlled prices. (248)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore food zones. (249)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control black marketing and profiteering in foodgrains. (250)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix targets for procurements of wheat and rice. (251)]

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी नायडू साहब का भाषण सुनने को मिला। हमें बहुत खुशी है कि उन्होंने हरयाने की भी तारीफ की, पानी के मनेजमेंट की की, पंजाब के भी कुछ आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये। अब

पता नहीं यह हकीकत थी या बनावट थी।
गुलों ने खाक मली मुंह पर आशियाने के।।

बड़ा अच्छा है, आप ने कहा। आपने यह भी कहा कि पानी पंजाब में 75 परसेंट है, तामिलनाडु में 71 परसेंट है, आसाम में पांच परसेंट है और कई जगह के हवाले दिये और यह कहा कि इन सब को बराबर में लाना चाहिये। तो जहां पांच परसेंट आसाम में है वहां अगर 75 परसेंट हो जाय तो मेरे ख्याल में एक फसल भी बचने वाली नहीं है। वह तो हर राज्य की अलग अलग स्थिति होती है और उस स्थिति के कारण ही वहां सिंचाई की वैसी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं। यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स और दूसरे कितने ही देश बाहर के ऐसे हैं जिन में बहुत कम सिंचित एरिया है। बारिश से फेड हैं लेकिन वहां बहुत सारी फसलें होती हैं। हमारे देश में दुनिया भर में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत सिंचाई है और तब भी यहां सिर्फ 15 परसेंट रकबे पर हो अच्छी तरह सिंचाई मानी जाती है। तो यह बात ऐसी है कि जिस तरीके से यह चलती है उसके मताल्लिक मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इससे हमारे कृषि मंत्री बादल सहब थे, अब बरनाला साहब हैं। बादल भी पानी देता है और परनाला भी पानी देता है। तो

यह बादल है बरनाला है,
शीतल जल देने वाला है

इससे पहले भी इसी तरह आजकल हमारे जो रक्षा मंत्री है जगजीवन राम जी, उन्होंने बहुत वक्त तक कृषि विभाग अपने पास रखा था, तो उन्होंने भी बहुत तरक्की की थी।।

जगजीवन जनक विदेह बने,।

जगजीवन राम जी ने खुद हल उठाया और जमीन को जोता।

जगजीवन राम जनक विदेह बने, हल लेकर
बाहर निकल पड़े।

हलधर का बोल ही बाला है,
यह बादल यह बरनाला है।

हां इतना जरूर है, कभी कभी उसमें कि
चीनी गुड़ खाया मन भर के,

बहुत चीनी गुड़ खाया, गन्ने की पैदावार कुछ बढ़ गई।

चीनी गुड़ खाया मन भर के,
नमकीन को कुछ अब मन तरसे।
अब दालों का भी बोल बाला है।
यह बादल है बरनाला है, शीतल जल
की मधुशाला है।।

[श्री धमवीर वशिष्ठ]

सिंचाई के लिये जो कुछ आज की सरकार ने किया है, हमारे साथी अपना दिल खोल कर देखे किसी सरकार ने इतना नही किया। 1.7 करोड हेक्टेयर जमीन को पच साला रोलिंग प्लान जो हम बना रहे है उसमे सिंचाई के अन्दर ले आये। यह 25–30 साल मे भी नही हुआ है। इसी साल मे बहुत रुपया दिया गया है। मै आपके सामने उसके आकडे रखना चाहता हू। शायद उनको पता नही कि हमने कृषि के लिये पिछले साल 5302 करोड रुपया रखा था जो सारे बजट का 11 प्रतिशत था और इस साल 8600 करोड रुपया रखा है जाकि सारे बजट का 12 4 प्रतिशत है।

जहा तक सिचाई का सबध है पिछली योजना में चार साल मे कमी हुई थी लेकिन पिछले साल उसको बढाकर 4226 करोड रुपया लगाया गया था जोकि बजट का 10 7 प्रतिशत था। और अब 7650 करोड लगा रहे है पाच साल मे जाकि बजट का 13.9 प्रतिशत बनता है। यह बात ऐसी है जो किसी से छिपी हुई नही है। मै जानता हू कि पानी का मसला सबसे बडा है। हरयाणा के मुख्य मत्री कहते है कि दो चीजे ठीक कर लो —पानी का इन्तजाम कर लो और करप्शन दूर कर लो तो बाकी सब ठीक हो जाएगा। चुनाव फन्ड के मामले मे खुद अपने सिर पर टोकरी रख कर गवर्नर साहब, मुख्य मत्री और दूसरे लोग हरयाणा की रूप-रेखा बदल रहे है। लकिन वह बात कहा पसन्द आ सकती है जो हो रही है। मसलन गेहू का भाव बढ़ाकर 105 से 110 रुपए किया गया और अब 112 रुपए 50 पैसे क्वीटल किया गया। इसी तरह से पैडी का 73 रुपए से बढा कर 77 रुपए किया गया। इसके अलावा खाद मे बडी भारी कमी की गई। नाईट्रोजिनस खादो में 100 रुपए टन की कमी की गई। इसके फलस्वरूप हमने देश मे खाद के इस्तेमाल में लगभग 27 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी की। 20 परसेंट खरीफ मे और 27 परसेंट रबी में खाद की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई जिसका औसत 23 परसेंट आता है।

मेरे साथी ने एक बात कही है कि सीलिंग रिफार्म्स भूमि सुधार को सरकार ने धीमा कर दिया है, उसको लागू नही किया है। मैं उनकी वाकफीयत के लिये बताना चाहता हू कि टेनेन्ट होल्डिंग हमारे देश मे कुल 8 परसेंट है और उनमे भी जो भूमि इक्वाल्ड है वह केवल 5 परसेंट है। मैं यह भी जानता हू कि एक हेक्टर से कम जमीन जो लोग रखते है ऐसे लोगो की सख्या सात करोड जात मे से साढे तीन करोड है यानी वे छोटे लाग है। जो मीडियम और बडे लाग है—आज बडे फार्म तो नही है लेकिन कुछ बडे है—उनमे 11 परसेंट मीडियम है जिनकी भूमि 30 परसेंट है और इसी तरह से जो बडे है वह 3 4 परसेंट है लेकिन भूमि 31 परसेंट है। मैं उनकी इस बात का मान लूगा कि 6 परसेंट लोग ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकते है जो भी हम तरक्की के साधन लायेगे इसीलिये बरनाला साहब ने इगैलिटेरियन सोसायटी बनाने के लिये पेशकश की है कि सिचाई का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। जो इनपुट्स है, खाद वगैरह उसका वे लाग ज्यादा फायदा उठायेगे लेकिन पानी, सडक, बिजली—इन सब चीजो का फायदा इगैलिटेरियन सोसायटी उठायेगी। इसीलिए उन्होने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि सिचाई के साधन बढ़ाये जाये। आज सारी पृथ्वी पर 70 परसेंट भाग पर जल है लेकिन उसका 93 से 97 प्रतिशत समुद्र का खारा जल है। 4 परसेंट जल बर्फ में है। एक परसेंट जल जोकि मानव उपयोग के लिए है उसका यदि विश्लेषण करे तो उसका 99 परसेंट अन्डरग्राउन्ड है और केवल 1 परसेंट नदी नालो में तेजी से बहता है। नदी नालो के पानी को काबू करने के लिये और फ्लड को रोकने के लिये विस्तृत योजनाये बनाई जा रही हैं।

मुम्मु नायडू साहब की बात को सुन कर थोड़ी हैरानी हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में कोई नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है। शायद 30 साल पहले कोई नेशनल पालिसी रही होगी ? क्या यह नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है कि हमने सिंचाई, कृषि, बिजली, बागबानी और फारेस्ट के लिये पहले के मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा रुपयों की योजना बनाई है ? जो इनपुट्स किसान लेता है, जिससे उपज बढ़ती है, उसको हम बराबर कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं—क्या यह प्रोग्रेसिव एग्रीकल्चर पालिसी नहीं है ? जो जिन्स किसान उगाता है, उनके मूल्य किसान की उपज लागत को ध्यान में रख कर देने की कोशिश कर रहे है—क्या यह एग्रीकल्चर पालिसी नहीं है ? मै उनके एक सुझाव को मानता हू और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हू—एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन में खेतिहर लोग भी काफी तादाद में होने चाहियें। उनकी फसलों का मूल्य वहा लगाया जाता है, लेकिन उनको कोई खबर नहीं होती है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि 1965 से इसको बदला नहीं गया है, मैं समझता हू कि उसे बदल देना चाहिए और उनमें किसानों के नुमाइन्दे भी होने चाहियें।

गुड की बात का अभी काफी जिक्र हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानो को इससे बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ है। सरकार को इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। अगर सरकार चीनी मिल मालिकों पर ही भरोसा करेगी, तो इस साल जो हालत हुई है, ऐसी हालत फिर दोबारा भी हो सकती है। इस साल गन्ने की जिस तरह से पिटाई हुई है, कोई उसको पूछने वाला नहीं था, गुड को पूछने वाला नहीं था—ऐसी पिटाई पहले कभी नहीं हुई। हमने यह भी तय किया कि इसको एक्सपोर्ट किया जाय, लकिन एक्सपोर्ट में भी इसको लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। गरीब पाकिस्तान की तरफ से शायद कोई एन्क्वायरी आई हो, लेकिन उसमें भी कोई सब्सटेंशल बात नहीं है। आज हमारा ग्रामीण कृषक गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे क्यों है ? इसलिये कि कभी भी उसको पूरी तरह से मदद नहीं दी गई। कोआपरेटिव्ज, सब-मार्जिनल-फार्मर्स, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स—इन सब की मदद की जानी चाहिए थी। हमारी सरकार अब उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश कर रही है। जो एग्रीकल्चर सर्वे हुआ था, उस से ऐसा पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की इकानमी, खास तौर पर कृषि इकानमी, एक पेजेन्ट-इकानमी है। इसमें 95 परसेंट लोग पेजेन्ट प्राप्राइटर्स है, जो बहुत छोटे है—उनकी मदद हर तरह से होनी चाहिए।

अभी तिलहन की बात चली थी—तेलों की हमारे यहा बहुत कमी है। सरकार ने इसकी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये काफी कोशिश की है। दालों की स्थिति को देखिये—पहले 95 रुपये मूल्य होता था, लेकिन अब सपोर्ट-वैल्यू 125 रुपये कर दी गई है। तिलहन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार की बहुत बड़ी स्कीम है—सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी और इस तरह की जो दूसरी मेजर आइटम्ज है, जैसे सरसों, रेपसीड—इन सब की काफी तरक्की करने की कोशिश की गई है। तेलों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने के लिये काफ़ी ज़ोर लगाया गया है। इसी तरह से जो दूसरी वाणिज्यिक फसले है, जैसे मूगफली तोरिया, सरसों, इनको कीट-नाशकों से बचाने के लिये आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्णाटक, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान में काफ़ी गुंजाइश है, इसको भी सरकार देख रही है। 1977–78 में, जो साल अभी खत्म हुआ है, 4.3 लाख हैक्टेअर में सूरजमुखी की पैदावार को बढ़ाया गया है। 2.5 लाख हैक्टेअर में सोयाबीन की काश्त की गई है। कपास की सघन खेती, जैसी हरियाणा में होती है, उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है।

[श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ]

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे पास जो फालतू अनाज है—50 लाख टन काफ़ी ज्यादा होता है, इसको एक्सपोर्ट किया जाय। मैं उन्हे यह बताना चाहता हू कि वे इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि ब्रिटेन जैसा देश जो बिल्कुल खेती नही करता और बाहर से अनाज मगाता है, हमारी केलोरिक न्यूट्रीशनल वैल्यू उनके मुकाबले मे आधी भी नही है, 50 परसेंट भी नही है। हम 2250 केलोरीज एक आदमी को यह समझ कर देते है कि वह काफी है। अगर देखा जाए तो हर एक आदमी पूरी तरह से पेट भर रोटी भी नही खा सकता है और हमे बहुत केलोरीज की आवश्यकता है। तो यह कहना कि हमारे पास अनाज बहुत सरप्लस है, ठीक नही होगा। चीनी भी हम ने बाहर भेजनी इसलिए रोकी कि यहा पर उसको आदमी खूब खा सके। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि अनाज का उत्पादन काफी हो और उसकी मात्रा बढाई जाए और पर-कैपिटा कन्जम्पशन बढाया जाए। अगर हमारे पास सरप्लस होगा, तब बाहर भेजा जाएगा लेकिन जैसा मणि वाला साप होता है और वह उसके ऊपर बैठ जाता है, वैसा ही किया है। हमारे पास 2 करोड टन अनाज गोदामो मे है और हम ने लोगो को भूखा नही मारा है। हम कहते हैं कि लोगो को बराबर खाने को मिले और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिले। अगर अनाज सरप्लस होगा, तो बाहर भेज दिया जाएगा।

अब मैं श्वेत क्रान्ति की बात कहना चाहता हूं। पशु-पालन और दूध के लिए हरियाणा इस देश मे सब से अच्छी जगह है और वहां पर इस तरफ काफ़ी ध्यान दिया जाता है। हमारे यहा का जो साड होता है, वह बहुत अच्छा होता है। हम ने सुना है कि विदेशों से भी साड मगाए गये है और हाईब्रिड नसल से पैदा किये गये जो बच्चे होते है, गाये होती है, उनसे दूध ज्यादा मिलता है। यह अच्छी बात है कि बाहर से सांड मगाए जाए लेकिन हरियाणा के साडो की भी देखभाल हो और उनके बछडे और बछियो की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए जिससे हमे ज्यादा दूध मिल सके। मैं यह बता दू कि सन् 1973–74 मे हमारे यहा 232 लाख मिट्रिक टन दूध हुआ था और अब 1977–78 मे 272 लाख मीट्रिक टन दूध हुआ है। सकर नसलो को अच्छा बनाने मे हमारे हरियाणा का विशेष स्थान है, जिसकी मेरे साथी अपोजीशन वालो ने भी तारीफ की है और जहा कृषि और फ्लड कन्ट्रोल का बहुत अच्छा काम चल रहा है, वहा इस पर भी ज्यादा बल देना है।

इन सुझावो के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और बरनाला साहब को, जो बजट उन्होने पेश किया है, उसके लिए बधाई देता हू और उनके मत्रालय की मागो को पूरे जोर से सपोर्ट करता हू। बहुत अच्छा काम यह मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है और पूरी तरह से हम उनको सपोर्ट करते हैं। सिर्फ एक बात यह है कि गुड और गन्ने के साथ भी इन्साफ हो और इसका भी हल निकाला जाए।

थैंक यू।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for calling me to speak on this debate. I would only crave a little indulgence from you because I have to speak so much and, I know, the time is limited. I seek your indulgence to give me a few more minutes than stipulated.

At the outset I wish to give compliments to Shri Barnala and his colleagues. Last year I gave compliments to Shri Barnala and later on Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh ji joined. I have all the goodwill because there is one common interest between them and me that agriculture of this country is dearest to all of us. I wish to pay compliments for two-three important matters which have happened in our country during the last one year. First of all this country has attained record production after 1975-76 and perhaps this year's production may be a little more than 123 millions tonnes. Secondly, this country has exported foodgrains to Vietnam, Indonesia, Afghanistan and also the Government of India has succeeded in having a deal with Soviet Union and persuaded them to accept the wheat which they had loaned to us. That was also a great achievement. Those who understand agriculture and who know the history of agriculture know that.... this country started importing foodgrains in 1918 and all the data available. Every year we had to import larger and larger quantity of foodgrains. Now, this is a great historic event in the history of this country that this country is no longer required to import foodgrains and now this country is not only in a position of being self-sufficient but also in a position of exporting quantities to outside countries. This particular point is important because I consider agriculture is important just as in the world oil power is being talked of, petro power is being talked of; I see the potential of the Indian agriculture which is so rich that India can become an agri-power, as more powerful than oil power or petro power. Therefore, it has all the potentials of becoming the first-rate agricultural country in the world.

Then, the Punjab State from which the hon. Minister comes, attained a very high level of rice production this year and I also give compliments to him for that. But he will appreciate that agricultural production does not come over night. Those who understand agriculture will know that it is a tortuous job involving various processes like research extension and building up of infrastructures during the last two decades. What has happened this year is the work done during the last two decades in this country, and as a result of that, this country is a proud country today.

Now, I would also like to criticise the Minister for some of the lapses. As I had said to Dhariaji some time back the Ministers should not consider themselves as Kings who used to say in the good old days that "Kings can do no wrong". I hope Shri Barnala will not take that position and he will accept the criticisms and the spirit behind them. I am not criticising him as an individual but as a representative of the Government of India and he will be in a position to understand the spirit behind the criticism which I shall be making. I have also one more point to make. Last year, I gave you compliments and I am glad that you have agreed to the principle of having the buffer stock. Last year some hon. Members from the Treasury Benches made some speeches against buffer stock. But fortunately good sense had prevailed and now the Government of India has agreed in principle to have buffer stock. I am only sorry that despite the buffer stock, the Ministry and the Government of India could not give any relief to the poor people during the last year and also to the poorer sections of the society. Despite a sizeable food stock, prices of the foodgrains could not be stabilised. About 40 to 50 per cent of the people in this country have only 50 paise per head per day to spend.

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Therefore, to what extent they must have been adversely affected because of the price-rise of food articles, you can well imagine.

I am only quoting some portions of the Report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of 1977-78.

> "The annual average index for cereals at 161 for 1977 was higher than the previous years average index of 152 by 5.9 per cent."

Again on page-6, it is stated like this:

> "However, the average index for rice for 1977 at 164 was higher than the previous year's average index of 155 by 5.8 per cent."

> "The average wheat index for the year 1977 at 156 was higher than the previous year's average of 151 by only 3.3 per cent."

Even then, it was higher despite record production of wheat.

And so,

> "The average index for pulses at 198 for 1977 was also higher than the last year's average index of 144 by 37.5 per cent."

So, this shows clearly that the Ministry has failed to supply foodgrains to large millions of our people at a stable price despite a large buffer stock And my charge against the Government is that the Government has in its policy tendency to favour private trade. This naturally gives encouragement to speculation hoarding etc. Again it is the responsibility of Government of India to give marketing support to agricultural commodities But Government has totally failed in this. Canegrowers are in distress. Thousands of onion growers in Nasik district are totally ruined. Take the case of the tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh; you will find the same distress.. (An Hon. Member: In Gujarat also) Yes, Gujarat also. I am not referring to all because the time is limited. But my point is that you have failed to give protection to the farmers in this country. You have not succeeded in giving them adequate marketing support and therefore you have failed to that extent in your responsibility. Take again the potato growers in the north. It is a very important crop. Recently, as a result of research, the farmers of Punjab and U.P have become important growers of potato; a stage has come when the highest per acre production of potato is possible in this country. But unfortunately potato growers have suffered badly this year. I say this because of two reasons. The Ministry has written in its report that there is an export division also. I would come to sugar later on. As far as export policies are concerned, I should like to submit that you have a very special responsibility to protect the interest of the farmer. Why have you agreed with the Commerce Ministry to ban the export of vegetables? You say you want to give employment. There is no other field or sector of agriculture economy where you can give as large employment as in the case of vegetables You know the farm management studies; they have given the employment ratio as 1:5 and 1:10. Employment potential is very high in vegetable growing But unfortunately you have agreed with the Commerce Minister to ban the export of onions, potatoes and vegetables. I think it is totally wrong. You should persuade the government to remove the ban on export.

With regard to import also, I have this to say. I have already referred to this matter when I spoke on the Commerce Ministry. Swadeshi philosophy does not apply to industrial products alone. We are all swearing by the name of Gandhiji; much more the Janata Party. Then why are they importing cotton and oil seeds worth crores of rupees? Through trees of forest origin 10 lakhs tonnes of oil can be obtained. Why do they not give them more incentives. Whatever incentives are given today are not adequate. You have to give them

more incentives; at least ten lakhs of adivasis will get employment, you will get more than a million tonnes of oil seeds. Please see that you do not allow indiscriminate import of agricultural commodities into this country. Otherwise the agriculture of this country will be ruined. Just as industries required protection against indiscriminate imports similarly agricultural commodities require protection from indiscriminate imports. Therefore I have suggested to the Minister that they must have a DGTD-like institution presided over by Secretary, Agriculture or whoever else it may be, a person who understands the problems of agriculture, so that no agricultural commodities are allowed to be imported into this country without the permission of that institution.

I have another charge to make against this government. You talk loudly of land reforms. I have grave doubts whether you really believe in them. I have one specific instance. Take the case of Gujarat. The Prime Minister comes from Gujarat. Why should he not use his moral influence to persuade the Gujarat Government, if they believed in land reforms, not to accept their recommendation. The Gujarat Government had appointed a committee and it made a recommendation that ceilings should be increased. I wish, that at least when it comes to President's assent—they cannot enact a law without your concurrence—they will not agree to that proposition. Otherwise every state will come with a similar request and there may not be an end to it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Has any Bill been introduced?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The report of the committee has been received. It was a committee appointed by the Gujarat government. If you have real faith in land reforms, you should see that such a proposition is not accepted even if it comes from Gujarat government. I particularly charge the Prime Minister why he has not persuaded the Gujarat Government not to appoint such a committee. Last year I gave compliments to Karpoori Thakur, he is an honest and sincere man, I have no doubt about it. The problem of share croppers is serious in Bihar. What is he doing? All quarrels about reservations and other things are going on. I stand for protection of all poor people in this country. But the basic issues cannot be ignored in Bihar. Unfortunately Shri Karpoori Thakur is not in a position to attend to this. I charge the Janata Government that they are not serious about land reforms.

I have also another charge: the Janata Government is against modernisation, against development of science and technology and modernisation. Why have you allowed the Planning Commission to appoint a committee to examine the problems of tractors in this country, whether tractors are required for agriculture or not? Only last year, the National Commission on Agriculture, of which Shri Mirdha was the Chairman, they submitted a report and they made some recommendations to the Government of India. All those detailed recommendations are available. Then a number of other Committees like National Council of Applied Economic Research, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, all these bodies have gone into the problems of tractors in this country and I am quite sure that in the Agriculture Ministry both the Ministers are so knowledgeable and they have a very competent team of officers and if they have asked them to give their opinion on this problem, they would have given their opinion that tractors are not harmful in this country. You know, some of my colleagues also have doubts that the use of tractors would displace labour. It is entirely wrong because you have to be guided by practical experience. Punjab has the largest tractors population in this country and today I have seen that with my own eyes that labour from Bihar are requir-

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ed to be employed in Punjab for agricultural operations. That means they are totally short of manual labour. As a result of tractors, unemployment would not come. Of course, as a result of tractors, bullocks' employment would come down, but bullocks are totally inadequate in this country. There had been a number of studies on this problem about the availability of draught cattle and all the studies have indicated that there is no adequate draught cattle in this country. I have no time to go into the details. I would only make one suggestion. Even the fodder resources are inadequate and if the fodder resources are to be utilised for the maintenance of cows and not for the maintenance of bullocks, it would be better for milk production because our children are also starving for lack of milk and nutrition.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: There is Janata Tractor now.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Janata Tractors? Some of you do not understand the problems of the country. Kamath Saheb, you will excuse me. They have come out with a declaration that they have exempted tractors below 12 h. p. from excise duty. Now in this country there is hardly anybody who purchases and uses tractors which are below 12 h. p. So to come with such propositions like this, it is only an attempt to deceive the public opinion. I wish the Agriculture Minister would be in a position to clarify this mater.

Then about science and technology. The Government of India have taken a number of decisions like, not to have a nuclear explosion, the way CSIR has been reorganised, a number of things may appear to be unconnected and what happened at Pantnagar, apparently one would think that these are not connected things. To my mind, the Government of India has started neglecting the scientific organisations and started taking political decisions in regard to scientific matters. The world knows how because of political interference, the Soviet Union suffered in the field of science and research. We know China's recent experience, as a result of the Cultural Revolution, they have a terrific set back and in fact recently the present Chinese rulers are trying to rectify this. Please see to it that there is no political interference in agricultural research activities. I am sorry that some of the Janata Members—I do not know who briefs them—they signed a memorandum against some scientists. I am glad and I congratulate Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh for the stand he has taken in the matter. He has also issued a statement clarifying the position. But why should this position come? My only advice to the Government, if you think it worthwhile, is that whenever you have doubts about the functioning of scientists, please appoint a competent team of scientists to go into their working. Fortunately in this country we have very good talents, very good scientists and they will give you very good advice. Appoint if necessary the scientists in whom you have trust and do not be misled by your political judgements or other judgements. Otherwise, that will land you in trouble. Therefore, I would beseech you not to have any political interference in scientific activities in this country because we have the first rate talents in the world. Our success in wheat production, in rice production, our new discoveries in the field of cotton and potato, and a number of other things are merely because of research findings and wherever research findings have not been there, for instance, in pulses, we are still struggling with the problem. Likewise, in the case of oilseeds we have no research finding and we are struggling with the problem. So, what is necessary is research finding and we have to strengthen the hands of our scientists, fortunately, this country has the best scientific talent in the world. The way our agricultural institutions have been reorganised, I am quite sure they will

be in position of considerable strength. I bope you will be guided by commonsense. I have a grievance that you have not issued that statement which Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh issued. You are the President of ICAR and it was your duty to do it. When the eminent scientists are openly criticised, people expect a statement from you. You have let down the scientific community badly. It is not a question of individuals, individuals come and go. It is a question of the prestige of the scientific community. Whenever such things arose, Shri Jagjivan Ram and other eminent persons who headed this body always defended the scientists without any reservation. You should have also done it.

14 hrs.

I also make the charge that you have started neglecting the scientific institutions. All of us know what happened in Pantnagar. I agree that these are not areas for trade union agitations Therefore, your responsibility is all the more. If the scientists or other poorer sections who work there have some grievances, you must be very alert and attend to their problem. The problem was kept pending for a few months. Nobody attended to it. Now. it is an institution with world fame in agriculture. What will happen to research there? There will be a set-back of ten years. It is not easy to rectify it by words or statements. You have miserably failed in your duty. It is a joint responsibility. There also, it is the Janata Government. I wish you will not neglect our research institutions.

You have a rural development department and you have a responsibility to provide employment to the rural people. In your report, you have referred to schemes of Rs. 20 crores and you have been tom-tomming about it and about the scheme 'Food for World Programme' etc. My charge against you is, why has Presidential Assent not been given to the Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra? After all, the rural development department has a special responsibility in it. You think prohibition should be given greater priority. I am not against prohibition, but we know what happened in Maharashtra. For 20 years we tried prohibition there. I am glad some senior Janata Party members including Kamathji have been bold enough to make a statement against the Prime Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I wish it success, but it was a flop in Maharashtra.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is a common talk in the town and I hope the *minister* will take the warning. They say, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government was defeated because of *nasbandhi*, but Shri Morarji Desai's government is going to be defeated because of *nasbandhi*. Please take the warning. We should know what should be the first priority. The Janata Government people are all good and I am sure they would like the rural poor to be provided with employment. Have you any difference with any provision made in the Maharashtra Government's Employment Guarantee Scheme? I will read the provisions:

> "to make effective provision for securing the right to work by guaranteeing employment to all adult persons who volunteer to do unskilled manual work in rural areas in the State of Maharashtra. Whereas it is expedient to make effective provision for securing the right to work laid down in article 41 of the Constitution of India by guaranteeing employment to all adult persons who volunteer to do unskilled manual work in rural areas in the State of Maharashtra."

All this has been envisaged in the Constitution. I was trying to understand why Shri Morarji Desai is not agreeing to it. I listened to his argument. He says, the State Government should have prior consultation with the centre. That is a technical

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argument. I tried to understand the real thinking of the Government of India. Fortunately I came across a speech by Mr. Lakdawala. He is the mentor of the Government. These are the theoretical objections why they are not giving special attention to the Employment Guarantee Scheme. He said:

> "In Maharashtra, where the scheme is most developed, and public works are better planned they have to be adjusted to the locale and seasonal employment cycles of the unemployed which makes it difficult to achieve a proper benefit-cost ratio or encourage proper migration."

I really pity Mr. Lakdawala. I would like to submit that one has to understand the problems of agriculture in the country. We have irrigation. You may invest 40 per cent or 50 per cent on agriculture. But that is not going to solve the problems of poverty in this country. Then, there are a number of studies, I need not go into them. Even the latest study is by Mr. V. Sarveswara Rao, Agro-economic Research Centre, Andhra University. There, they have studied the problem of Ramachandrapuram taluk of East Godavari District and this Report was submitted only on 25-10-1976. In all these reports, whether it is the book on poverty by Dandekar & Rath and in a number of other books you will find that only development does not lead to elimination of poverty. if we have to eliminate poverty, we must see that the people are employed because in the rural areas 40 to 50 per cent are under-employed or unemployed and that is the basic reason of their poverty and that is why they earn less than 50 Paise a day and they have nothing to spend. About the cost-benefit ratio, in this country, even while the previous regime was in power, some distortions were coming up as far as the agricultural sector is concerned because the rich are becoming richer and richer and the poor are becoming poorer and poorer, and some rectification steps were necessary. Therefore, a number of steps were taken at that time. For instance, all the Schemes—the Small Farmers' scheme, drought-prone area schemes, schemes for weaker sections, schemes for tribal areas and hill areas, all these schemes provided rectification mechanism. Not that they would solve the whole problem. Mr. Lakdawala says about the cost-benefit ratio I wish he appreciates human consideration. If you bring in cost-benefit ratio, you have to examine the cost-benefit ratio in respect of prohibition. I challenge the Planning Commission whether they have examined the cost-benefit ratio of prohibition. I also challenge them that if the cost-benefit ratio is to be taken into consideration, all these schemes for weaker sections and small farmers will have to be given up. What is this approach of the Planning Commission? I do not know. Mr. Lakdawala does not understand the aspirations of millions in this country. The main reason why the Janata Party's support is being eroded very fast is that they are totally failing to understand the socio-economic problems and urges of the millions of poor people in this country and that is why you are in difficulties. Mine is a criticism not with any animosity, but in order to make you think about some of these problems and I hope that you would be good enough to use your Ministry's influence with the Home Ministry to get the Presidential assent to the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Then, Sir, on sugar, I think here also if I can say in one sentence, you have succeeded in mismanaging the sugar economy and sugarcane economy of this country. I have very sound reasons for that. There is no

time for me to elaborate. For instance, you announced the minimum sugarcane prices based on a recovery of 8.5 per cent. I ask you this question: Why did you announce it? Because, formerly this price mechanism is used for fixing the levy prices. You have given up that principle. You are not using that price mechanism. The prices which you have announced, you are not giving to the farmers. Then, why did you announce this? What is the purpose of this announcement? Only in order to deceive the people and hoodwink the public opinion? This is my question. Secondly, about the way you are fixing up sugar prices, the hon. Members will be surprised to know about this. Take the case of Haryana, for instance. Haryana sugar price is Rs. 187 per quintal while Punjab sugar price is Rs. 232 per quintal. This is the control price, levey price which the government fixed. What is the difference between Punjab and Haryana—the same agro-climatic zone? The difference is so much. Again, what is the price in Andhra and Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. There is so much difference. Andhra price is Rs. 190 per quintal and Karnataka price is Rs. 159 per quintal. Sir, 65 per cent of the production is taken at this price. Similarly, what is the difference between Gujarat price and Maharashtra price? Maharashtra price is Rs. 173 per quintal and Gujarat price is Rs. 189 per quintal. I tell you that the reason is, you took a Cabinet decision because this Government in your wisdom referred this matter to BICP, which is known as the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. Now, normally, sugar is a very sensitive subject, because even with a difference of one rupee in the price structure, crores of rupees will move this side or that side. Therefore, it has always been the convention that the sugar price should not be fixed arbitrarily, but it shrould be done on the basis of some technical reports, reports of Commissions etc. You took a Cabinet decision on that that sugar prices would be fixed on the basis of the Report of Bureau of Costs & Industrial Prices and you made a public announcement. But when it came to the fixation of price, you did not stick to the Cabinet decision. Are you aware of what is appearing in the press about what you have done? The country will ask you, will hold you responsible, now or later on; you should remember this. You have committed a very serious wrong by having arbitrarily announced the price of sugar. There is a signed article in a magazine of the Ananda Bazar Publication which says:

> "According to informed sources, the sugar levy prices fixed by the Government for the 1977-78 season are without any scienific basis and would not stand in a court of law. The sugar levy price is the procurement price for buying sugar for distribution through fair price shops. The levy price, fixed by the Government for the October to September sugar season, was raised by Rs. 18.03 per quintal for all factories in the 16 zones of the country.....

Under the uniform price increase, east U.P., south and north Bihar and Punjab have benefited the most while west U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Maharshtra have not. But the interesting part of this story concerns the people who exerted the pressure for the move. East UP benefited because Bhanu Pratap Singh, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, is from there. Punjab was favoured because of Barnala but why was Shanti Bhushan interested in south and north Bihar? It is alleged that the Law Minister pleaded the cause of south and north Bihar? It is alleged that the Law Minister pleaded the cause of south and north Bihar and the Punjab because that is where the

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Thapar Group has its sugar factories."

This is from *Sunday* of 2nd April.

Now you have given up all principles over-board by announcing this price. There are basic flaws in this, because you are encouraging uneconomic production. Land in this country is limited. We have to make the land to the maximum use. All along, a number of Commissions and expert committees have gone into this and they have all said: wherever the sugar recovery is the highest in this country, you should really try to encourage production in that area. But what you are now doing is that you are encouraging production in an area where land can be profitably used for other crops, which is against the national interests. I think in regard to land use you have to revise your policy. As far as the farmers' interests are concerned, wherever the farmers can get the maximum benefit, in whatver part of the country it may be, it should be encouraged. I stand for it but I have grievance against such a policy. I am only against your following a wrong policy, because these are very serious matters and against national interest.

You stopped the export of sugar last year and this year also. For what purpose? Many hon. Members are not perhaps aware of how serious the situation is. I quite agree that if sugar is required for domestic consumption, by all means, do not export it. You can even keep 10 per cent reserve, over and above the domestic consumption requirement. But this year we are going to have a production of 60 lakh tonnes. We have a carry over stock of 16 lakh tonnes, making a total of 76 lakh tonnes. The total requirement of this country, even if you liberalise the supply, including the requirements of the defence services, is 45 lakh tonnes. What are you going to do with the surplus of 31 lakh tonnes? You are going to export 6 lakh tonnes. The rest of the sugar is going to rot at the expense of the country. Already you have taken the country into a reverse direction, because the growth rate of export has come down. You are not allowing this surplus sugar to be exported and the result is that hundreds of crores worth of sugar is rotting in the godowns. I do not understand this policy of the Government.

You can export more. In fact, this position has been examined by a number of Commissions. One of the most important Commissions that examined this question was the Sen Commission in 1964-65, which said that this country can export 5 to 10 lakh tonnes. In fact, you can export more than 10 lakh tonnes. Particularly from States like Maharashtra, North Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, you could earn Rs. 6,000 to 7,000 rupees of foreign exchange per acre even at the lowest price which is prevailing in the international market. Just imagine how much you have lost during the last two years. You may say that there will be price fluctuations and losses. Why don't you have a Price Fluctuation Fund for covering that? So, that is not an argument. You have already committed this mistake. But, if you are going to rectify all the mistakes of Mrs. Gandhi, why don't you rectify this?

You say you are setting up commissions and expert committees. I challenge you to say whether you have fixed this price on the basis of an expert committee's report. Why should you make a departure from the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices? You use commissions only for political purposes and not for economic purposes. For politicians what is necessary is to see particularly that commissions' reports are adhered to as

far as economic matters are concerned, because that is a very delicate and dangerous field.

It is a good thing that you are having additional irrigation, I welcome that, but there is a very important factor which is a missing link in this country. There are vast drought-prone areas in Haryana Rajasthan, Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh and in the south. In the rainy season there is a lot of surplus water flowing in he rivers. All this water should be taken to the drought areas and canals should be constructed to enrich underground water, so that the water level does not go down. It is possible to do this. I think you should prepare a master plan for that.

In this country, terrific erosion of land is taking place. It was Plato, the great philosopher, who said that when erosion takes place, the vegetation cover is destroyed, it is like a body without flesh, with wated bones. The Himalayas and the Sahyadri in our country are in a very unfortunate position, and the only possibility of developing this country is by growing more trees, by afforestation. This is what John Kenneth Galbraith said recently about China:

> "The hills of China, which I had always heard of as being bare, are no longer so. Everyone one sees evidence of the most enormous amount of afforestation—some of its deciduous that I cannot identify, some that looks like Norway pine."

Unless we take up this programme on a massive scale, there is no future for the country, and there will be serious difficulty, and the prosperity of the future generations will be affected.

I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री राम मूर्ति (बरेली) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदान पेश की है, मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। पूर्व इस के कि मैं अपनी बात कहूं, मुझे शिण्डे साहब की बातों को सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ और कुछ तकलीफ भी हुई। शिण्डे साहब एक बहुत लम्बे जमाने तक भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग से सम्बद्ध रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपनी सारी गलितयां बरनाला साहब के सिर पर लगा दी। इतने सालों तक जो खराबियां इस महकमे में पैदा हुई और हमारे मुल्क की जिस तरह से बरबादी हुई—उन का कोई जिक्र उन्होंने नही किया। मै उनसे एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं—पिछले 25–30 साल के जमाने में किस प्राबलम का साल्यूशन भारत सरकार के जरिये से हुआ? जब स्वराज्य आया, तो गांधी जी के विचार सब के सामने थे और सब इस बात को जानते थे कि इस मुल्क मे 80 फीसदी आदमी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहते है, गांवो मे रहते है, गांवों और अधोगति को पहुंचे हुए है। उस समय इस बात का प्रयास क्यो नही किया गया कि सब से पहले ग्रामीण जनता की समस्याओं का हल हो। बाहर के मुल्कों की तरफ पहले ध्यान गया, रूस की तरफ ध्यान गया और यह तय किया गया कि बड़े-बड़े कारखाने खडे किये जाये, हवाई जहाज मंगाये जाये, एरोड्रोम बनाये जाये, शहरों को सजाया जाये, लेकिन इस तरफ ध्यान नही दिया गया कि इस देश में 80 फीसदी लोग किस बुरी तरह से जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे है, उन के लिये भी कुछ किया जाय, उन की प्राबलम्ज को हल किया जाय। शेअर-क्रापर्स की हालत को देखिये—आज भी बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश या जहां-जहां शेअर-क्रापिंग है, उन लोगों की किस कदर दुर्दशा की गई है। खेती करने को उन का दिल नही करता है, मजबूर हो कर खेती करते है। न मालिक जमीन की उस में दिलचस्पी है और न शेअर-क्रापर की

[श्री राम मूर्ति]

दिलचस्पी है, क्योंकि उन को कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

सिंचाई के मामले में देखिये—107 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन को सिंचाई देने का लक्ष्य बनाया गया था, लेकिन इतने सालों में 24 या 25 फीसदी से ज्यादा सिंचाई हासिल नहीं कर सके हैं। तीसरी योजना तक सिंचाई की प्रगति अच्छी हुई। आप चौथी और पांचवीं योजना को देखिये क्या सिंचाई में तरक्की हुई। पांचवी योजना में 12 मिलियन हैक्टेयर का लक्ष्य बनाया गया था लेकिन 4 मिलियन हैक्टेयर ही हो पाया। ये कमियां हैं और जब चर्चा करते हैं तो जो आज के हुकमरान हैं, जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, उस के सर पर सारी खराबियां लाद दी जाती हैं। इतना बड़ा यह मुल्क है और जितना बड़ा यह मुल्क है उतनी बड़ी उस की समस्याएं हैं। मैं उन के आंकड़ों, मेगनीटयूड की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। अगर हम हिमालय पहाड़ से नीचे देखें, तो उत्तरी भारत में कितनी सख्त सर्दी पड़ती है और कितनी सख्त गर्मी पड़ती है लेकिन अगर दक्षिण की तरफ देखें तो वहां न ज्यादा सर्दी है और न ज्यादा गर्मी। वहां जो गन्ना पैदा होता है उस को कन्टेंटस कितनी रिच हैं और हमारे यहां जो पैदा होता है, उस की क्या हालत है। बिहार और यू० पी० में इतनी कोशिशों के बाद भी हम दक्षिण का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। वहां पर 13, 14 पर सेन्ट रिकवरी होती है जबकि हमारे यहां 10, 11 पर सेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं हो पाई। गन्ने का जिक्र करते हुए इस बात का लिहाज नहीं रखा गया और आज तक सरकार ने गन्ने के बारे में कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया। इस मुल्क में आबादी के लिहाज से कितनी चीनी की जरूरत है और कितनी जमीन के ऊपर गन्ना होना चाहिए, इस का कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया गया। हैफहैजार्ड से सब खेती होती चली जा रही है। इस साल गन्ना ही गन्ना है और उस की जो इस वर्ष हालत हुई है उस को देख कर लोग आगे कम गन्ना पैदा करेंगे और फिर कमी होती चली जाएगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से इस बात की दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि आज सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे मुल्क में खेती का एक मास्टर प्लान बनाया जाए और इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाय कि जो 70 फीसदी मार्जीनल और छोटे काश्तकार हैं, लैंडलेस हैं जो खेती से जुड़े हुए हैं, उन की हालत सुधारनी है। जनता सरकार की पूरी कोशिश है कि काफी मिकदार में छोटे किसानों के ऊपर रुपया खर्च किया जाए और ऐसे साधन पैदा किये जाएं कि उन की जो उपज हो, वह अच्छी होने लगे। दो साल अच्छी बारिश हो गई और हमारे यहां गेहूं का भंडार बढ़ता चला गया है और आज अनाज की कोई कमी नहीं है। इतना बड़ा जो किसानों का समूह है, उस की खेती अगर अच्छी होने लगेगी तो इस मुल्क में बड़ी तरक्की होगी। इसलिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि खेती का मास्टर प्लान बनाया जाए और कौन सी फसल कितनी होनी चाहिए, यह देखना चाहिए। हमारे देश के 75 फीसदी आदमी चावल खाने वाले हैं और तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद चावल का उत्पादन 2 करोड़ टन से बढ़ कर 4 करोड़ टन ही हो पाया है और गेहूं का उत्पादन 65 लाख टन से बढ़ कर ढाई करोड़ टन हो गया है। चना आप ले लीजिए। 15, 20 साल के अन्दर 10 12 लाख टन ही बढ़ा है और अरहर 17 लाख टन की 17 लाख टन ही चली आ रही है और दाल जोकि प्रोटीन की सोर्स है, उन का उत्पादन इतने साल बीत जाने

के बाद भी नहीं बढ़ा है। ओवलसीड्स की पैदावार सन् 1951 में 50, 51 लाख टन थी और 25, 26 साल बीत जाने के बाद वह केवल 10, 12 लाख टन ही बढ़ पाई है। तो अगर हम इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं देंगे, स्थिति ऐसी ही बनी रहेगी। अगर देश में फर्टिलाइजर की कमी रहेगी और आबादी ऐसे ही बढ़ती रहेगी तो इस देश की वजीटेबल आयल बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा, मिल्क पाउडर भी मंगाना पड़ेगा इसके सिवाय आपके पास कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि सरकार ने डेयरी उद्योग का एक बड़ा भारी प्लान बनाया है। इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह से होना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हर गांव में आप दो-चार जानवर खरीदवा दें। जैसा कि सरकार की एजेंसियां इस तरह रुपया खर्च करने में माहिर हैं। इससे काम नहीं बनेगा। जैसा कि गुजरात में हो रहा है, आपको हर प्रदेश के अन्दर सेक्टर्स छांट लेने चाहिएं जहां इंटेसिव तरीके से इस काम को करना चाहिए : तभी नई योजना का कोई असर हुआ करता है और लोगों को भी फायदा होता है। इस तरह से गावों में योजना का फैलाव भी हुआ करता है। पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया इतने बड़े मुल्क के लिए कोई चीज नहीं है। यह और भी बड़े बड़े मुल्कों में स्कीम चल रही है। आप जानते है कि जानवरों की कितनी कीमत बढ़ गयी है, हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर केटल की इतनी बुरी हालत है कि यह काम एक-दो साल में नहीं हो सकता है। अगर 10—15 साल बराबर सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ रहा तब जा कर हालत अच्छी हो सकती है।

हमारे मुल्क में 1951 में 40 करोड़ आबादी थी। वह बढ़ कर 55 करोड़ हुई और अब करीब करीब 60 करोड़ से ऊपर हो गयी है। जितनी हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है, उस लिहाज से हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है। खेती की ग्रोथ रेट 2.6 से घट कर 1.9 रह गयी। हमारे मुल्क में केवल 12 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे हैं जहां खेती की ग्रोथ रेट 5 परसेंट हो पायी है और कुल 15 डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐसे है जहां 15 परसेंट ऐसे खेती करने वाले है जिनको एक एकड़ में 6 सौ रुपये की बचत हुआ करती है। वरना लोग गरीबी की हालत में पड़े हुए है। उनके पास खेती के अलावा और कोई साधन नहीं हैं। इस मुल्क का 70 फीसदी आदमी किसान के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे काम करता है। इनमें से 43 फीसदी आदमियों के पास अपने खेत है, अपनी जमीन हैं। 26—27 फीसदी ऐसे लोग है जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, जो साधन विहीन है। वे भी खेती से सम्बद्ध हैं। अगर पैदावार अच्छी हो जाती हैं, बारिश हो जाती है तो कुछ मिल जाता है। यह कैफियत हमारे मुल्क की है :

हमारे मुल्क में 52 फीसदी आदमी स्माल फार्मर और मारजिनल फार्मर है। छोटे खेत होने से तरक्की नहीं होती है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। ताईवान और जापान में भी छोटे खेत है लेकिन उनके पास पर्याप्त मात्रा मे साधन है, पानी है, फर्टिलाइजर है, पेस्टिसाइड्स है, अच्छे कोओपेरेटिव्ज है। उनके यहा मोनिटरिंग सेल्स सेन्टर्स हैं जो यह देखते हैं कि काम ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है : अगर ठीक नहीं हो रहा होता है तो अपने आप एक्शन लेते हैं। ऐसा अगर हमारे मुल्क मे भी हो तो यह मुल्क सिर्फ अपने खाने के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि इस मुल्क से बाहर भेजने के लिए भी गल्ला पैदा कर सकेगा : हमारे पास 1 लाख टन का स्टाक बफ़

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गया है। यह अपनी पैदावार का नही है। इसमे अमेरिका से आया हुआ भी गेहू है। हमे किसी कम्लेंपेसी मे नही आना चाहिए। खशी की बात है कि इस साल फसल अच्छी है। बम्पर क्राप होने के आसार है। लेकिन हमारे मुल्क मे परमात्मा की तरफ नजर रहती है कि कही वह नाराज ता नही है। राज डर लगा रहता है कि कही आले न गिर जाए फसल बर्बाद न हा जाए। यह हालत है हमारी।

मै मत्री जी का इस तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि वे एक ऐसी साइटिफिक अप्राच मे काम करे कि जिससे इस मुल्क की पैदावार मे बहुत इजाफा हा जाए। यह ठीक है कि एक साल के अन्दर काई कुछ नही कर सकता है। लेकिन जब तक साईटिफिक रिसर्च साइटिफिक डेवलपमट और एक्सटेशन इन तीनो का समन्वय नही हागा तालमेल नही हागा तब तक काई तरक्की नही हा सकती है। किस कदर अच्छे ख्यालात के साथ स्वर्गीय मेहता साहब ने एक कमेटी बनायी थी जिससे ब्लाक कमेटियो और पचायती राज का एक नया नक्शा सामने आये इस ख्याल से बनायी थी कि हमारे मुल्क के लाग खुशहाल हो, अच्छी तरक्की करे। लेकिन वह भी भ्रष्टाचार के जाल मे फस गयी। विचार था कि ब्लाक कमेटियो के द्वारा ग्रामीण जनता की पूरी सेवा हो, उन्हे उन्नति के रास्ते पर लाया जा सके। कर्मचारी गण घरो मे जा जा कर विज्ञान से क्या क्या तरक्की हो सकती है, बतावें। हुआ यह कि अगर पानी के कुए की जरूरत है तो जरुरत मद दर्खास्त लिये फिर रहा है। कहते है कि तुम्हारी दर्खास्त गलत है। क्या गलती है कोई बताने वाला नही है। जब फसल मे बीमारी लग गई तब ध्यान गया कि कुछ दवाइयों का छिडकाव होना चाहिये ताकि बीमारी दूर हो। एक बात नही है, कई बाते है, लेकिन समय कम होने की वजह से सब मे नही जा सकता। जो हमारा नया ढाचा बनना चाहिये वह इसके बरखिलाफ बनना चाहिये। आनरेरियम पाने वालो को ज्यादा ऐमप्लाय करना चाहिये। फर्टिलाइजर अगर ज्यादा लगायेगे तो उस इलाके के कार्य कर्ताओ को ज्यादा कमीशन मिलना चाहिये, तब आदमी की दिलचस्पी होगी। लेकिन आज तो कर्मचारी जानते है कि पहली तारीख को उनको तनख्वाह ठीक मिलेगी और तनख्वाह भी बढ रही है फिर उसे क्या फिक्र होगी काम की ? एक कुदरती आदत कर्मचारी के अन्दर बनी है आराम की, वह कुछ नही करना चाहता। मिशनरी जील मुल्क मे नही है। इसके लिये लेड आर्मी बनाने की जरूरत है जो हर छोटे किसान के पास पहुचे और पता लगाये कि उसको किस चीज की जरुरत है, वह उसको कैसे दिलाये। जब तक यह नही होगा तब तक रुपया दे देने से ही काम नही चलेगा। इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जब तक नही होगा तब तक काम नही बनेगा। कोटेज इडस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज रूरल इडया मे लगायी जाये। कैसे लगायी जायें जब तक उसको कोई बताने वाला नही है। हर आदमी चाहता है कि हम काम करें लेकिन वह कैसे करे इसके लिये भी तो कोई मार्गदर्शन और सहायता करने वाला होना चाहिये। खाली कह देने से ही तो सब काम नही हो जाता। जो डिवीजनल कमिश्नर्स हैं जिनके सुपुर्द डेवलपमेंट का काम है वह अभी तक नहीं जानते हैं कि उनको क्या करना है। यह सब जानते हैं, सरकार चाहती है कि कोटेज इडस्ट्रीज चलें, और अगर ऐसा नही होगा तो करोडो आदमी जो शहरो की तरफ भाग रहे है वह नहीं रुकेगा। लेकिन उसको अमल मे लाने के लिये पूरा ध्यान

देना चाहिये, और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा काम नहीं बनेगा।

सभापति महोदय, खेती का बहुत घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है सिंचाई से जब तक हमारे पास सिंचाई में खासा धन लगाने के लिये नहीं है उस वक्त तक खेती भी अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। और केवल परमात्मा की तरफ ही देखते रहेंगे। अगर वर्षा अच्छी हो गई तो फसल अच्छी हो गई और नहीं हुई तो फसल बरबाद हो गई। इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आपने 140 मिलियन टन अनाज की उपज का लक्ष्य बनाया है, 1978–79 में उत्तर देते वक्त मंत्री जी बतायें कि कैसे यह टार्गेट पूरा करेंगे वर्षा हो जाये तो टागेट पूरा हो जाय, और अगर नहीं तो उस वक्त क्या आप इस टागेट को पूरा कर सकेंगे, यह मंत्री जी हमको बतायें ताकि हम भी लोगों को बता सकें।

सिंचाई के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में राजस्थान कैनाल बहुत बड़ी कनाल है, दुनिया के मुल्कों में इतनी बड़ी कैनाल कम है। यह खुशी की बात है कि बाहर के देशों से रुपये की ज्यादा मदद मिल रही है। जितनी जल्दी इस नहर को बनाया जा सके उसे बनाना चाहिये। क्योंकि राजस्थान की जमीन अभी वर्जिन है और बड़ी पैदावार की उसमें पोटेंशियलिटी है। जितनी जल्दी इस कैनाल को बनाया जा सके बनाना चाहिये ताकि हमारे मुल्क में पैदावार बढ़े।

इसी तरह से कोसी प्रोजेक्ट है। प्रोजेक्ट बन गया, काम पूरा हो गया, लेकिन कोसी पहाड़ से देश में आती है जिसकी वजह से नहरों में सिल्टिन्ग हो रही है। इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर डी सिल्टर्स नहीं लगायेंगे तो नहरों की ऐफीशियेंसी गिर जायगी और नहरों में उतना पानी नहीं जा सकेगा जितना कि हम चाहते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर हरिद्वार में नरोरा में और दिल्ली के पास ओखला में तीनों हैडवर्क्स 100 साल के हो गये हैं और उतनी ही उनकी जिन्दगी है यह तीनों सिस्टम उत्तर प्रदेश की लाइफ लाइन हैं। शारदा तो अभी 50 साल से ही है। लेकिन जब तक उनको फिर दोहरा कर नहीं बनाया जायगा तब तक बड़ा खतरा है। और अगर कभी टूट फूट हो गई तो बरबादी हो जायेगी। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता देकर उत्तर प्रदेश की इन तीन योजनाओं को पूरा कराये।

एक बात मैं यह और अर्ज करूं कि वर्षा की वजह से हमारे मल्क में पानी बहुत होता है, इस बात की भी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि हमारी जो नहर आगे बनें वह धान की पैदावार को ध्यान में रख कर नरोरा हैडवर्क्स जो कि लोअर गंगा पर बना हुआ है धान खेती के बारे में जो तजुर्बा किया गया इससे एटा, फरुखाबाद, कानपुर, अलीगढ़ वगैरह जिलों में एक दम लोगों की गरीबी दूर होने में सहायता मिली। वहां इतनी पैदावार बढ़ी कि लोगों में खुशहाली हो ने लगी। अगर इस तर्जुबे को मुल्क के और हिस्सों में भी फैलाया जाये, इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो मैं उमीद करता हूं कि हमारे यहां धान की पैदावार बड़ी मात्रा में होगी जिसे हमारा मुल्क भी खा सकेगा और दूसरे मुल्क भी खा सकेंगे। इस बात का विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिये।

यू० पी० में गंगा पर टिहरी डैम बनना बहुत आवश्यक है। जितनी पोटेंशियेलिटी गंगा और अलखनन्दा में है, उतनी किसी नदी में नहीं है। यह नदी बर्फीले मैदानों से आती है, जाड़ों में जब कि नदियों में पानी बहुत कम हो जाता है, तो भी गंगा में 5, 6 हजार क्यूसेक पानी रहता हैं। घाघरा भी नेपाल से आती है, वह भी बर्फीले मैदान से आती है, उसमें भी 12, 13, 14 हजार क्यूसेक पानी जाड़ो में रहता है। इन सोर्सेज को देखना चाहिये। अगर टिहरी बांध बनाने में कामयाबी हो गई तो यह 1 हजार फिट की ऊचाई पर है। इससे

[श्री राम मूर्ति]

जो पानी आयेगा उससे हर 100 फिट कम हाइट पर डैम बनाया जा सकता है जिससे लाखो करोडो मेगावाट, किलोवाट बिजली बनेगी और साथ ही साथ जल का बडा रिजर्वायर भी बनेगे । जहा बहुत ज्यादा बिजली इससे बन सकेगी वहा साथ ही साथ इतना पानी भी होगा कि खूब आवपाशी हो सकेगी, पश्चिम के जिले पानी की सिचाई मे सचुरेट हो जायेगे । इसलिये टिहरी बाध खास बांध है । श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह जी, जो कृषि मत्री है उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले है, उनको विशेष ध्यान इस ओर देना चाहिये ।

मझे इस बात की खुशी है कि पिछले दिनो नेपाल सरकार से बातें हुइ उसमे पचेश्वर डैम और करनाली डैम, का सम्बन्ध है इनमे भी बडी पोटैशियेलिटी है । अगर यह स्कीमें पूरी हो जाये तो जितना भी हमारा पूरब का इलाका है, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, और बगाल मे बिजली ही बिजली होगी और खेती के लिये इतना पानी होगा कि हम मनमाने तरह से खर्च करे ।

गगा कावेरी तो एक फटास्टिक स्कीम है, पहले उन स्कीमो को लेना चाहिये जो जल्दी बनने वाली है ।

जब आप पैदावार को बढ़ाने मे लगे हुए है इतने बृहद रूप मे खेती को तरक्की देना चाहते है तो इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि पूरे जिले मे सडको का जाल बिछ जाये । इस बात का भी ख्याल होना चाहिये कि जब ज्यादा पैदावार हो तो उसकी रैमुनरेटिव प्र इस भी हो । ऐसा न हो कि दाम गिर जाये । एक ऐसा मानिटरिंग सैल होना चाहिये जो सुपर-विजन रखे । साथ ही साथ वह सैल कस्ट्रक-शन के काम का भी ध्यान रखे । जो कस्ट्रक्शन अगर 5 साल मे होना है तो वह 5 साल में ही होना चाहिये । अगर उसमें 10 साल लग जावें तो उससे कितना ही पैसा बेकार हो जाता है और बाद मे बडी मुश्किलात पेश आ जाती है ।

इन बातो की तरफ मैं मत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू, चूकि समय कम है, फिर भी जो कुछ मैंने बातें कही है, मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि उस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा । इन शब्दो के साथ जो मत्री जी ने अनुदान पेश किये है, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हू ।

SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARRAO MANE (Ichalkaranji) Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Over 70 per cent of the population depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood in this country and 50 per cent of the national income accrues from these sources The basic problems of agriculture are the low fertility of land and cattle, and its needs are development of irrigation, soil conservation, terracing, bunding, levelling, distribution of better seeds and fertilizers and such other things Many schemes which have been introduced by the Agriculture Department of the Government of India and the State Governments are some means for meeting the needs of the agricultural class of this country But Agriculture is a State subject and hence there is no programme of coordination among the Departments of Agriculture at the Central Government level, the State level and the district level also: that is my observation

We have tried to give relief through many Five Year Plans and tried to give full justice to the agricultural class and agricultural labourers in the rural areas, but we have not succeeded so far We have tried our level best to meet the requirements and demands of the agricultural class in this country but we have neglected the rain-fed areas in a major portion

of this country. In rural areas, I may say, the major benefit of all the schemes of the Government of India in the Agriculture Department has gone to those persons and classes who have some means of livelihood and not to those classes who have no means of livelihood at all. This can be seen from the records and can be observed also.

Secondly, when the Government of India in the Agriculture Department sanctions funds for the development of the agricultural classes and agriculture at large, a major portion of it goes to the staff and establishment. This is because there are no funds for the development of the Agriculture Department—the various branches of Agriculture Department at the district level and State level. This is what I observed when I was President of the Zila Parishad, Kolhapur. There is no coordination at the district level, in the local sector, State sector and the Central sector also, among the Agriculture Departments. There should be perfect coordination and team-work in all the Departments of Agriculture.

Then, I think that, with all these Five Year Plans, the Government in the Agriculture Department—which is an important Department of the Government of India in this country at least—have not succeeded in giving drinking water supply. There is acute shortage of water supply in the villages, and supplying drinking water is *prima facie* the work and duty of the Agriculture Department.

Then, there are no approach roads in the villages of Maharashtra State, especially in the hill areas and tribal areas in the country at large.

No sufficient funds have been provided for minor irrigation also. There are two or three major categories—major irrigation, medium irrigation and minor irrigation. In regard to minor irrigation I would like to quote the example of Kolhapur district in Maharashtra. There is a programme costing Rs. 150 lakhs. For one year the schemes have been sanctioned, works have been going on and agencies have been fixed up but, while the programme is to cost about Rs. 150 lakhs, the DPDB (District Planning and Development Boards) has been provided only with Rs. 20 lakhs. This clearly shows that even in regard to on-going schemes, at this rate it will take about 10 to 20 years. Then, what about new schemes? So, I would request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to look into the matter personally in regard to Kolhapur District in Maharashtra and provide the maximum funds for minor irrigation, which is more fruitful than medium and major irrigation in this country.

Further, for some medium irrigation projects like Chikotra, Kasari, Kumbhi, Vedganga etc. which have been approved by the State Government, technical sanction has been given, but mere token provisions ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 have been made for these projects. They require enormous sums. So, the Minister may kindly look into this also. The medium irrigation projects also should get sufficient funds so that they may be completed within the scheduled time, that is, at least within three to five years.

No irrigation facilities have been provided to the rain-fed areas in this country. Those areas have so far been neglected. This problem, therefore, requires an urgent attention of the Government. Irrigation facilities should be provided by the Government to these rain-fed areas.

The present agricultural schemes of the Government are such that a poor is becoming poor and a rich is becoming richer. This situation requires to be corrected.

It is very important that there should be good linking roads in the rural areas and the hilly areas. Provision should not only be made to

[Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mane]

see that such roads are there in the villages, but these would require to be maintained also. Special attention need to be paid in the State of Maharashtra where Sayadari, Arvali and other mountains are there.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the land reforms. These have not been carried out properly. The Consolidation Act has not been applied all over the country. I would like to mention that though the policy and objectives of the Government and the Ministry of Agriculture, in particular, are quite good, but the departments responsible for implementing these schemes are not doing their work properly. There are so many procedural difficulties. The result is the persons for whom these schemes are intended are not getting the fruits, but the unintended people are being benefited. I would, threfore, request the hon. Minister to see that these schems should be implemented in a proper manner; the procedural difficulties should be obviated and if required, the Act should be amended suitably so that the poor classes, especially the backward and weaker sections of the country are able to enjoy its fruits.

The Consolidation scheme has been formulated in such a way that there is a provision for making money available to the people on the basis of 25 per cent subsidy and 75 per cent loan. The loan has to be repaid in a period of ten to twenty years. The lands on which the terracing cultivation has to be done are very poor in fertility. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a provision for giving hundred per cent grant-in-aid for development of such land by these poor class of agriculturists in India. Further, the rates of the high-yielding hybrid seeds which are being supplied by the Agricultural Department to the agriculturists engaged in dry farming in these areas are very high and the poor people cannot afford to purchase these. These should be made available to them at a subsidy or 50 or 75 per cent or these should be given to them free of charge in the interest of agricultural production.

Sir, the water rates of the irrigation projects are very high. At least in Maharashtra, these rates are very high. These should be reduced. I would suggest that a Committee should be appointed to reconsider these rates. The water rates for the lift irrigation schemes especially in the western Maharashtra need to be reconsidered.

The present practice of reviewing the Agricultural schemes by the Agriculture Department is very faulty. The Government takes a review in terms of the money spent on the scheme and not the physical achievements in the field of agriculture. I would request the Government to review these schemes in terms of the physical achievements and not in terms of the money spent.

In Kolhapur district in Maharashtra, they have demanded three more sugar factories having a crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes each but the Government of India has been hesitating to give these new licences. Kolhapur is a district where the land is very good for producing cane crop. Kolhapur, therefore, has every claim to have new licences for sugar factories. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and grant new licences for these factories. The proposals for expansion of the sugar factories in that area, that is, of Kumbhi Kesari Cooperative Sugar Factory and Datta Cooperative Sugar Factory should also be considered favourably by the Government.

There is a whole village development scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. This has, however, remained as a neglected scheme till today in the country. This scheme is very nice, but it has not been executed or implemented in a proper manner.

Just to give a demonstration, let us have a good whole-village development plan in each tehsil of this country, so that the other villages would get the benefit of guidance—technical and scientific. There are a lot of schemes like the DPAP, SFDA, Fisheries and Forestry schemes which are very restricted to some limited areas of this country I will request the Minister of Agriculture that these are very nice schemes and they should be introduced in the rain-fed areas and for poor agricultural classes of this country. The area covered by these schemes should be spread over a maximum possible area so that better facilities could be made available to the poorer classes of this country

I have some suggestions to make to the Minister.

There should be perfect co-ordination and teamwork among all the Branches of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The DPAP, SFDA, Fisheries and Forestry schemes should be made available to the maximum area of the country.

The ceiling limit for minor irrigation project should be doubled. Today it is Rs. 25 lakhs. The rates have gone up. The Planning Commission has fixed the ceiling 5—10 years ago. I will request the Minister to double the ceiling for minor irrigation and fix it at Rs. 50 lakhs.

Justice should be given on an equitable basis to all the regimes and the States while formulating such schemes and in the case of backward areas and backward classes these schemes should be implemented on a 100 per cent grant basis.

More emphasis should be given on minor irrigation projects than the major and medium irrigation projects because for minor irrigation projects the completion time is much less and they give immediate fruits and help improve the standard of living of the people of the area and also increase in agricultural production.

The departmental officers are not made accountable at all for failure of the schemes or for slow progress of the schemes. They should be held responsible and made accountable for the schemes because the State Government and the Central Government are spending lakhs and crores of rupees. If we do no get the benefit of the schemes, nobody is held responsible. So I will request the Minister to see that the departmental officers are held responsible for failure or slow progress of the schemes.

Incentive prices to the agricultural commodities are to be given. Today incentive prices are not given. For example, in UP the rate of sugar cane is Rs. 8.50. At present the cane crop is much high and so nobody is caring and even factories are not lifting the cane. It is being sold at Rs. 5-6 per quintal. It is a tragedy on the part of the Janata Government because the Janata Government after all have to stick up to their manifesto which they have given at the time of election. I will request the Janata Government to build a modern India in practice and not on paper alone which they are doing today.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Instead of dilating on the various aspects of this large Ministry, I would like to pinpoint my observations on some very salient features which affect my constituency.

9th of April 1978 will be remembered as a red letter day in the history of Kalahandi when the Prime Minister visited my constituency and laid the foundation-stone of the Upper Indravati project to usher in a new era of prosperity to that area and a persistent effort of 40 years has borne fruit. This multipurpose Upper Indravati project will irrigate 5.5 lakhs

[Shri P. K. Deo]

acres of chronically drought-affected area of this district which witnessed to worst famines in 1965 and 1974 of the century. At the same time it will generate 600 mw of hydro electricity which will cost Rs. 232 crores. If it would have been started in 1969 then it would have cost Rs. 89 crores but price of everything has escalated. Now the estimate is Rs. 232 crores. I most respectfully submit that the Government should stick to the time schedule. The work has to be completed within a period of nine years and at the time of laying foundation, the Prime Minister hammered this point—that all those who delay in implementing the project will be taken to task. I have my personal doubts so far as work of this project according to the time schedule is concerned. The way things have been moving, it does not go to prove that the Government has been serious about it. In this year's Orissa Budget a paltry sum of Rs. 1-1/2 crores has been provided. In a period of nine years they are going to spend Rs 232 crores. The Chief Engineer and other field staff have not been appointed as yet. There have been various pulls which are at play in the appointment of the Chief Engineer. I would like to stress that there should be time bound programme for the field staff and at the same time there should be time bound programme at the Secretariat level also. No paper should be delayed. It need not be processed from the L.D.C. level to the top. So, I resepctfully submit that at the secretariat level an Upper Indravati Cell should be created and all the officers—of the Irrigation and Power Department, Revenue Department and Finance Department—should sit together and they should jointly decide and they should arrive at a quick decision. I am sure that the Government will appreciate the suggestion and effective steps should be taken.

I am glad that the World Bank is interested in this project and they want to bear the cost. I was told that this project can be completed within a period of six years. This is a very redeeming feature if it is so. I would like to have an assurance from the Minister that they are gladly accepting the offer of the World Bank.

I would like to touch upon the latest thinking regarding agriculture on perennially irrigated areas. The former thinking was areas having 280 days of inundation will be defined as perennially irrigated But the latest thinking in this regard is that the land should be given sufficient time to dry up. otherwise problems like waterlogging, salinity and drainage will automatically arise as it is happening in Punjab and Haryana So, in this regard I would like to submit that instead of creating more swamps and having perennially irrigated areas of 5 1/2 lakhs of acres, the ayacut should be spread and that benefit should be distributed to the larger areas. With the same quantum of water, more areas can get the benefit. I would like to submit that at the time of aligning various canals and distributaries they should take into consideration that the ayacut should be extended beyond the Sagada river and they could cover thousands of acres of area in the Sadar subdivision of Kalahandi District. Sir, uptill today we had been chanting

काले वर्षतु पर्जन्य:

We had been praying Indra for rains. But our problem could be solved to a great extent if Indravati project is completed in time. So far as the catchment area of this project is concerned I beg to submit that this is an area where people practise shifting cultivation, that is, padu cultivation. Most of the areas are barren and all the soils are being washed away and so

large scale afforestation programme and soil conservation practices should be taken up on a war footing in the catchment area list the life-span of the dam will be shortened by the silting up of the dam. Even in summer if you go to the Indravati area you will find that because the gradient is so high soil is washed away by millions of tonnes every year and even in the summer the water is muddy.

15.00 hrs.

I would now come to the problem of rehabilitation. 17000 and odd people are going to be displaced. They are mostly tribal people and they have to leave their hearths and homes to provide a better future for others. So they except that the rehabilitation of the people effected should be taken up with a humanitarian point of view. They should be settled in the cultivable waste land of the Indravati Ayacut. They should be fully compensated for their hearth and homes and for everything that they lose at the present market price. With all the emphasis at my command I request the Minister concerned to see that this is given the topmost priority before you ask them to clear out from their hearths and homes. So far as the local people and Kalahandi labour-force is concerned they are very hard-working. You find them working in the Pong Dam of Himachal Pradesh; you find them working in the Ravi Project in Jammu and Kashmir under very difficult conditions. They should be given top priority when this project is taken up in their own district.

So far as Class III and Class IV jobs are concerned—like drivers, cleaners, khalasis etc., as far as possible, they should be recruited from the people of the local area. Our sad experience is this. After Kalahandi State's merger with the State of Orissa we find that when an engineer is transferred to that area, in its trial, this transfer also brings in a horde of his own favourite contractors and, the local people don't get any opportunity. Even drivers, cleaners and peons are recruited from the other area. I request that the job opportunities created by this project should be exclusively earmarked at least in respect of Class III and Class IV employees.

Then I would like to submit that in order to look into the progress of the project a Project Advisory Body, consisting of the Minister concerned, the people's representative and the Chief Engineer should be appointed to minitor the progress of the works and to see the implementation of programmes like rehabilitation, afforestation, labour welfare etc. and work being undertaken according to the time-schedule.

Sir, we must have the capacity to spend. I would respectfully submit that most of the Central assistance that has been given to the Orissa State lately for the flood-affected areas, has not been properly utilised and, by the end of the year, much of the money have been surrendered.

So far as Kalahandi is concerned, there was a debate to last September and I took the opportunity to point out how the district which had never seen the havoc of floods was subjected to floods by the bursting of the incomplete Piparvala project by which even the district capital was about to be washed away with a considerable damage to the standing paddy and sugarcane crops as also to government property. Buildings and roads have been damaged. The district headquarters till to-day have been completely cut off from all sides due to dislocation of all communications. Even though the Central assistance has been given, I am told that Government of Orissa could not spend Rs. 8 lakhs earmarked for Kalahandi and the same has been surrendered. That was because the work could not be taken on time. Sir, the people staying in Bhubaneswar take such along time to come to a decision with the result that the work is hampered.

[Shri P. K. Deo].

So far as these works are concerned, I would like to point out that for the mistake of one person, for the mismanagement of things by a single person, we had to face all these calamities. So, the responsibility has to be fixed upon the shoulders of those who had been responsible for the bursting of the Pipalnala minor irrigation project. We faced floods which we never had during our lifetime.

In answer to an Unstarred Question No. 4593 dated 25-7-1977 regarding the arrear dues of some rice millowners and purchasing agents who owned to the FCI and Orissa Government to the tune of Rs. 2.41 crores in Kalahandi District alone, nothing has been done to realise their dues from them. We are not only losing the tax-payers' money and interest but not a single step has been taken in this regard for realisation of the dues even though the Minister gave an assurance in a half-an-hour discussion on that unstarred question that steps will be expeditiously taken. The social offenders, hoarders, blackmarketeers and smugglers go scot free. On the other hand, the poor cultivators owing Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 taccavi loans and cooperative dues are pressurised and certificate proceedings are being started and their bullocks, agricultural implements and other utensils are being auctioned at throw away prices. These socalled blue-eyed boys of the Government get a V.I.P. treatment in Government functions which add an insult to the injury. The Government, Janata Government, is of the people and for the people, it should see to it that there is no closure of the rice mills. This year, even though there has been a bumper crop, cultivators faced a great calamity because they have to pay the Government dues. So, they have to sell their produce. As there was no buyer they had to part with their produce at much lesser than the stipulated Government price because they have to fulfil the personal, the social obligation and to pay Government dues. That is why I must respectfully submit that the Government should establish a latest rice mill either through the Food Corporation of India or through any other Government agency. It should be most up-to-date. Indravati Ayacut is one of the main rice bowls of the Orissa State.

Lastly I would like to point out that a very good suggestion has been made by my friend, Shri Ramamurthy, that a land army should be created. Students from the universities should be inculcated with the idea of dignity of labour. They should not feel ashamed to do manual work. They should spend part of their time and vacations by participating in various irrigation project and agricultural operations. They should feel proud that they have participated in re-building this country.

Sir, there is tremendous irrigation potential especially in view of our better relations with Nepal as all the tributaries of Ganga—whether it is Kali, Karnali, Sarda, Ghagra, Saryu Kosi or Rapti—come from the snow-fed Himalayas and if we can go ahead with joint ventures in this regard with the Nepalese Government not only will we be able to provide irrigation to the entire North India but also at the same time we can generate tremendous power and provide enough power not only to this country but to the entire South Asia.

Lastly I would like to point regarding marine fishing. Sir, our tremendous potential in the sea has not been tapped so far. Marine fishing has developed to a great extent on the West coast. According to various expert reports East coast is full of Tuna, Mackerel, Prawn and Pomfret and various kinds of sea-food which could be fully tapped. I am glad to know that some fishing harbours are going to come up on the Orissa coast. They should be fully utilised. They

will go not only in solving the food shortage in this country but also will be our major foreign exchange earner so far as exports are concerned. I beg to submit that the eastern coast should be fully developed and all impetus should be given to those entrepreneurs and private individuals who are coming up to put up fishing trawlers and do marine fishing on scientific basis.

Sir, lastly a word about algea in the sea. This algea could be fully developed. It is full of protoin. I am told some research was conducted on this a few years ago at Mandapam. They were capable of producing some food out of algea. I believe the tremendous algea available in the sea and other seaweeds which are full of protein should be fully utilised. It will go a long way to meeting our food shortage.

चौधरी मुल्तान सिंह (जलेसर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, खुशी की बात है कि 30 साल के बाद पहली बार हमारी सरकार ने कृषक मंत्री बनाये इसके लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हू, हमारे दोनों ही मंत्री कृषक है और बहुत ही अनुभवी हैं। सारे देश को यह उम्मीद थी कि कुछ देश का हित होगा। यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, लेकिन इस देश में पिछली सरकार जो 30 साल तक रही, जिसका अब सफाया हो गया, उसने किसानों के लिये कभी कुछ नहीं सोचा बल्कि उसकी हालत तो एक कौऐ की सी रही उसकी चोंच तो किसान के खेत में रही और पूछ सरमायेदारों के घर में। उसने कभी किसान को पूरी खाद भी नहीं दी। यह बात भी मैं कहूंगा कि वह जानबूझकर देहातों और किसानों को मिटाना चाहती थी, कारण उसका यह था कि उनको भय था कि किसान के बच्चे यह मजदूर के बच्चे जो देहात में रहने वाले हैं, अगर वह आगे आ जायेंगे तो हमारी गद्दी को खतरा होगा। इसलिये उन्होंने जानबूझकर देहात की तरफ नहीं देखा।

हमारे देश के बजट का 83 फीसदी हिस्सा तो तनख्वाह और दूसरी चीजों में निकल जाता है सिर्फ 17 फीसदी रुपया बचता है जो विकास कार्यों पर जैसे सड़कों, बिजली, पानी, अस्पताल, शिक्षा और ऐसी दूसरी चीजों में खर्च होता है। इसमें से 14 परसेंट तो शहर में लगता है और 3 परसेंट देहात को मिलता है। 80 फीसदी को 3 रुपये और 20 फीसदी को 80 रुपये इतना ही नहीं यह 83 फीसदी जो तनख्वाह और दूसरी चीजो पर खर्च होता है, इसमें भी मुश्किल से हमे 10 फीसदी मिलता है और 83 फीसदी शहरियों को ही दिया जाता है। क्योंकि सर्विस में 10 फीसदी आदमी देहात का है और 90 फीसदी आदमी शहर का, 80 फीसदी के 10 और 20 फीसदी के 90। तो किसान और देहात के साथ कोई बात अच्छी नहीं हुई और इन्हे बर्बाद करने पर ही यह सरकार तुली रही।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोई वस्तु इस देश में ऐसी नहीं है, जिसकी कीमत पैदा करने वाला, बनाने वाला तय न करता हो। उसकी लागत मूल्य लगाकर, मुनाफा जोड़कर मकान के किराये का खर्चा लगाकर उसकी औरत और खुद तथा मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, का खर्चा लगाकर पैट्रोल व हर चीज का खर्चा लगाकर चीजों की कीमतें तय की जाती है, लेकिन इस देश का किसान ही अभागा ऐसा है जिसके लागत मूल्य को नहीं देखा जाता। एक बहुत बड़ा सौतेला व्यवहार किसान के साथ है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इस भेदभाव को दूर कर दें, वरना इससे देश की दशा सुधरने वाली नहीं है।

अभी मेरे एक वक्तव्य पर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने यह कह दिया कि हम किसान को लागत मूल्य पर पैसा नहीं दे सकते

[चौधरी मुल्तान सिंह]

मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या कारण है ? पिछली सरकार तो 30 साल अपनी गद्दी के लिये काम करती रही, लेकिन जनता सरकार ने अपने घोषणापत्र, मैनिफैस्टो मे यह वायदा किया है कि किसान को हम लागत मल्य से पैसा देंगे । लेकिन क्यो नही दिया और क्यो नही दे रहे है ?

अभी हमारे माननीय गृह-मत्री जी कुछ लाये थे, तो बडे लोग चिल्ल ये कि हमारे मैनिफैस्टो मे यह है कि मिनी मीसा भी नही लगेगा ठीक है, लेकिन हमारे मैनिफैस्टो मे यह भी कहा गया है कि किसान को उस की पैदावार का उचित दाम देगे, देश को सुरक्षा देगे—गुडो, बदमाशो, चोरो और लफगो को छुट्टी देने की बात मैनिफैस्टो मे नही कही गई है । मुझे दुख है कि हमारे जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति इतनी हल्की बात कह देते हैं कि लागत-मूल्य नही दे सकते ।

मैंने 1967 के हरियाणा के आकडे देखे हैं । वहां 119 रुपये गेहू का लागत-मूल्य था, जबकि मत्री महोदय के प्रदेश पजाब मे 101 रुपये था । उस के बाद खाद की कीमत दुगनी हो गई है । उस के मुताबिक 130 रुपये से 140 रुपये तक उन की लागत आ रही है । लेकिन नही, दाम 112 रुपये ही देगे । क्या किसान इस देश के भिखारी हैं कि दो या ढाई रुपये बढ़ा दिये ? यह बडे दुख की बात है । मैं मत्री महोदय को सुझाव दूगा कि वह किसानो की लागत को देख कर उन की पैदावार की कीमत दें ।

कभी फसल को ओला मार जाता है, सर्दी पड जाती है, पानी से गल जाता है आधी से उड़ जाती है । लेकिन इन बातों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । जब मैं जेल में था, तो मेरा फार्म जल गया और 60,000 रुपये का नुक्सान हो गया । मुझे क्या मिला ? लगान के 102 रुपये माफ कर दिये गये । बस, हमे सिर्फ यही रियायत दी जाती है । लेकिन अगर किसी व्यापारी के कारखाने में आग लग जाये, या किसी दैवी प्रकोप से उस का नुक्सान हो जाये, तो जब तक उस का नुक्सान पूरा नही होता है, तब तक उससे इनकम टैक्स, सेल्ज टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्स नही लिये जाते हैं ।

आखिर क्या कारण है कि इस देश मे किसान को मवेशी की तरह रखा हुआ है ? पद्रह बीस फीसदी लोग ही इस देश को खाते रहे हैं । लेकिन बाकी लागो की तरफ ध्यान नही किया जाता है । कोई वोट देता है । कोई नोट देता है और कोई गल्ला देता है, लेकिन उन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिय जाता है ।

किसान की हालत को देख कर मुझे एक मिसाल याद आ गई है । मथुरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे बूरा खाने का बडा रिवाज है। सावन के महीने मे दामाद अपने ससुर के यहा बूरा खाने जाते हैं । एक किसान का लडका बूरा खाने के लिए मथुरा मे अपने ससुराल गया । उस की सालियां बडी मजबूत थी। जबकि किसान का लड़का कमजोर था । सालियो ने जीजा को कहा कि जीजा, चलें तुम्हे जमुना मे नहला दें । वह सीधा-सादा था, तैयार हो गया । वे लोग जमुना गये । सालियो ने जीजा को डुबकी लगवाई और उसके ऊपर बैठ गई । उस ने दो तीन डुबकिया तो ली, और चौथी पाचवी डुबकी मे उस के पेट में पानी भर गया—जीजा मर गया । जब उसे पानी से बाहर निकाला गया, तो उसके प्राण बाहर निकल आये ।

सालिवों ने कहा कि जीवा हंसता तो बहुत है, लेकिन बोलता नहीं है ।

पिछली सरकार ने किसानों की यही हालत की । वह कहती रही कि किसान बहुत मालदार हो गया है, उस ने बड़ी खरीद ली है, साइकिल खरीद ली है, वगैरह, और इस तरह उसे मार डाला । हमें अपनी सरकार से और हमें ही नहीं, पूरे देश के किसानों को, भारी उम्मीद थी कि हमारी सरकार उन का भला करेगी । लेकिन फाइनेंस मंत्री से मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि क्या किसानों को लागत मूल्य पर दाम देंगे तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम लागत मूल्य पर कभी नहीं दे सकते । इस से तो यह मालूम पड़ता है कि पिछली सरकार के जमाने में जो उस के दांत निकले पड़े हैं, वह दांत भी ये नहीं छोड़ेंगे, दांत भी निकाल लेंगे अगर लागत मूल्य भी उस को नहीं देंगे ।

हमेशा तीस साल से आज तक यह बात आई कि सस्ती कार बनाओ, छोटी कार बनाओ, किसी ने इस देश में यह नहीं कहा कि छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाओ जिस से देश की पैदावार बढ़ेगी और इन बैठे ठलुओं को खिलाएंगे । यह नहीं सोचा । पीछे एक यह भी बात आई कि किसान को पैसा अगर ज्यादा दे दिया गया तो और चीजों के दाम बढ़ जाएंगे । अभी सुना है कि मूल्य आयोग ने यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है, माननीय मंत्री जी उस के बारे में बताएंगे, कि किसान को 112 रुपये 50 पैसे दे दिए जायं, देना 125 रुपया चाहिए लेकिन 125 दे दिया तो किसानों को नुकसान होगा, उन के इस्तेमाल में आने वाली चीजों की कीमत बढ़ जायगी । यह बहाना है । मैं कीमत के बारे में आपको बताऊं । एम्बेसेडर कार आज से 6–7 साल पहले 22 हजार की आती थी, उस की कीमत आज 32 हजार हो गई है । दस हजार रुपया उस पर बढ़ा । लेकिन आज से 6–7 साल पहले ट्रैक्टर कितने में आता था ? मंत्री जी खुद ट्रैक्टर रखते हैं वह जानते होंगे । उस समय वह 14 हजार का आता था और आज 45 हजार उस की कीमत है । यह शर्म की बात है । ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 30 हजार रुपये बढ़ गई और बड़े आदमियों के इस्तेमाल में आने वाली कार की कीमत सिर्फ दस हजार रुपये बढ़ी । हमें यह बताते हैं कि कीमत बढ़ जायेगी । किस चीज की कीमत बढ़ जायेगी ? किसान की जो फसल है 70–71 में उस का दाम 76 रुपये दिया और आज 112 रुपया देने पर सोच रहे हैं । कुल 30 परसेंट उस की फसल के दाम बढ़े जब कि जिन चीजों को वह इस्तेमाल करता है उन के दाम चौगुने और 8 गुने बढ़ गए । खाद का दाम दुगुना कर दिया जिस से उस को कोई लगाता नहीं ।

तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस बात को देखें, या तो सरकारी आंकड़े जो किसान की पैदावार की लागत के हैं, किसान को वह दाम दें या जितने फार्म गवर्नमेंट चला रही है, ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट चला रहा है उस में जो पढ़ता पड़ रहा है वह दाम दें । या कह दें कि हम नहीं देंगे । लेकिन अगर उन कृषकों ने भी कह दिया कि हम भी वोट नहीं देंगे तो नतीजा क्या निकलेगा ? जैसे उन का पत्ता साफ हो गया ऐसे ही हमारा भी न हो जाय ।

कुछ मेरे सुझाव हैं । एक सुझाव तो यह है कि आप का कृषि आयोग और जितने भी कृषकों के काम में आने वाले विभाग हैं, कृषि विभाग है इन सब में किसानों के लड़कों को ही सर्विस में लेना चाहिए । गैर-किसान का लड़का इन में नहीं लेना चाहिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गैर-किसान का लड़का योग्य नहीं है । वह दूसरे मामलों में योग्य हो सकता है, इस में नहीं हैं । पिछली सरकार तो अनजान थी, हमें अनजान नहीं होना

[चौ० मुल्तान सिंह]

चाहिए । हम मे तो ढाई सौ या तीन सौ किसान आए है। इन के यहा तो ऐसे ऐस लोग मत्री रहे हैं जो कृषि के बारे मे कुछ नही जानते थे । यह मै ही नही कह रहा हू, चौधरी चरण सिंह ने मथुरा मे कहा था, वहा एक मीटिग हो रही थी, 62–63 मे, मै भी उस समय एग्रीकल्चर बोर्ड का मेम्बर था, मै भी वहा था और हमारे माननीय मत्री भान प्रताप सिंह जी भी वहा मौजूद थे । एक किसान खडा हुआ और उस ने कहा कि आप पशु पालन और एग्रीकल्चर के मत्री है, इसमे भी तरक्की क्यो नही हुई ? तो चौधरी साहिब ने जवाब दिया कि इसलिए नही हुई कि हमारी सरकार जो है, जो दिल्ली म बैठी है वह नही चाहता किसान की तरक्की। उन्होने बताया कि मेरा नाम एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर है लेकिन मेरे पास सिवाय पढाने के और काई भी विभाग नही है । एग्री–कल्चर विभाग चार जगह बाटा गया है—काआपरेटिव अलग है, सिंचाई अलग है, एग्री-कल्चर अलग है और पैसा देने वाला विभाग अलग है । जब तक यह सारे विभाग इकट्ठे नही होगे तब तक किसान का भला नही हो सकता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि हर प्रदेश मे इन चारो विभागो का एक ही मत्री होना चाहिए । उन्होने बताया कि हमारे देश का कृषि मत्री जो है—पता नही सुब्रमण्यम बताया या पाई बताया—वह एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है जिनका पडिया और बछिया का पता नही। बछडा और बछिया तो सामने बैठने वाले कभी पहचान ही नही पायेगे । भूतपूर्व कृषि मत्री बाजरे और गेहू की बाल मे फर्क नही बता सकते । जौ और गेहू की बाल तो आप कभी समझ ही नही सकते । इस तरह से इन्होंने देश को तबाह कर दिया पर अक्ल नही पाई । इन इमानदारो ने 60–70 अरब रुपए का गल्ला बाहर से मगाया। अगर यही रुपया इस देश के किसानो पर लगा देते तो हमारा यह खजाना बाहर ही नही जाता बल्कि इतना ही गल्ला हम बाहर भी भेज सकते थे । लेकिन इन्होंने इस बात को नही सोचा ।

मेरा एक सुझाव मत्री जी को यह है कि जिला स्तर, विधान सभा स्तर और लोक सभा स्तर पर किसानो का सगठन बनाया जाये और वही किसान की फसल का दाम तय करे जिसे गवर्नमेन्ट को मान लेना चाहिए । यह लोग जो एयरकडीशड कमरो से बैठते है उन्होने कह दिया कि तुम्हारे गेहू का दाम यह हो गया—यह कौन सा इन्साफ है ? क्या ये लोग किसी और चीज का भी दाम तय करते है ?

एक बात की ओर मै और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू । हमारे यू० पी० मे एक हिडालको फैक्टरी है जोकि एल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन बनाती है । उसके साथ दो पैसे, पौने दो पैसे यनिट पर बिजली सप्लाई करने का एग्रीमेन्ट किया गया था । वह व्यक्ति तो आज भी कहता है कि किसानो की बिजली काट कर हिडालको को बिजली दे दी जाये ।

हिंडालको एल्युमिनियम फैक्टरी, रेनुकोट, मिर्जापुर को सन् 1959 से 25 वर्ष के लिए 55 मेगावाट बिजली करीब दो पैसे प्रति यूनिट 1975 तक दी गई जबकि इस अवधि मे बिजली पैदा करने की लागत करीब 8 पैसा प्रति यूनिट पडी ।

15 35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

समय समय पर नये अनुबधो द्वारा 3 से 11 पैसे प्रति यूनिट पर बिजली दी जाती रही । अब सबसे नया एग्रीमेन्ट जून 1975 मे 85 मेगावाट बिजली देने का 11 पैसा प्रति यूनिट पर किया गया है व कोयला अधिभार अलग से

देय होगा। जबकि बिजली का लागत मूल्य करीब 18 पैसा प्रति यूनिट आता है। पानी हम पैदा करते हैं—18 पैसे में और दे रहे हैं 11 पैसे में, किस को—सेठ बिड़ला को। इस प्रकार आज तक उत्पादन मूल्य भी पूरा न मिलने के कारण राज्य विद्युत परिषद् को करीब 31 करोड़ रुपया कम प्राप्त हुआ। अगर बिजली के विक्रय मूल्य के हिसाब से देखा जाये तो हानि करीब 50 करोड़ रुपये बैठेगी। और हम किसानों का रेट लगाते हैं तो यह हानि 1 अरब रुपये की होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश को और 1 अरब रुपया मिल जाये तो मेरा ख्याल है कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश का हर गांव पक्की सड़क से जुड़ जाये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया। क्या कारण है कि आज किसान की तरफ 10 रुपया भी बकाया है तो उस को पकड़ कर हवालात में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, तहसीलदार वहां पर ऐसा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये डकैत और उन के हिमायती आज भी कहते है कि किसानों की बिजली काट कर बिड़ला को दे दी जाय। ऐसा कहने वाले सब से बड़े डकैत हैं और किसानों के सब से बड़े दुश्मन हैं। और यह सामने बैठने वालों की पिछली सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकी, क्योंकि पिछली सरकार बिड़ला से करोड़ रुपया सालाना चन्दा लेती थी। कहते हैं पंत नगर में अगर कोई आदमी, जिस के पैरों में जूती नहीं है, दो आने का सादा लेने गया, तो सौ रुपये का नोट देता था। कहां से आया, टाटा-बिड़ला ने जो दिया, वही बंटा है। अब उन्होंने जो कुछ किया सो किया, हमारी सरकार तो इस पर सोचे, इन से 1 अरब रुपया वसूल करे और इस प्रदेश में लगा दें, करोड़ों रुपया तो उन की तरफ बकाया है। उसको विकास कार्य पर लगा दें और बिजली का बिल किसानों से बराबर वसूल किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken 25 minutes, which is most unusual. I cannot give you any more time.

चौधरी मुख्तार सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का धन्यवाद देता हूं और जो कृषि की मांगें पेश की गई हैं, उन का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Sir, I shall take only a part of the time because some other members of my Party will speak.

The Janata Party was very serious about the election and in the general election the Karnal seat was won by it with a margin of 2,87,000 votes. But in the recent bye-election for the same constituency, the margin came down to 17,000. So, serious thinking is required on the part of the party leaders to see how to overcome this swing of tthe masses from the Janata Party and how they could be brought back. They should give serious thought to this problem.

A few days ago a report appeared in the newspapers that a doctor operated and removed a 35-kilo tumour from the stomach of a lady and cured her. The same is the position of Mother India. In our rural economy 60 per cent of the land is controlled by 10 per cent of the families, who are not tillers themselves. The Raj Committee on Agriculture has stated that 10 per cent of the families control 2/3 of the total agricultural produce. Such being the case, whatever money is invested is devoured by a few and that money does not develop the vitality of the nation. It is because of this tumour that the vitality of the nation cannot be developed. This situation developed during the colonial rule and not earlier. They took away the tillers' land and made the zamindars the owners of the land, and then Government became the owners of the land. They said nothing to the tillers. From that time of landlessness has grown poverty, has grown the enrichment of the landlords

[Shri Shyamprasanna Bhattacharyya]

Thirty years of Congress rule has only increased this tumour, this exploitation, thought croes of rupees were spent. When Mr. Mohan Dharia was the Planning Minister, he published a book, "Task Force on Land Reform". Therein he definitely said that the Government had no will to execute land reforms, and so nothing could be done. All was on paper, in the form of resolutions or enactments, but no implementation.

Now, you have got your manifesto. You have asked the people to be brave. You have said that property is not absolute, that you are going to do away with it. If that is the case, why don't you operate and take out this tumour from the body of our motherland and distribute land to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people who are landless with other agricultural labourers and poor peasants in general? Definitely the disease will then go and the vitality of our country will be restored.

Japan has done it. There is no socialist society in Japan. I do not mention China which has done much, but Japan, though it is a capitalist country, has done away with this feudal exploitation and thus they have created an economy which is much better. After that it has been accepted by the best economists of the world. Why can't you do that? If you do it, you can end this growing poverty, you can end this rural starvation . you can end the so-called scheduled castes and scheduled tribes problem, because it is the landlords who are the cause of oppression of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. If you give them land, they will no more depend on the landlords and no one will dare oppress them. This is possible. All your planning regarding industries, rural development etc. will be successful if you do this; without this, you cannot succeed.

This is the whole question. I do not say this for the sake of speaking. I ask you to think sincerely and seriously and do something so that you can really do good to these vast masses of workers. Then, the situation which is deteriorating now will turn in favour of the Janata Party, and the Janata Party, if it is serious about its manifesto, should do much better than they have done so far. Not only that. The impression will go that the Janata Party is not serious about the sufferings of the masses. If you can produce sufficient commodities, industry will grow, unemployment will be ended or there will be more self-employment, you will be able to feed the rural masses because they will have money. Do you want to keep them poor and starving? Let me tell you that by export alone you cannot save the situation. Take sugar. Can a poor country compete in the world market? Can poor India compete in this world market? It can sell its blood and nothing more. According to a report, in 1974-75, some multinationals in the developing countries spent 13,000 million dollars but somehow they drew out 23,000 million dollars only by taking over goods at a very low price and selling their goods at a higher price. For our own motherland you must be serious. If you can end this disease. operate it do some good for the country and also for your Party.

श्री इकबाल सिंह ढिल्लो (जालन्धर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एग्रीकल्चर की डिमाण्ड का समर्थन करता हूं। यह खुशी की बात है कि तीस साल के अर्से के बाद बजट आउट-ले में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए ज्यादा रकम रखी गई है। अब तक जी०एन०पी० में एग्रीकल्चर 50 फीसदी के करीब प्रोड्क्शन देती रही है और दूसरे सेक्टरों ने भी 50 फीसदी के करीब प्रीडक्शन दी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्री में 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगाने के बाद भी अनएम्प्लायमेंट का मसला दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता रहा है। अब सरकार

ने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की तरफ जो ध्यान दिया है उससे लोगों में एक खुशी की लहर दौड़ गयी है। यह बजट एग्रीकल्चर ओरियेन्टेड है। इस बजट के द्वारा एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च, रूरल डैवलपमेंट, इरिगेशन, फूड इन चारों क्षेत्रों में वृद्धि होगी जिससे हमारी पैदावार में भी इजाफा होगा और इससे भी खुशी की बात यह है कि अनाज की पैदावार के बढ़ने के साथ साथ लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा, खाने की चीजें भी मिलेंगी। यह एक लेबर इंटेंसिव प्रोग्राम के लिए बजट है।

एग्रीकल्चर को ही लीजिए। एग्रीकल्चर में डेयरी, एनीमल हस्बेंडरी, फिशरीज ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिसमें बहुत ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट क्रिएट की जा सकती हैं। एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ सरकार ने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है। पिछली जितनी स्कीमें एग्रीकल्चर की चल रही हैं उनके अलावा नई स्कीमों के लिए सरकार ने पावर्ड प्रोडक्शन के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपया और रखा है। डैवलपमेंट प्लान पर 1034 करोड़ के करीब दूसरे सेक्टर्स की स्कीमों पर है, उसमें 80 फी सदी सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चर की डैवलपमेंट के लिए रखा गया है। इरिगेशन के लिए हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमने बहुत ज्यादा प्राप्ति की है क्योंकि अभी तक 170 मिलियन हैक्टर में 50 मिलियन हैक्टेयर के लिये ही इरिगेशन की सुविधा दी गई है। इस 50 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में सब से ज्यादा हिस्सा सब-सायल वाटर का है।

मुझे खेद है कि उड़ीसा में जहां कि सब-सायल वाटर काफी ऊंचा है वहां भी ट्यूबवैल पंजाब से आधे भी नहीं लगे हुए हैं इस सब-सायल वाटर की तरफ अभी तक अच्छी तरह ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अंडर-ग्राउन्ड इरिगेशन पावर का सर्वे होना चाहिए कि सब-सायल वाटर कितना गहरा है, लेकिन 30 साल के अर्से में अभी तक सिर्फ आधे रकबे का ही सर्वे हुआ है और आधे का नहीं हुआ है। अगर इसी स्पीड से यह सर्वे होता रहा तो लाजिमी तौर पर हम बहुत पीछे पड़ जायेंगे। 7, 8 साल के अर्से में अण्डरग्राउन्ड वाटर का सर्वे हो जाना चाहिए, ताकि उस पानी का जो कि बहुत लम्बे अर्से से, जब कि इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा था जब कि आबादी का इतना बोझा नहीं था, जब कि जंगलात के नीचे बहुत ज्यादा रकबा था, जमा था, उस पानी के इस्तेमाल के लिये हमें इस तरीके से बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये जिससे उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठाया जा सके और वाटर मैनेजमेंट का खासतौर से हमें ज्यादा ध्यान रखना चाहिये। कई जगह पानी के इस्तेमाल के लिये अगर इरिगेशन है तो वाटर चैनल पक्की नहीं की गई, पंजाब में हमने अंडर ग्राउन्ड वाटर चैनल की है और ऊपर जो खाई पक्की है उससे जो इरिगेशन होता है, उससे 20 से 25 परसेंट ज्यादा इरिगेशन हो रहा है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इरिगेशन के प्रोजैक्टस उसके साथ ही ड्रेनेज के प्रोजैक्ट्स उसका हिस्सा होने चाहिये। यानी ड्रेनेज का हिस्सा होना चाहिये, साथ ही शैलो और वैल ट्यूबवैल जो डिगिंग है, वह भी साथ होना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये जैसे गंडक एरिया में इरिगेशन प्रोजक्ट तो चला गया लेकिन बहुत बड़ा रकबा वाटर लागिंग में आ गया है। लोग समझते हैं कि उनकी तो जमीन भी जाती रही है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां भी इरिगेशन के प्रोजक्ट हों उनके साथ ड्रेनेज और शैलो ट्यूबवैल इरिगेशन के साधन होने चाहियें। जो फिशरी है, हमारा बहुत ज्यादा रकबा समुद्र के साथ साथ है, इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने से एम्प्लायमेंट और खुराक का मसला हल हो जाएगा। लेकिन फिशरी के लिये हम बहुत ज्यादा जोर नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं कि जमीन की तकसीम होनी चाहिये।

[श्री इकबाल सिंह ढिल्लों]

मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जमीन की 3, 4 वर्ष सीलिंग होने से जमीन पहले ही बहुत कम हो गई है । हम जापान का मुकाबला करते हैं कि जापान में 3, 4 एकड़ के करीब रकबा तो आम है, लेकिन आप अगर देखें तो जापान का 67 परसेंट एरिया अंडर फोरेस्ट है और जो एग्रीकल्चर के नीचे है, वह रकबा भी 17 परसेंट के करीब है । 17 परसेंट के लिये जो उनको खाद की सुविधाएं हैं, हमारे यहां पर हैक्टयर जो खाद इस्तेमाल हो रही है वह 18 के०जी० है और जापान में 319 पर हैक्टयर है । ताइवान में, उनकी फिगर भी 300 से ऊपर है । साउथ कोरिया के लिये जो फिगर है वह जापान से भी बढ़ कर 358 के०जी० हो गई है ।

इसलिये हमें सब से पहले यह ख्याल करना चाहिये कि एग्रीकल्चर की होल्डिंग कम करने से यह मसला हल नहीं होगा । सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है कि फर्टिलाइजर ज्यादा पैदा किया जाये और बड़े प्राइड के साथ हम कहते हैं कि 4.28 मिलियन टन खाद हमने इस्तेमाल की, लेकिन यह देखिये कि पर हैक्टर कितनी खाद खर्च हुई तो वह 18 के०जी० से ज्यादा नहीं है । इस बात को भी देखना चाहिये कि इसका अगर चैक अप किया जाये तो फास्फेट और पोटास को उतना हिस्सा नहीं मिला । बात यह है कि फास्फेट और पोटास से जो आमदनी बढ़ेगी जो पैदावार है वह नाइट्रोजन से कम है । किसान नाइट्रोजन का ज्यादा प्रयोग करता है । लेकिन नाइट्रोजन डालने से पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ेगी । तो हर एक कहता है कि फास्फेट और पोटास डालने के बजाये मैं नाइट्रोजन खाद डालूं । इस वक्त न्यूट्रियेन्ट की कमी ज्यादा है । इसलिए एक इम्पार्टेंट और मेजर एलीमेंट नाइट्रोजन है। सिर्फ नाइट्रोजन खाद का प्रयोग करने से नतीजा यह होगा कि चन्द सालों में हमारी जमीन में फास्फेट और पोटास की कमी हो जायेगी । इनटेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन शुरू होने से अब जिंक की कमी हो गई है । पहले कभी यह ख्याल नहीं किया गया था कि जिंक की कमी आ सकती है ।

अगर चीजों की कीमतों को गिराना है, तो यह जरूरी है कि फार्मर्ज को इनपुट्स सस्ते दामों पर दिये जायें । महंगाई फार्म से शुरू होती है । अगर खाद महंगी हो जाये, ट्रैक्टर के दाम बढ़ जायें, पेस्टीसाइड की कीमत ज्यादा हो जाये, इरिगेशन का खर्चा ज्यादा हो के जाये और बिजली रेट बढ़ा दिये जायें, तो महंगाई किस तरह कम हो सकती है ? महंगाई को रोकने के लिए सब से पहले फार्मिंग के इनपुट्स की कीमत कम होनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक शूगर का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि कृषि मंत्री जरूर इस मामले की गहराई में गये होंगे । लेकिन मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि सिर्फ डीयरनेस एलाउंस को नियंत्रण में करने के लिये शूगर की लेवी को कम करके उसकी कीमत को गिरा दिया गया है । बेशक इससे शूगर की कीमत कम हो गई है, लेकिन किसान का बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो गया है । महंगाई को रोकने के लिए सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस की कीमत कम की जाये तो यह तरीका गलत है ।

दालों के लिए भी हमने ऐसी योजना का इस्तेमाल किया । दालों के लिए हमने न फास्फेट दिया, न अच्छी रिसर्च की और न अच्छे बीज दिये और न इनसेक्टस के खिलाफ प्रोटेक्टिव मेजर्ज अख्त्यार किये । नतीजा यह हुआ कि जमींदार के लिहाज से दालों की कीमत इतनी अनरीम्युनरेटिव हो गई कि लोगों ने दालों को पैदा करना बन्द कर दिया । अब दालों की कमी महसूस हो रही है । बड़े

लम्बे अर्से के बाद यह ख्याल किया गया कि दालों की कीमत के लिये सबसिडी दी जाये और इस बारे में कुछ और मेजर्स एडाप्ट किये जायें।

जहां तक काटन का ताल्लुक है, मीडियम स्टेपल काटन महाराष्ट्र में भी पैदा होती है, लेकिन पंजाब में भी मीडियम स्टेपल काटन की काफ़ी पैदावार है। पिछले साल लोग काटन लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। लेकिन क्या करें, लगानी पड़ती है। यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि पिछले साल हमारी सरकार ने उसकी फ्लोर प्राइस 225 रुपये पर-क्विंटल मुकर्रर की थी, लेकिन मार्केट में उसका रेट 240 रुपये से 250 रुपये से ज्यादा था। हर एक आदमी नहीं जानता है कि काटन पैदा करने के लिए क्या खर्च होता है। पंजाब में काटन पैदा करने के लिए पन्द्रह सौ से दो हजार रुपये फ्री एकड़ खर्च होते हैं। अगर काटन की कीमत रीम्युनरेटिव नहीं होगी, अगर हम काटन को सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे, तो जिस तरह आज हमें दालों और तेल के सिलसिले में परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसी तरह अपनी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हमें काटन को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए भी खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे कि जिस तरह इस साल सिर्फ प्राइस इन्डेक्स को लो रखने के लिए शुगर की लेवी को कम कर के जमींदारों का नुकसान किया गया है, अगर अगले साल कपास के लिये भी ऐसी ही पालिसी अख्तियार की गई, तो जमींदार बहुत मायूस होंगे, जो इस बात पर बहुत खुश है कि बजट का 40 फ़ीसदी से ज्यादा हिस्सा एग्रीकल्चर के लिए रखा गया है। इसके अलावा इस बड़े प्रोग्राम में हम लोगों को, तमाम को पार्टिसिपेट करना है। इसमें मास इन्वाल्वमेंट करने के लिए जमींदारों को सहयोग देने की जरूरत है और उसके लिए सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है कि हम एग्रीकल्चर की हर एक चिन्ह के जो भाव हैं उन को रेम्युनरेटिव करें। दूसरी बात—हम को जो मशीनरी, फर्टिलाइजर या इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स चाहिएं या और जो ऐसे साधन हैं बिजली के, पानी के उनकी कीमत कम होनी चाहिए। लेकिन बजट को पूरा करने के लिए और प्राइस इन्डेक्स को कम करने के लिए अगर कोई कदम उठाया गया तो अगले साल या एक दो साल के बाद इसका इतना बुरा असर निकलेगा कि हमारी एकोनोमी जिस तरह 30 साल कामयाब नहीं हो सकी उसी तरह आगे भी नहीं हो सकेगी।

16 hrs.

मुझे खुशी है कि फ़ारेस्ट की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है लेकिन यह भी कहते हैं कि फारेस्ट एम्प्लायमेंट इन्टेंसिव नहीं है। मुझे तो बड़ा दुख होता है। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह समझाने की कोशिश की कि फारेस्ट की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। हमारे यहां पानी पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा जब तक कि फारेस्ट ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। हमारी जमीन जो पहाड़ों पर है वह बह जायेगी। बारिस कम हो जायेगी। यहां क्या होगा। यही तो हम देख रहे हैं कि अम्बेरिया चल रही हैं, टारनेडो आ रहे हैं, कभी आन्ध्र का नुकसान हो रहा है, कल उड़ीसा का हो गया, दिल्ली के क्या हाल हुआ था? तो मौसम को रेगुलराइज करने के लिए हर एक देश फारेस्ट की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देता है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जिसकी एक एक एकड़, दो दो एकड़ जमीन गांव में है उस जमीन को कंसालिडेट करके वहां फारेस्ट लगा दिया जाय तो उससे ज्यादा आमदनी होगी और लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। जो एग्रीकल्चर से आमदनी है उससे ज्यादा आमदनी उस से होगी। मैंने इसे वर्क आउट किया है और आपको उसमें मदद दे सकता हूं। फारेस्ट की जो आमदनी है वह जनरल ऋाप से ज्यादा है। जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में या उड़ीसा के जंगलात में काडिमम पैदा होती है। इसी तरह बनाईयों के पौधे हैं जो मैंने

[श्री इकबाल सिंह ढिल्लों]

काश्मीर में देखे । वहीं शेड्स के नीचे जहां लाइट कम होती है, ऐसी बहुत सी बूटियां पैदा की जाती हैं जो दवाओं के काम में आती हैं । उनकी लीव्ज से काफी फायदा उठाया जाता है । उनके बुड के काफी दस्तकारी चल सकती है । इसके अलावा वहां घास ज्यादा पैदा की जा सकती है और जिससे डेयरीज को ज्यादा मदद हो सकती है ।

डेयरी डेवलपमेंट के बारे मे भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जो हमारा यह ख्याल था कि मिल्क में फैट की परसेंटेज ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। यह जो एक विचारधारा थी यह बिलकुल गलत थी। भैंसों के दूध में बेशक फैट ज्यादा है लेकिन उस में प्रोटीन मिनरल्स और टोटल प्रोडक्शन जो दूध का है वह बहुत कम है। इस को इम्प्रूव करने में बहुत अरसा लगेगा। लेकिन बाहर की जो दूध देने वाली गाय होती है उसी तरह का जो हम ब्रीड बना रहे हैं उस को इण्ट्रोड्यूस करने के लिए ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जमींदार के पास क्रास ब्रीडिंग से ज्यादा दूध बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन जमींदार के पास गायें अच्छी नहीं हैं। आप के यहां जो गायें हैं मैं तो कहूंगा कि उन की बछडियां हर एक जमींदार को दे दिए जायें। गवर्नमेंट फार्म्स ब्रीडिंग का काम किया जाय और उन के बछडे और बछडियां खास तौर से जमींदार को दे दी जायं। यह जो हमारी पुरानी विचार धारा है दूध बहुत गाढ़ा होना चाहिए, उस में फैट ज्यादा होना चाहिए, उस को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। यह स्कीम पंजाब में शुरू होने वाली थी और इस की लोगों में बडी चर्चा हुई थी कि यह जो दूध है यह बहुत पतला मिलेगा। हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि दूध कैसे बढ सकता है। दूध इसी तरह बढ़ सकता है जब कि गायों को ज्यादा क्रास-ब्रीड किया जाय और जो दूध है वह हमारे गांवो मे न रहे उसको केन्द्र में इकट्ठा किया जाय। उसको पैश्चुराइज्ड करने के बाद देहातों और शहर में सप्लाई किया जाय। जब मैं कालेज में पढ़ता था उस वक्त कैनाडा में फैट परसेंटेज दूध के अन्दर 2 1/2 थी: बाद में मैं हैरान रह गया वह उसे दो परसेंट पर ले आए और अब वह जो दूध इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं उस में 1.5 परसेंट है। और जो उससे बटर फैट निकलता है उसको एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए वे तैयार हैं । दूध देने के लिए वे उतना तैयार नही हैं लेकिन बटर फैट देने के लिए तैयार हैं। बटर आयल देने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन आयल केक वे आप से मांगते हैं क्योंकि आयल केक ह्यूमन फूड भी है, डेयरी फीड भी है, फर्टिलाइजर भी है और पिगरी और पोल्ट्री के लिए भी कारामद है। तो हमे खास तौर पर इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि आयल केक के प्रोटीन्स जो हैं वह किस तरह से रिफाइण्ड फार्म में ली जाती सकती है। ये प्रोटीन फिशरी और पोल्ट्री और डेयरी कैटल को खिलाने के बाद रिफाइंड फार्म में ली जा सकती है। यह तमाम चीजें हैं जिनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा एक और चीज है। फार्मर्स इन्वाल्वमेंट, मास इन्वाल्वमेंट होना जरूरी है। एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडयूस का रेट इंसेंटिव के तौर पर मिक्स करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। साथ ही उसको एग्रीकल्चर के इनपुट्स सस्ते देने की कोशिश करनी हैं। इसके साथ ही एग्रीकल्चर इनकम टैक्स का जो ढांचा है जो राज कमेटी ने दिया है उस पर भी आपको गौर करना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चरल होल्डिंग टैक्स तो ठीक है। जमींदार पर टैक्स लगाने का जो तरीका है उसको आपको देखना चाहिए। उसका सोशल और और एजूकेशनल स्टैण्डर्ड क्या है उसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए वरना जमींदार बडा परेशान होगा। जमींदार नही चाहता कि वह टैक्स न दे। राज कमेटी ने कहा है कि

जमींदार से .85 परसेंट वी०एम०पी० पर टैक्स है और दूसरी तरफ अरबन से 2.6 परसेंट है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आपको दूसरी बातें भी देखनी हैं। एक एक आलू व सब्जी के खेत से सौ रुपए से ज्यादा आक्ट्राय जमींदार से ली जाती है लेकिन वह गिनती में नहीं है। इसी तरह से फर्टिलाइजर पर चार सौ करोड़ की एक्साइज ड्यूटी है जोकि आम लोगों पर नहीं पड़ रही है। इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज का भार तो तमाम पड़ता ही है लेकिन यह फर्टिलाइजर एक्साईज ड्यूटी सीधे जमींदार पर पड़ती है। इसी तरह से ट्रैक्टर्स मे जो डीजल इस्तेमाल होता है उस पर भी तीन सौ करोड़ से कम एक्साईज ड्यूटी नहीं है जोकि सीधे जमींदार से ली जा रही है। इसी तरह से पेस्टिसाइड्स की भी बात है। इन तमाम चीजो को भी आप जमा कर ले तो आप देखेंगे कि जमींदार को कितना टैक्स देना पड़ता है। इसके बावजूद किसान यह नहीं चाहता कि वह टैक्स न दे लेकिन उसका तरीका सिम्पल लैण्ड रेवेन्यू की तरह होना चाहिए। वकीलों, इन्सपेक्टरों और लैण्ड वैल्यूटेरों से मुक्ति होनी चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि टैक्स में प्रोग्रेशन सिस्टम होना चाहिए। छोटे जमींदार पर कोई टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिए और पांच एकड़ से जो ऊपर वाले हैं उन पर एक जायज शरह डाल दीजिए कि कितना टैक्स होगा, दस एकड़ से ऊपर मैक्सिमम जो 17 एकड तक और प्रोग्रेशन होनी चाहिये लेकिन वह सिम्पल लैण्ड रेवेन्यू की शक्ल में होना चाहिए। उसको वेल्थ टैक्स या इनकम टैक्स नहीं कहना चाहिए।

एक तकलीफ इससे भी ज्यादा है। हमारे बलबीर सिंह जी एम०पी० यहां बैठे हैं, तमाम पंजाब वालों ने कहा था कि हमारा जो सोशल स्ट्रक्चर है, जो हमारी ओल्ड हेरिटेज है और जमीन की तक्सीम के मामले में जो सक्सेशन है उसमें लड़की को इनलाज से ही हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, भाइयों से नहीं मिलना चाहिए। अभी लड़की जो है उसकी शादी दूसरे जिले में हो गई, वह वहां चली गई तो फिर किस तरह से जमीन मैनेज की जा सकती है। इसके अलावा दूसरी बात यह है कि परम्परा से जो भाई बहन के रिलेशंस चले आ रहे हैं उनको भी इससे बड़ी चोट लग रही है। जमींदार कहता है कि डाटर इन ला को हिस्सा देना चाहिए लेकिन डाटर को अगले घर में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। तो इस बात की भी बड़ी मांग है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

पंजाब की बहुत तारीफ हो रही है, वहां पर अनाज ज्यादा पैदा हो रहा है। जहां हम लैण्ड-रिफार्म के बारे मे सोचते हैं, वहां हम ने यह कभी नहीं सोचा कि पंजाब ने अगर पैदावार में उन्नति की है तो उस की वजह उस की बैकग्राउण्ड थी, वहां कन्सोलिडेशन हुआ था। कन्सोलिडेशन की वजह से ही वहां पर ट्यूब वैल लग सके और यह जो कुछ हुआ है, कन्सोलिडेशन की ही बरकत है।

फारेस्ट के बारे में मैं एक तजवीज रखना चाहता हूं—जिस तरह से पंजाब और हरियाणा में जितनी कैनाल्ज हैं, रोड्स हैं—उन को फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को सौंप दिया गया। आप पंजाब और हरियाणा में जायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि हर सड़क के दोनों तरफ जंगल ही जंगल हैं। मैं चाहता हूं रेलवे के दोनों तरफ की जमीनों को भी जंगलात में तबदील किया जाय और जैसा कन्सोलिडेशन पंजाब में हुआ है, उसी तरह का कुछ काम वैस्ट यू०पी० में हुआ है, राजस्थान के गंगानगर में हुआ है, जहां जहां कन्सोलिडेशन हुआ है, वहां उपज बढ़ गई है। इस तरह का काम दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी करना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि सीलिंग तो हो गया, लेकिन कब्जा नहीं दिया गया, रिकार्ड में भी जमीन का ठीक होना जरूरी है। आज जितने झगड़े हो रहे हैं, वे जमीन के रिकार्ड की वजह से हो रहे हैं, उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इस लिये रिकार्ड अप-टु-डेट होना चाहिये। जमीन

[श्री इकबाल सिंह ढिल्लों]

का रिकार्ड न ठीक होने से इस वक्त न कन्सोलिडेशन हो रहा है, न जमीन की बेहतरी हो रही है और न कमाण्ड एरिया इम्प्रूव किया जा रहा है। सब से पहले कन्सोलिडेशन होना चाहिये, जो जमीन नहरों में, सड़कों और रेलवे के दोनों तरफ है, उस को फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को सौंपना चाहिए।

मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए, इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for the year 1978-79.

The record of achievements on the agriculture front is comparatively inadequate in relation to other developing countries. No doubt, there is some sign of improvement which, however, has touched neither the target of our plans nor the principle of our policy.

Even after thirty years of our independence and spending Rs. 15,000 crores during the Five-Year Plan periods, the increase in our production is not constant. Instead, it is jumping like a kicked ball going up and down. The policy of the Government or the Plans of the Government are not the deciding factors with regard to the quantity of our food production, but it depends more on the monsoon. That is the most important factor. This would be clear when we go through the index of our agricultural production.

The stereotyped oration of every Minister for Agriculture at the time of discussion is that Government is giving over-riding priority for the development of agriculture. To substantiate this argument, they usually place some figures before this House, but the actual position is emitting a different truth.

If we see the allotment of amount during the plan periods for the development of agriculture, we will see that the claim of our Minister is nothing but an exaggeration and pontification. The allotment for agriculture in the various Five-Year Plans was like this. In the First Five-Year Plan, it was 36.9 per cent; it was reduced to 20.3 per cent in the Second Five-Year Plan; in the Third Five Year Plan, it was 20.5 per cent, in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it was 23.3 per cent and in the Firth Five-Year Plan, it was 20.6 per cent. I do not know what is going to happen in our rolling plan. Moreover, the allocation of amount for major and medium irrigation projects has been reduced considerably in every Plan period. This has been painfully pointed out by the Estimates Committee in its 12th report submitted to Parliament last week. The Committee say:

> "The Committee note that in the first plan the total plan expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects had received a relatively large share amounting to 15.3 per cent of the total plan outlay. In the subsequent plans the percentage of the expenditure on major and minor irrigation projects declined considerably being 8.1 per cent in the IInd Plan, 6.79 per cent in the IIIrd Plan 6.56 per cent in the Annual Plan (1966-67) and 7.3 per cent in the Fourth Plan. Although the outlay on major and medium irrigation projects had increased manifold from Rs. 300 crores in the first plan to Rs. 3095 crores in the Fifth Plan yet its percentage to the total plan outlay works out to 7.8 per cent only."

Here it will be appropriate to remind the words of our Home Minister when he made a speech at Agra last year. He assured the nation that 70 per cent of the national budget will be allotted for agriculture. I want to

know an answer from the hon. Minister whether he has honoured the assurance given by our Home Minister and whether the allocation of the amount is in consonance with the policy announced by our Kisan leader, Mr. Charan Singh.

Because of the inadequate allocation made for agriculture, the average growth rate of agriculture is gradually declining. Only 12 per cent of the districts in India have achieved a growth rate of more than 5 per cent in agricultural production and the per capita availability of foodgrains per day is comparatively very poor. In 1946 the per capita availability of foodgrains per day was 417 grams. After 31 years it has increased by a mere 39.8 grams, to 456.7 grams. From the nutritional angle the position is utterly deplorable. The availability of calories and proteins for an Indian is a mere 1990 calories and 49.4 grams of proteins whereas in the developing countries it is 3150 calories and 96.4 grams of protein. In Western Europe and USSR it is 3260 calories and 99.3 grams of proteins. Still the Grow More Food campaign has not reached the goal of self-sufficiency. Despite our claims of enormous allotment for high-yielding varieties, subsidised fertilisers and pesticides and increased irrigation and improved technologies in agriculture, the average yield per hectare in India is very low. When we compare our average yield of wheat and paddy with other countries, we are ashamed of our position.

So far as wheat is concerned, the world average yield is 1727 kg. per hectare. Our average is only 1368 kg. The average yield of developed countries is 2206. The average yield of Europe is 3326 kg. We are in a little higher position in Asia. The average in Asian countries is 1350 whereas our average is 1368 kgs.

So far as paddy is concerned, the average yield per hectare is still worse. In Europe the average yield is 4687 kg. in Asia it is 2475 kg. In developed countries it is 5735 kg. In Developing countries it is 2004 kg. and our average is only 1861 kgs. We are even below the average of Asian countries. We are below the average of even developing countries and we are at the bottom and at the lowest rung of the ladder of progress. Who is responsible for this unsatisfactory position? Are our farmers not willing to take to the improved methods? Are they refusing to co-operate with the government? Certainly not. Our farmers are hardworking, law abiding and vicarious. They are ready to respond to all our guidelines and adopt all improved methods. But the point to be kept in mind is that they are not able to introduce new systems due to other factors. They are ready to respond but the present condition does not permit them to respond and adopt new methods.

I know the criticism against our farmers from some quarters—that most of our farmers still adopt only primitive methods of cultivation. They hesitate to implement new programmes in agriculture. They do not use the required chemical fertilizers to the crops. They are not eager about buying modern implements.

According to Dr. Sethna our agriculture is "labour extensive instead of labour intensive." This sort of criticism, in appearance may be fair and welcome but in fact they are the outcome of quixotry. Nothing is axiomatic.

The policy of the Govt. and the manner in which it approaches the problems are mostly responsible for the slow progress in production and slackness in adoption of modern technology by the farmers.

Our farmers are capable enough and enlightened enough to adopt improved methods of cultivation with all modern implements but their hands are tied down due to abnormal prices of agricultural implements, chemical fertilizers and high rate of interest

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for loans. When they see the latest implements at Agricultural Exhibition, they smile with curiosity. When they hear about the prices of the implements the same smiling face gets contorted and they sigh over their sheer inability.

In 1967 the price of Massey Ferguson tractor was Rs. 21563. Now it has increased to Rs. 45583. Similarly, the price of the tractor international, in 1967 was Rs. 21610. Now the price of the same is Rs. 47220. The price of 5 horse power electric motor in 1967 was Rs. 784. Now the price is Rs. 1622.

The price of Kirloskar Diesel Engine in 1967 was Rs. 2,740; now the price of the same is Rs. 3,580.

It is needless to mention how the price of fertilizers is soaring with speedy wings. For the last five years due to the abnormal increase of prices of fertiliser, the target of our production has been seriously affected.

The price of the fertilizers:

	1973 Rs.	1978 Rs.
Urea	1050	1550
Ammonia Sulphate	590	935
Calcium Ammonia	645	1015
Ammonium Phosphate	1335	3000

Despite some reduction, concession and subsidy, the prices of the fertilisers are not within the purchasing power of the small farmers. The farmer is enlightened enough. He is aware of the position that the increased doses of fertilisers will increase the yield of the crops, but they are not able to use the fertilisers according to the requirements. Consequently, there is a fall in production and there is lower rate of consumption of fertilisers per hectare.

The consumption of fertiliser per rectare.

In Pakistan	— 20.8	kgs.
South America	— 28.8	kgs.
China	— 45.1	kgs.
Israel	— 136.1	kgs.
Japan	— 434.1	kgs.
India	— 16.9	kgs.

I know what would be the answer of our Minister to this position. He may boust of increase in consumption of fertiliser from 2.6 million to 3.4 million. Without considering the vastness of the area and 600 millions of our population, mere mention of increase in consumption of fertiliser from one year to another year, may be helpful to astound the innocent people but it would never convince the enlightened persons.

Another factor which causes serious concern is the cost of inputs which is playing its adverse role against the farmers.

The index of Agriculture inputs

In 1973 it was	146.61
1974	179.80
1975	217.76.

If this position is allowed to continue to increase in the same ratio, our earnest efforts, restless works, and selfless service will be reduced to nullity. It is unfortunate to mention that the Government is not serious in arranging financial facilities for obtaining various kinds of loans by the farmers. In the Fourth Five Year Plan the estimated requirement was Rs. 2000 crores but the actual payment was only Rs. 1200 crores. Similarly the present estimated requirement of short term credit is

Rs. 3000 crores, but the actual facility rendered is only to the extent of Rs. 1700 crores. In addition to the paucity of funds, the misery of the farmer is aggravated by abnormal rate of interest collected by the financial institutions. This House is aware of the fact that 92 per cent of the villages is covered by credit facilities. In India there are more than 1,23,203 active credit societies. The total members of these societies are 36 million but only 38 per cent of the members are able to utilise and get the benefit by borrowing loans from these societies. 9 millions of members are defaulters. Others are not able to utilise the loans because of the abnormal rate of interest. The State Cooperative Banks get the loan from the RBI at the rate of 7.5 per cent but the primary credit societies collect it at the rate of 12.5 per cent to 15.5 per cent. In brief, our financial institutions which are intended to help our farmers in rural areas are almost functioning like avaricious marwaris.

The rate of interest is high, the cost of the inputs is abnormal and the price of fertiliser is exorbitant but the market for agricultural products is poor and the fixation of support price by the Government for paddy and wheat is not at all corresponding with the cost of production. Neither the previous Government nor the present Government seems to have realised the burden on the farmers imposed by the abnormal cost of production.

The most alarming factor is that in fixing the support price for paddy the policy being adopted by this Government is highly objectionable and this is to be condemned by all. It seems that this Government as well as the Agricultural Prices Commission are always under the undue influence of the wheat lobby. I charge this Government.

In 1974-75 the support price for paddy was Rs. 74 whereas the price for wheat was Rs. 95. The difference was only Rs. 21. Now the support price for paddy is Rs. 77 but for wheat it is Rs. 112-50. The difference now is Rs. 35. In 1974-75 the difference of price was 28.4 per cent but now it is increased to 46.1 per cent. From 1974 to 1978 only Rs. 3 is increased for paddy but for wheat Rs. 17-50 is increased. Thus there is an increase of 4.5 per cent for paddy but 18.4 per cent for wheat. In other words the rise in price of wheat is more than 4 times the case of rise for paddy.

What is the sin committed by our paddy growers? Why should there be this step motherly treatment against paddy growers? Is there any justification for this discrimination? No Government with a sense of responsibility will adopt this partial attitude.

But, this Government, without any justification, acts against the interests of the paddy growers. I am not against the fixation of increased price for wheat. I welcome the same. My humble plea is that since the cost of production of paddy is high, Government should at least fix the price which it fixes for wheat. That is the policy being insisted upon by all the State Governments from the South. But, the propensity of the Centre is always against the prosperity of the paddy growers. I may tell you that, whenever we refer to the derisory price of the paddy, our Minister is asking us to compare the price of rice with that of wheat. We are thankful to the Minister for not asking us to compare the price of *dosa* with that of *chapati*!

I remind you, Sir, that the farmers produce paddy and sell the paddy. Therefore, it is quite natural that we must compare the price of paddy with the price of wheat. There is no logic involved in the argument of the Minister to compare the price of rice with that of the wheat.

If we examine the yield of paddy crops per hectare and the cost of the produce of paddy, you will under-

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stand how the paddy growers are seriously affected by the fixation of this derisory price.

The average yield of wheat per hectare is 1368 kgs. But, according to the present support price of the Government, the income is Rs. 1,539.00 for the wheat growers. At the same time, the average yield of the paddy per hectare is 1861 kgs. The income for the paddy growers will be Rs. 1,436.50. That means despite the increased cost of production, the income for paddy growers is less by Rs. 103 than the income for wheat growers. That is, because of your discriminatory policy because of the partiality, the growers are getting a low income.

Apart from the discrimination, the Centre has further aggravated the position by not granting the required amount of subsidy for the paddy as it is being given to wheat. The public do not know fully how much amount has so far been spent under the subsidy scheme for wheat. In 1947-48 under the subsidy scheme, the budget allotment was Rs. 23.98 crores. Even in 1970-71, it was merely Rs. 25 crores. But, after 1970-71 it increased by leaps and bounds. In this year's budget, there is a provision of Rs. 456 crores. From 1970-71 to 1978-79, the allocation of total amount under the subsidy scheme is Rs. 2,456.35 crores out of which more than 75 per cent has been utilised for wheat. I want to know how much amount was granted for paddy under the scheme. Let him place the details before the House. I am quite sure that not even one per cent is granted for paddy.

Sir, the Centre fixes the price for foodgrains. The peculiarity of the position in the South is that the farmers are agitating against the State Governments. They are forced to give more price than what you fix. You have fixed Rs. 77/- per quintal for paddy but we are giving Rs. 95 per quintal. Because of your policy, the State Government has to bear the additional expense. If this Government implements the subsidy scheme without discrimination equally and impartially, at least the paddy growers will get a fair price and the State Government also will be relieved from the additional burden. But, Sir, whatever the reason we advance; whatever plea we put fortth and whatever be the justification of our request this Government gives a deaf ear to the genuine demands of the long-suffering paddy growers. Therefore, I appeal to the hon'ble Minister to extended the subsidy to paddy growers also on a equal footing. Because of this discrimination we have been seriously affected. This Government is doing atrocious injustice to the paddy growers. Your discrimination and partiality will not last for long. End to the domination of wheat lobby is not so far away. It is within our sight. Time has come to mend your errors and end the injustice. With this note of warning I conclude my speech.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, we are in an extremely happy position so far as photo-synthesis is concerned. The arable area in the country is 160 million hectares and 80 per cent of our people are in rural sector. Therefore, Sir, if you only provide water then our intense sunlight by photo-synthesis will give us not less than 150 to 200 million tonnes of foodgrains. This is not something which is a distant dream but it could be easily achieved.

Sir, we have on an average 105 centimetres of rainfall. We have to catch, store and use this rainfall. But I find we are not even catching the rivers. We are allowing the Narbada water to flow into the sea for all these thirty years. There are so many possibilities whereby we can catch and utilise the water to the optimum extent. Agriculture produce being cellulogic product is nothing else but photo-synthesis of water and atmos-

pheric carbon dioxide in the presence of intense sunlight. Water is an important ingredient of our products. Therefore, any water allowed to go is nothing else but allowing food-grains to go down the drain.

Sir, in recent days we have been importing several types of products such as cotton and oilseeds. By importing these we are subsidising foreign farmers besides giving subsidies to industries at the cost of our farmers. Why is this necessary when within the country we have plenty of possibilities of producing more than what we need and can as well export large quantities. This is not something for which we have to wait for. In fact, demonstration has been given by exporting wheat and some quantity of rice. Therefore, I would urge the Government to immediately stop imports of any agricultural produce. In fact, they must progressively build up exports of agricultural produce in annual steps of Rs. 3,000 crores, Rs. 5,000 crores and even Rs. 10,000 crores. This is not something which is very difficult to achieve.

As I mentioned for doing this we have to have all the infra-structure particularly pre-sowing arrangements. One of the difficulties we are having is pre-sowing arrangement. By this arrangement we must provide the necessary inputs before-hand because when the farmer has to go for sowing he has not got the high-yielding seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Support prices are not declared. The pattern of crop which he should raise is not known. All these should be provided. On top of all this we do not have agricultural produce prices stabilisation board. We should have agricultural produce prices stabilisation board and also commodity credit scheme. We do not have these at the moment with the result that there is a sharp fall in short-staple cotton and gur prices. So, there is no possibility of supporting the prices which Government have announced. Then there is no disaster coverage fund existing in our country today. We have this disaster coverage fund in all the advanced counries. This year we had so many cyclones. Recently there was a tornado in Orissa and there was also an hail-storm in Bengal. These types of disasters are natural to a country of our size. Therefore, I would suggest that disaster coverage funds should be provided.

Another suggestion is that high-yielding seeds should be provided in advance. For example, last year, groundnut seeds were provided which gave excellent foilage and there was a bumper crop of about 25 lakh tonnes of groundnuts. The argument advanced was that last time the rain would not come and hence the pods would not form. But the rain did come and there was an excellent foilage but no pods. Everybody expected at least 25 lakh tonnes in Gujarat alone, but unfortunately it ended up with 18 lakhs tonnes or so. So, good seed is of necessary for increasing the production.

Now, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister that we should have a proper training and extension facilities for agriculturists There are already 21 Agricultural Universities in our country. There should be at least 50 Agricutural Universities for a country like ours. It is not very difficult to have at least 50 Agricultural Universities. There are facilities existing in this country and a large number of people could be taken care of under this programme.

Now, there are small-holdings and large-holdings problems. This has been mentioned by my hon. colleague Shri Shinde. If one has to have small holdings, then how we can talk about tractors. On the one side, we talk of small holdings and on the other side we talk of mechanisation. If the holdings are small, then we have to go in for no-till or minimum till. Research development work required in this respect should be adopted at the earliest. This is already adopted in

[Shri D. D. Desai]

America and it is catching up in all parts of America very fast and it will catch up in India also in course of time.

Now, on R and D we are spending very small amount. We are spending through ICAR a very small amount. But the plan provision is about Rs. 500 crores and compared to the value of Rs. 30,000 crores worth of agricultural produce, even if we work out at the rate of 1 per cent annually, the amount would be Rs. 300 crores. That means for five years, it will be Rs. 1500 crores per annum against the present expenditure of Rs. 500 crores.

Recently there was some criticism about our scientists by a Communist Member The strategy is to discredit and demoralise scientists, create scarcities, food riots etc. and take over the country. The Communist philosopy is that the take-over is only possible when people's stomachs are empty. Our people are well fed today.

Now, multiple cropping can enable one to take 5 to 6 crops in a month. This is only possible if there are village nurseries. I would suggest that some sort of nursery crop will have to be provided so that this can be taken up in smaller plots. Multiple cropping can provide additional jobs to 17 million people. Now, we have a large quantity of foodgrains in 'CAP'. Today we have a storage capacity of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains I would suggest that by borrowing money or through some other way we should create silo storage capacity to the tune of 35 million tonnes.

Sir, we should provide at least 45 million high-yielding milch-cows to 45 million households, that is, one cow to each family. If that is done we would not be required to create more jobs in other fields.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a word about the management of forest wealth. I would suggest that the forests should be left to the care of the local people so that they can develop the forests. This has to be done because the forests in our country are being managed from a far off distance. Sir, in our country we have lot of potential for sea food. I would suggest that we should take the optimum benefit from that source too.

श्री हरिकलाप तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री एक ऐसा बड़ा एम्पायर है, जहां सूर्यास्त नहीं होता है, किसी न किसी भाग में सूर्योदय बराबर रहता है। इस के अधीन पांच बड़े-बड़े डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं—फूड, एग्रीकल्चर, इरिगेशन, रिसर्च और रूरल डेवलपमेंट। फारेस्ट भी इस में ही आ जाता है। ये पांचों डिपार्टमेंन्ट्स यदि ठीक तरह से काम करें, तभी किसानों को फायदा हो सकता है, उन की तरक्की हो सकती है या देश के लिये अन्न की सुविधा हो सकती है। इन में से यदि एक भी डिपार्टमेंट अपने कर्तव्य से च्युत हुआ तो फिर भगवान ही मालिक है, न किसान की भलाई हो सकती है और न देश की अन्न की पूर्ति हो सकती है। सब से इम्पार्टेंट चीज आज फूड की अवेलेबिलिटी है।

अब कितना खाद्यान्न हम को मिलता है—पर-कैपिटा इस को देखना चाहिये। आप की रिपोर्ट में मैंने देखा कि अवेलेबिलिटी कुछ बढ़ी है। लेकिन 10 वर्ष पहले के हिसाब से बढ़ी है या नहीं बढ़ी है, यह भी आप को देखना

चाहिये। यह भी आप को देखना होगा कि फूड की अवेलेबिलिटी के बढ़ने से गरीबों के पेट में अन्न जाता है या नहीं जाता है। यहां पर बहुत सी बातें होती हैं—कहा जाता है कि दाम बढ़ा दीजिये। जरूर बढ़ा दीजिए। लेकिन दाम बढ़ाने से किस को बैनिफिट होता है, कितने परसेंट लोग इस से बैनिफिट होते है। बेचने वाले 7 या 8 परसेंट से अधिक नहीं होते हैं, खरीदने वाले 90 परसेंट होते हैं। तब फिर आप अन्न की कीमत बढ़ा कर सब्सिडी दीजिए। जिस में जो गरीब है, उन के पास पैसा कम रहने पर भी वे अन्न खरीद सकें और खा सकें। आप आज भी देहातो मे पायेंगे—बहुत से गरीब घरो में दोनो टाइम खाना नही होता है। पेट पर गमछा बाध कर सो जाते है, पानी पी कर रह जाते हैं। क्यो ? इसलिये कि उन के पास पैसा नही है कि वे अन्न खरीद सके। इसलिये यदि दाम बढ़ाना हो तो इस पर भी विचार किया जाय कि गरीब को भी अन्न मिल सके इसके लिये कुछ न कुछ करना होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू—कीमत बढ़ाने की बात क्यो पैदा हो रही है ? यदि आप प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा दे, जहा प्रति एकड 20 मन होता है, वहा 40 मन कर दे तो, पैदा न करने वाला अधिक पैसा मागेगा और न कन्ज्यूमर को अधिक पैसा देना पडेगा। चूकि हमारे यहा प्रोडक्शन इतनी कम है और उस पर खर्चा ज्यादा पडता है, इस लिये लोग ज्यादा कीमत मागते हैं। यह ठीक है कि प्रोडक्शन पर-एकड कुछ बढ़ी है, लेकिन इतनी नही बढ़ी है जिससे उनका खर्चा निकल सके। लेबर का दाम बढ़ गया है, इन्पुटस का दाम बढ़ गया है, मशीनरी का दाम बढ़ गया है, उन के सुपरविजन का खर्चा भी उसी पर पडता है—इसलिये प्रोडक्शन 20 या 25 मन प्रति एकड आता है, तो खर्चा इतना पड जाता है, जिस को वे बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू—उन के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये आप ने क्या उपाय किया है ?

अभी लोग दूसरे देशो की बात कर रहे थे। मेरे हाथ में एक रिपोर्ट है—Report on a visit to South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand and Singapore by Nana Deshmuk, MP General Secretary, Janata Party

वे वहा विजिट करने गये थे, उन्होने यह रिपोर्ट दी है—जापान मे

"Outside or Tokyo, near the Tachikawa Air Base, I visited a village that was described as an ordinary farm village and it appeared to be so In the course of the visit, I picked for scrutiny a recently harvested paddy field where an old couple was working The couple owned that land, a total of 1½ acres On this one and a half acres, the couple—they have a son and a daughter who occasionally help—produces 18 tons of rice and as a second crop 24 tons of tomatoes The produce fetches US $ 30,000 The inputs, apart from their labour, cost US $ 6,600. This leaves the family with a farm income of US $ 23 400 per year, plus all the rice they consume"

यदि इस का आधा भी आप कर दे तो कोई दाम बढ़ाने माग कीकरेगा नही और न किसी को कोई दिक्कत होगी। अब साउथ कोरिया जो बहुत वार-टोन था और अमरीकन बम्ब डमेंट से जहा सब बरबाद हो गया था, उस के सम्बन्ध में वे क्या लिखते है —

"In a Saemaul Undong developed village I visited some 30 miles out of

[श्री हरिकानाथ तिवारी]

Seoul, I went into a home and found it had a refrigerator, television, gas cooking range. The house was owned by a couple with 2 children. They had 1½ acres of land on which they raise two crops and 6 buffaloes. The income of this family of 4 is US $ 6,000 per year.

तो जापान की बात आप छोड दीजिए। कोरिया में जितना होता है, हिन्दुस्तान में उतना आप पैदा कर दें तो न किसान अधिक दामो के लिए चिल्लाएगे और न कन्ज्यूमर्स को ही कोई दिक्कत होगी।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : वहा इस पर इन्वेस्टमेंट बहुत हैवी है।

श्री हरिकेश नाथ तिवारी: आप के यहा क्या हो रहा है, मैं उस पर भी जाऊंगा। फूड की अवेलेबिलिटी ईजी हो गई है और इस बारे में हम लोग कुछ निश्चिन्त हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ में एक बात नही आती है कि जब हमारे यहां पल्सेज की कमी थी, तो आप को एक्सपोर्ट करने की क्या जरूरत थी।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पहले की थी अब नही की है।

श्री हरिकेश नाथ तिवारी : इस साल की रिपोर्ट में है। 759 टन दी हैं। दूसरी बात यह है, कि अब जब हमारे यहां अन्न पूरा हो गया है तो What was the necessity of importing 5.55 lakh tonnes of wheat and rice?

अगर कही आप के कुछ कान्ट्रेक्ट्स थे तो उन को आप मुल्तवी कर देते और अन्न इम्पोर्ट न करते।... (व्यवधान)

यह कम्पलिजल नहीं है। आप को तो उस का दाम देना पड़ेगा।

आपकी जो चौथी और पांचवीं रिपोर्ट हैं, उन को अगर ऊपर से पढ़ा जाए, तो सब जगह हरियाली ही हरियाली दिखाई देती है और ऐसा लगता है जैसे कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन उस के भीतर से और गहराई में पढ़ा जाए तो मालूम होता है जैसे कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है। जब हम दूसरे देशो से यहां की तरक्की की तुलना करते हैं, तो मालूम होता है कि हमारे यहां कुछ नही हुआ हैं।

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the Chair*]

आप के यहां जो फूड डिपार्टमेंट में माडर्न बेकरीज है, जोकि डबल रोटी बनाती है और सप्लाई करती है और कई जगहों पर आप ने उस को खोला है, उस के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बिहार के रांची मे इस माडर्न बेकरीज की जो चीजें बनती हैं वे इतनी थर्ड क्लास हैं कि वे बिकती ही नहीं हैं उन को कोई लेता ही नही है। एजेन्सियां बहुत बन्द हो गई हैं और वहां उस का माल नहीं बिकता है। इस के साथ साथ लेबर रिलेशन्स बहुत खराब हैं। मैं आप को बताता हूं कि कुछ दिन पहले मैंने बरनाला साहब को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी। शारदापति मिश्रा एक आपरेटर था। ड्यूटी पर उस का हाथ टूट गया और माडर्न बेकरीज ने उस की दवा करवाई लेकिन उस का हाथ खराब होने के कारण उस को काम से निकाल दिया उसे कम्पेन्सेशन भी नहीं दिया है और न ही नौकरी में रखा हालांकि रेलवे में एक आदमी टैम्पोरेरी था और उस का पैर कट गया था। रेलवे ने बुलाकर उस को दूसरा काम दिया और लिफ्टमैन के काम पर उस को लगा दिया। परमानेंट कर दिया और आपके यहां जो आदमी था उसका हाथ

टूट गया था जो तीन महीने अस्पताल में रहा अपने पास से खर्च करता रहा आपने उसे कोई खर्च नहीं दिया उसको आपने हटा दिया। उसे और कहीं काम भी नहीं मिल सकता है। इस बार में मैंने आपकी अटेंशन भी ड्रा की थी। आपको ह्यूमेनेटेरियन ग्राउण्ड पर इसको लेना चाहिए क्योंकि दूसरी जगह वह काम नहीं कर सकता है। उसका एक हाथ पूरी तरह काम के लायक नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि अभी उसे गर्माहट चाहिए तब जा कर वह काम के लायक होगा। अभी उसे दूसरी जगह काम भी नहीं मिल सकता है। इसे आप देखें। एग्रीकल्चर आज बहुत अंश में मौसम पर निर्भर करती है। अगर मौसम खराब हो जाए तो जो इन्वेस्टमेंट एग्रीकल्चर में लगा है वह नष्ट हो जाता है। हम ने कई बार इस हाउस है में कहा है कि आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए कि कोई आदमी खेती में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट करता है वह मौसम ठीक न होने से बेकार चला जाता है उसको कुछ न कुछ तो मिल जाए। अब बाढ़ आ जाए तो इन्वेस्टमेंट बेकार जाता है, यदि कहीं सूखा पड़ा तो बेकार। पांच-सात हजार रुपए जो इन्वेस्टमेंट करता है वह सब इन कैलेमिटिज के आने पर बेकार। किस से कहे वह। आप इसके लिए कोई न कोई उपाय कीजिए जिससे कि इन्वेस्टमेंट करने वाले को कोई हानि न हो।

मैंने अभी आपको बताया कि दूसरे देशों में कितना अच्छा साइंटिफिक रिसर्च हो रहा है। वहां गृहस्थों को बताया जाता है कि क्या करना है कैसे जमीन मे बोना है कैसे बीज डालो कैसे पानी दो। यह सब वहां बताया जाता है। आपके यहां रिसर्च में क्या हो रहा है? आपके यहां का रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन है जिसके डायरेक्टर जनरल के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि वे संसार में सब से काबिल साइंटिस्ट हैं। लेकिन उनकी उपलब्धि क्या है। उनकी उपलब्धि यह है कि उनके कार्यालय में तीन साइंटिस्टों ने सुसाइड किया। आपने उसके लिए एक गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन भी बिठाया था और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दी थी। रिपोर्ट में जो सुझाव दिये गये थे उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

सभापति महोदय : अब दो मिनट में आप अपनी बात कर लीजिए।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : मुझे बीस-पच्चीस मिनट चाहिएं। मुझे आप बताइये कि औरों को आपने कितना समय दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : जो इनिशियेट करते हैं, उन्हें आधा घंटा दिया गया है। सभी को तो इतना समय नहीं मिल सकता। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने जो कहा है, वही मैं आप से कह रहा हूं।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने शरबती सोनारा गेहूं के बारे में जो कहा वह बात गलत निकली है। इसके सम्बन्ध म भी कमीशन ने लिखा है :

"The claim that Sharbati Sonora has high lysine content is not substantiated."

"The lysine content of Sharbati Sonora could not be as high as that of milk."

17 hrs.

कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है कि इसका कुछ अंश लेबारेट्री में भेजा जाए और वहां इसकी जांच की जाए। लेकिन तीन वर्ष हो गये, अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने ब्लफ किया है और ब्लफ कर के उन्होंने अवार्ड ले लिया। झूठा शोशा छोड़ कर उन्होंने यह काम तो कर लिया। दूसरी बात उन्होंने कहा कि बाजरा पर-हेक्टर 87 क्विंटल होता है। मैंने इसके बारे में प्रश्न भी पूछा था।

[श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी]

उन्होंने जो कहा था, आप देखना चाहें तो मैं दे सकता हूं। इसमें मीन प्रोडयूस लिखा है। यह एक रिपोर्ट है टेबल नं० 3-ए उसमें मीन प्रोडयूस है 23 47 पर हैक्टर। तो ऐसे साइंटिस्ट जो ब्लफ में रहना चाहते हैं और हमारे राज्य मंत्री जी उसकी सपोर्ट में आये। जो श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने फिगर दिया, उसको कंट्रेडिक्ट किया। अब उनका जवाब दिया जाये, तो अच्छा नहीं लगता है जवाब तो दे सकते हैं। आप जिसका सपोर्ट में आये थे, उस सम्बन्ध में गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन ने क्या कहा है, वह मैं बता देना चाहता हूं। पेज 10 पर लिखा है —

"At the IARI some of us met a cross section of scientists, junior and senior, and we found to our dismay that in the minds of most of them there was a sense of disappointment dissatisfaction and frustration and even fear."

वह करते यह है कि जो साइंटिस्ट बिल्डिंग हुआ, उसने रिसर्च किया, उसका नीचे दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह नहीं कि फैमिली में कोई आदमी अगर आगे निकलना चाहता है तो उसे सहारा देकर ऊपर बढ़ाये ऐसा नहीं बल्कि उसे नीचे गिराते हैं।

मैंने एक केस के लिये बरनाला साहब को लिखा था 24-9-77 को पहले इनमें कहा था। साइंटिस्ट की रिसर्च के बाद यह कहते हैं कि ओरिजनल नहीं है ठीक नहीं है। उसका एडिबल आयल के सम्बन्ध में रिसर्च था। उससे कंट्री को 2 सौ करोड़ का हर साल घाटा हो रहा है। हमने कहा था कि साइंटिफिक बात है, भेज दीजिये उच्च स्तरीय समिति को दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जायेगा, लेकिन बरनाला साहब ने जवाब नहीं दिया। लगभग 6 महीने से ज्यादा हो गये। हम तो कहते हैं कि जो साइंटिस्ट ऊपर उठ रहा है, उसको सहारा दीजिये। लेकिन उसका नीचे गिराने की कोशिश हो रही है। यह मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं यह मैं गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बता रहा हूं कि जिस पर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया —

"The Head of the Division does not give facilities for work and favours go to those who work for him There is no academic atmosphere, as there is no free discussion and research projects and results obtained Senior scientists insert their names in the research paper, even though they do not do the actual work."

तो कुछ ऐसे इनके पिट्ठू हैं जो कुछ करते नहीं हैं अपना नाम डाल देते हैं और जो असली काम करता है उसका नीचे गिराने की कोशिश करते हैं। उनकी फाइंडिंग है —

'We see that most of these complaints are genuine and they should be remedied"

क्या रेमेडी हुई है? क्या सरकार चाहती है कि फिर कोई साइंटिस्ट फ्रस्टेशन में आत्म हत्या करे? क्या तभी उसकी नींद खुलेगी? श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक्स-चीफ जस्टिस थे। उनकी रिपोर्ट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। सरकार उसकी रीकमेंडेशन्स का इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं करती है? इस में क्या कठिनाई है? उन्होंने एक और फाइंडिंग यह दी है —

"Persons not qualified in a particular discipline are appointed in that discipline"

वहां पर कोई साहब हैं श्री मूर्ति जो एक डिसिप्लिन का नहीं जानते थे, लेकिन फिर भी वहीं बहाल हो गये और दूसरों का क्लेम नीचे कर दिया गया। अगर हमारी साइंटिफिक

इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज में ऐसा ही होता रहा, तो हम जो जापान या कोरिया की तरह अपनी खेती को बढ़ाना चाहते है, वह कैसे हो सकेगा ? हम गृहस्थ लोग भाव में दो, चार रुपये बढ़ाने के लिए इतनी कोशिश करते है । उधर पच्चीस, पचास मन पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती थी लेकिन उस की तरफ़ ध्यान नही दिया जाता है ।

जहा तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहा बिहार मे गडक प्राजेक्ट है । उस का ज्यादा हिस्सा मेरी कान्स्टीट्यूएन्सी गोपालगज, मे पास करता है । पद्रह बरसो से जमीन ली हुई है। पैदावार बद है। लेकिन अभी पानी कुछ दूर आया है, आगे नही बढ सका है । पहले इस प्राजेक्ट पर खर्च का एस्टीमेट 64 करोड रुपये था, जबकि अब वह 250 करोड रुपये है । मत्रालय की रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है कि यह दि बैस्ट स्कीम इन दि होल आफ इडिया है । उस वक्त इस का खर्चा पर एकड बहुत कम था । अब तो ज्यादा हो गया है । इस प्राजेक्ट को पद्रह बरस से लटकाए हुए है । मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जो स्कीम सरकार ने हाथ मे ली हुई है, उसे जल्दी पूर्ण किया जाये, ताकि सरकार को भी आमदनी हो सके और गृहस्थ लोगो को भी लाभ हो, वर्ना अगर हम सब स्कीमो को चलाते रहे और किसी को भी कम्पलीट न करे, तो हमारा रुपया ब्लाक होगा, गृहस्थो की खेती तो मारी ही जायेगी ।

वहा नहर का जो तटबन्ध बना हुआ है उसमे इतना सीपेज होता है कि अगलबगल की हजारो एकड जमीन डूब जाती है । उस नहर से फायदे से अधिक नुक्सान हो रहा है । मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए प्रापर एरेजमेंट करे कि कहा स्पिल ओवर रोकना है, कहा नहर और नालिया बनानी है । मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जब भारत सरकार रुपया देती है, तो वह एक्सीक्यूशन को भी अपने हाथ मे ले ले, हमे कोई उज्र नही है । लेकिन उसने अपने हाथ में नही लिया , वह बिहार गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत बनवा रही है, तो वह कम से कम सुपरविजन तो रखे कि काम किस तरह चल रहा है ।

अभी इस सदन मे धान और गेहू के दामों में कमपेरिजन किया गया है। ए० आई० ए० डी० एम० के० के माननीय सदस्य ने गवर्नमेंट को एक्यूज किया है कि वह पार्शल है। वह भूल जाते है कि धान 90, 95 दिनो में तैयार होता है, जबकि गेहू 135, 140 दिनो में तैयार होता है । धान को खाने लायक बनाने में एक-तिहाई हम्ब निकल जाता है । अगर तीन मन धान हो, तो मन चावल निकलेगा । इसलिए हम नही समझते कि गवर्नमेंट कोई डिसक्रिमिनेशन कर रही है । यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन का चार्ज गलत है । छ महीने की जमीन की मालगुजारी और छ महीने की मेहनत सामने रखिये और फिर दाम मिलाइये । अगर माननीय सदस्य चावल और गेहू के दाम बराबर करने के लिए कहते, तो हमे कोई उज्र न होता । लेकिन केवल धान का दाम इस तरह से हो यह ठीक नही है । इसलिए मै कहूगा कि शायद उन्होने इसे ठीक तरह से देखा नही है ।

(व्यवधान) .

SHRI M. R LAKSHMINARAYANAN (Tindivanam): It is not 90 days. It takes minimum 135 days.

श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी : जैसे पोटैटो होता है, पोटैटो का दाम कितना होता है ? 50 रुपया, 60 रुपया क्विंटल । तो क्या हम यह कहेंगे कि इस मे डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है ? यह तो गलत बात होगी । इसलिए मैं यह कहूगा कि सब चीजो को देखते हुए इस सबध मे मै गवर्नमेंट को ऐक्यूज नही कर सकता हूं ।

[श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी]

अत में मै यह कहूगा कि आप अपने रिसर्च का ठीक तरह से आगे बढ़ाइए तभी उससे तरक्की हो सकती है, नही तो प्राइस को मार बराबर बना रहेगा, आप उस का समाधान नही निकाल सकेंगे ।

*SHRI K. T KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, I raise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation My hon. friend, Shri Arunachalam, in his speech made a fervent plea for a non-partisan approach from the Central Government towards the paddy-growers in the country. When I hear the speeches from the Ruling Benches, I am at a loss to understand their comprehension about the problems of paddy cultivators. I am sorry to say that if a Central Minister hails from Maharashtra or from Punjab, he is not the Minister just for Maharashtra or Punjab. For instance, Shri Barnala is not merely a Minister for Punjab, He is the Union Minister of Agriculture for the entire country. He cannot afford to adopt parochial approach to national problems. He cannot also look at national problems from his Party's view point. Political predelictions must be set aside in trying to resolve issues of national importance If this is not done, I am afraid that the country will come to grief We have suffered and spent several years in prison for the country's freedom We are confounded by the Janata Party's policies and programmes and I am constrained to remark that the nation will be torn as under if the Janata Government does not mend its ways of working

Sir, wheat gets Rs. 18 more and rice gets only Rs. 3. It is not necessary to dilate on this difference. The Central Government is responsible for the violent farmers' agitation in Tamil Nadu. The Janata Government at the Centre cannot escape from the blame for the Police Firing in Tamil Nadu which ended in the loss of many valuable human lives. The State Government has no part for the worsening situation in Tamil Nadu. I charge the Central Government for formulating and implementing such policies in the agricultural sector, which is vital for the very survival of the nation.

In the North thousands of villages are ravaged by roving flood waters with monotonous regularity. Acute drought stalks the southern earth with no intermission. Unfortunately for years and years we are the silent spectators of varying fury of Nature. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, some four decades ago, talked of linking Ganga with Cauvery for saving the people of the country from this eternal twin misery. Shri K L. Rao twenty years ago emphasised the necessity for implementing such a scheme in the interest of the nation. Now Dastur Committee's Report about this scheme is with the Central Government. Shri Barnala cannot also controvert the World Bank's willingness to lend as much money as is required for this project. The Minister of Agriculture will also agree with me that this project has the potential for solving the ever-aggravating unemployment problem in the country. This project, besides solving the problems of floods and drought, will generate unprecedented enthusiasm for national integration I request the hon. Minister to bestow his personal attention on this project and initiate the necessary preliminaries for which the nation will be grateful to him.

I will now come to the waste of water from West-flowing rivers in Kerala, to the tune of 1250 cft. The Irrigation Commission recommended the constitution of a Technical Team for formulating proposals for the utilisation of this water for irrigation. The concurrence of the Kerala Government was also obtained. In reply

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

to my Question, the hon. Minister of Agriculture stated that the Team would start functioning and submit its report within six months. Unfortunately, even after four months of this reply, this Team has not yet taken off the rails. When I enquired from the Department about this, I was told that the Kerala Government has not yet communicated the name of the Engineer to be appointed on this Team. In the presence of the Prime Minister the Kerala Chief Minister has given the concurrence. I begin to doubt whether there is a Government at all at the Centre. If it is there, why should there be such inordinate delay in the matter of utilising 1250 cft. of water which could cultivate 12 lakh hectares. The Department of Irrigation continues to be a dumb doll so far as this project is concerned I want to the Minister to comment on this. Unless the constitution is amended to take the Irrigation from the State and include it in the Union list no meaningful result will be obtained.

The Irrigation Commission has also identified drought-prone districts in the country. In Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram Districts are declared famine-affected areas. The hon. Minister has replied to another question of mine that the work on the exploration and exploitation of ground-water resources in these areas has already started. I do not know whether the technical people are sojourning in Himalayas or in Kanyakumari, as I do not see anyone of them at work in these areas. Sir, the only way to solve the problem of drought in Tamil Nadu is to explore and exploit under ground water resources and West flowing rivers.

Kanyakumari is an Assembly Constituency in my Parliamentary constituency. It has been declared a Backward District by the Planning Commission itself. Yet nothing is being done to develop this area. This part abounds in marine wealth. I have been informed in a reply to my question that the Planning Commission has sanctioned the development of Chinnamuttam Fishing Harbour. I am also told that technical approval has also been accorded for this scheme. It is inexplicable to me why this scheme is still hibernating. I wonder whether the hon. Minister is aware of things happening around him. Shri Bhanupratap Singh has stated on the floor of this House that he was not aware that we are exporting crores worth of prawn fish from this area to Japan, America and Australia. Later on he corrected his reply. It is regrettable and equally reprehensible that the officials of the Ministry do not properly brief the Ministers responsible to this House. During the British days, small fishing harbours like Kayalpattinam, Kulasekherapattinam etc. were doing roaring export business in fish. Now they are in disuse. That is why I demand that Chinnamuttam Fishing Harbour project must be implemented without any delay.

Besides earning valuable foreign exchange, fish as a diet will improve the health of the nation. Only 3 per cent or 4 per cent people are vegetarians and the remaining 97 per cent people are non-vegetarians. By giving due importance to the growth of fishery, we will be able to increase the food supply to our people. The Agriculture Ministry should pay attention to the development of inland fishery also.

I do not know which Minister of the Central Government is correct. Shri Charan Singh, our Home Minister, who claims to be the sole leader of farmers in the country, says that 70 per cent allocation in the Budget is for agriculture. Shri Barnala says that 40 per cent allocation is for agriculture and irrigation. If it is true that 70 per cent has been given for agriculture and irrigation, what is the difficulty in allotting 30 per cent for irrigation schemes? Nanguneri Taluk in my constituency is a permanent victim of famine and drought. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

[Shri K T Kosalram]

Shri Karunanidhi, laid the foundation stone for three irrigation projects in this area Now the present State government puts forth the plea of paucity of funds for not implementing these schemes The State Governments do not have adequate resources for implementing such minor irrigation schemes Water is the basic necessity for agriculture and if it is supplied in abundance the agriculture develops which in turn raises the standard of living of the farmers The Central Government should come to the assistance of State Government in implementing such vital minor irrigation schemes

Coming now to sugarcane Punjab occupies premier place in getting Rs 180 per quintal of sugarcane, U P comes next to that and Maharashtra occupies the third place But the sugarcane cultivators in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh get the lowest price for their sugarcane Shri Arunachalam referred to Wheat Lobby I will refer to the Sugarcane Lobby of the North which deprives sugarcane cultivators of South from getting even a fair price for their product In these circumstances how can you condemn the slogan North waxes and South wanes? If this policy of discrimination is prepetuated I am afraid that that the country will go to pieces I warn the Central Government to do something positive in this matter

Under the provisions of Wild Life Protection Act the agriculturists living in the foot-hills of Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu are compelled to pay fines amounting to thousands of rupees for grazing their cattle even in adjacent open spaces to the forest area. Sir the cattle is the back-bone of our agriculturists Where will they go for grazing their cattle? If necessary the Wild Life Protection Act must be so amended as to enable to the agriculturists to graze thier cattle in the open spaces rear the declared forest area and one-mile belt can be declared as permissible for this purpose

Sir in Ambasamudram and Kanyakumari forests about 5000 acres are there without trees and plants This area should be developed for the purpose of re settling the refugees from Sri Lanka who are pouring in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts As these people are mainly plantation labour I suggest that this area should be developed for cardamom cultivation which would earn foreign exchange for the country

It is necessary to refer the prevalence of bonded labour among fishermen in my area Some middlemen own all the catamarans and the nylon nets The fishermen are exploited as their bonded labour I suggest that this bonded labour must be abolished by the Government providing catamarans and nylon nets to fishermen directly and rescue them from these human sharks As I said earlier prawn fish worth 25 crores of rupees are exported from my area For want of a processing unit we are unable to augment this export trade A processing unit must be set up here near Tuticorin and export through the Tuticorin Port must be encouraged, rather than sending them through Cochin Port

It cannot be denied that agro-based industries should come up in rural areas But without adequate infrastructure in the rural areas they cannot be a success I suggest that whatever financial and physical facilities are required for the establishment of agro-based industries in rural areas, the Government of India must extend them by formulating broad guidelines for the same

With these words I conclude my speech

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का मेरुदंड है।

भारत की गरीबी, बेकारी और जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निदान एकमात्र कृषि को प्रधानता योजना में देने पर निर्भर करता है। मैं इस अवसर पर एक बुनियादी प्रश्न को छेड़ना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जब जनता पार्टी ने अपना घोषणा पत्र जारी किया था तो उसने भारत की जनता से यह वायदा किया था कि "जनता पार्टी भूमि-सुधार कानूनों पर ईमानदारी से अमल करेगी। धरती के हस्तान्तरण मे और किसानों की जोत छीनने में जो जालसाजियां की गई है उनकी जांच की जायेगी और इस प्रकार कानून की जो त्रुटियां सामने आयेंगी उनको दूर किया जाएगा। जमीदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया जाएगा। दखल की जाने वाली और खेती लायक बनाई जाने वाली धरती का वितरण भूमिहीन किसानों, विशेषता हरिजनों और आदिवासियों मे किया जाएगा।"

सभापति महोदय, इस सदन मे पिछले 30 वर्षों मे कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा चल रही है और हर साल इन मांगों को यहा पर पेश किया जाता है। भूमि-सुधार के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि आज से 30 वर्ष पहले जमीदारी प्रथा का अन्त हुआ लेकिन जमीदारी प्रथा के अन्त के बाद जो बुनियादी सवाल था, भारत की जनता को जो सामाजिक न्याय, सोशल जस्टिस मिलनी चाहिए थी, आज तक देश की जनता को वह सामाजिक न्याय नही मिल पाया है। आज भी 7 करोड़ 50 लाख परिवार खेती पर निर्भर है। इनमें से 70 फीसदी परिवार एक तिहाई जमीन पर निर्भर करते हैं और शेष चंद मुट्ठीभर लोग दो-तिहाई जमीन के मालिक बने हुए हैं। जिस तरह से उनका कब्जा अंग्रेजों और मुगलों के जमाने में जमीन पर था, आज भी उसी तरह से वे इतनी बड़ी जमीन पर कब्जा जमाये हुए हैं। इस तरह देश की इतनी सारी भूमि इन सात लाख परिवारों के हाथों में है। जो भूमिधर छोटा किसान था, वह धीरे-धीरे और छोटा किसान बनता चला गया। जीविका न चलने से अपनी जमीन को बेचता चला गया और इस तरह से वह खेतिहर मजदूर बनता चला गया। 1957 में 34 फीसदी लोग भूमिहीन थे। 1977 मे उनकी संख्या बढकर कर 51 फीसदी हो गयी। जमीन के ऊपर से उनके कब्जा हटने का यह परिणाम है। आजकल इस देश मे 70 फीसदी परिवार गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है और देहातों में तो 80 फीसदी परिवार और उत्तर बिहार मे 90 फीसदी परिवार गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है।

सभापति महोदय, मै इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हू कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई ठोस नीति अपनानी चाहिए। जनता पार्टी के शासन काल का एक वर्ष पूरा हो गया है। मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस एक वर्ष के दौरान आपने भूमि सुधार के नाम पर क्या किया है? कौन सा कदम आपने इस दिशा मे उठाया है? मै समझता हूं कि जब तक भूमि सुधारों के काम को वार-फुटिंग पर, अन्य कामो को गौण करके नही प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा तब तक देश के अन्दर आज जो कोहराम मचा हुआ है, जो असंतोष फैला हुआ है आये दिन ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले सामने आ रहे है, आये दिन लोग लाठी और गोली के शिकार हो रहे है, इन समस्याओं पर सरकार काबू नही पा सकेगी। मै समझता हूं कि ये काम इस लिये नहीं हो पा रहा है कि मुट्ठी भर पूंजीपति और सामंती लोग जो जमीनों को लेकर बठे हुए, वे बहुत अधिक प्रभावशाली है। वे यह नही जानते हैं कि वे ज्वालामखी पर बैठे है और वह दिन दूर नही, अगर लोकनायक जयप्रकाश

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

नारायण के शब्दो मे सम्पूर्ण क्राति नही होती है तो मैं समझता हू कि इस देश मे खूनी क्राति हो कर रहेगी । इसे कोई रोक नही सकेगा । इसलिए मैं माग करता हूं कि आप मेहरबानी करके इस समस्या को हल कीजिए । आज देश मे जो कपास पैदा करता है वह नगा है, जो कुआ खोदता है वह प्यासा है, जो मकान बनाता है वह बेघर है । इस तरह का अन्याय और इन्जस्टिस अधिक नही चल पायेगा और न चलने दिया जाएगा । उस सब अन्याय के लिए जो भी दोषी है उनके खिलाफ आपको कदम उठाना पड़ेगा । इस सब का क्या राज है? इसका राज यही है कि आज भी राजनीतिक और आर्थिक शक्ति उन्ही लोगो के हाथो मे है जिन लोगो के हाथो मे सामन्ती शासन था। जिन लोगो के हाथो मे पूजी है, जमीन है । ये वही लोग है जो अपने हाथो से काम नही करते है और गरीबो का शोषण करते है । इन लोगो के हाथो मे राजनीतिक और आर्थिक शक्ति होने के कारण ही आज भूमि सुधार नही हो रहे है । गरीबो को जमीन नही मिल रही है । इस सरकार को गरीबो के मसले पर, समस्याओ पर ध्यान देना होगा ।

अभी कहा गया कि 71 हजार परिवारो को हमने जमीन दी । मै आपसे पूछना चाहता हू कि आपने 71 हजार परिवारो को घर बनाने के लिए जो जमीन दी थी, उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ है? इन 71 हजार परिवारो मे कितने लोग है जिन्होंने कि मकान बनाये है ? कितने लोगो को राइट टू प्रापर्टी मिला है ? मै आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हू । पटना के अनुग्रहनारायण इस्टीट्यूट आफ सोशल स्टडीज की एक रिपोर्ट छपी है । उसमे दिया गया है —

"In the wake of poor peasants movement in early seventies, an attempt was made by the State Government to give legal ownership right to almost all the rural poor at least with respect to the homestead lands. In a sample of 15 villages in North-West Bihar, we found that 86 38 per cent of the poor peasants households who after having received the ownership rights, continued to work at their farmer overlords' place on the same oppressive terms and conditions of work. Thus, this grant of legal right was not sufficient to free them from the informal bondage Such is the extent of ruthless domination of the rural rich over the poor peasants"

यह आपके सामने है । इसलिए मै कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे समाज मे करीब-करीब एक तिहाई ऐसे लोग है जो भूमि से वचित है । यह देश कृषि प्रधान है और 80 फीसदी लोग गांवों मे रहते है । करोडो लोगो के लिए रहने की जगह नही है, पीने का पानी नही है, उसके लिये आप व्यवस्था करे ।

सरकार की तरफ से सब से पहले जमीन खरीद कर या लैंड सीलिंग करके जो जमीन निकली है, उसे लोगो को आवास के लिए घर बनाने के लिए मफ्त दे और मकान बनाने के लिए लोन भी दें । मैं समझता हूं कि सोशल जस्टिस का यह पहला कदम होना चाहिये ।

500 करोड रुपये का इस बजट मे पशु-पालन का प्रावधान किया गया है । मैं समझता हू कि यह उनको नही मिलने वाला है, क्योंकि उनका कोई गारन्टर नही मिलेगा । यह पूजी उन्ही भूमिदारो के पास जाने वाली है जिनके पास अपनी जमीन है । इसलिये आपको यह प्रावधान करना चाहिये कि कम से कम 250 करोड रुपया उनको मिलना चाहिये जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, भूमिहीन है । यह रुपया उनको बिना गारन्टर के देना चाहिये तभी इसमे सुधार हो सकता है, उनको रोजी मिल सकती है ।

जहा तक मूल्य नीति का प्रश्न है औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वस्तुओ और कृषि उत्पादन की वस्तुओ के मूल्य मे कोई सम्बन्ध नही है ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि इस के लिये सरकार एक कमेटी बनाये जो इस मूल्य नीति को देखे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्य को आंकने के लिये आपके पास कौन सी मशीनरी है जो यह देखती है कि उनका उत्पादन खर्च क्या है और वह कितना मुनाफा ले रहे है ? औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्य मे और कृषि पर जो उत्पादन खर्च बैठता है, इन दामो का तारतम्य कैसे बैठेगा ? इसलिये एक कमेटी या कमीशन इस बारे मे बैठाये जिसमे दामो मे बहुत अन्तर न हो, नही तो किसान और गरीब उपभोक्ता इसी तरह मे लटता रहेगा। इसी तरह से सिचाई के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू कि कोसी एक बहुत बडी योजना है, सन् 1957–58 मे 16 लाख एकड जमीन की सिचाई का प्रबन्ध करना था, सैकडो रुपया इस पर खर्च हो चुका है, लेकिन आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार के उत्तर खंड मे नैपाल की तराई मे जो कोसी डैम बना हुआ है उससे साढे चार लाख एकड जमीन ही सिचाई के अन्तर्गत आ सकी है और साढे तीन लाख जमीन इसकी डिफैक्टिव प्लानिंग के चलते वाटर लागिंग मे चली गई है। इस हिसाब से सिर्फ डेढ लाख एकड जमीन की सिचाई का प्रबन्ध आपने किया है। सिल्टिंग का बालू बडे पैमाने पर आता है। आपने उसको निकालने के लिये जो यत्न लगाया वह बेकार है, काम नही कर रहा है, इसीलिये वहा का बालू बडे पैमाने पर खेतो मे आता है और उनको बर्बाद करता है। वह उपजाऊ जमीन को बेकार कर रहा है। मै जानना चाहता हू कि इसके लिए कौनसा कदम आप उठा रहे हैं ? अगर आपने यथाशीघ्र इस पर ध्यान नही दिया पूर्णिया, सहरसा और दरभगा का इलाका जिस तरह से बाढ की चपेट मे हमेशा रहा है, उसी तरह से यह योजना विफल हो जायेगी, यहा बाढ का प्रकोप चलेगा और लोग परेशान होगे।

अभी नेपाल मे आपकी ट्रीटी हुई है, उससे आपकी दोस्ती हुई है। आप उनसे बात करे नेपाल को जो फायदा हो, वह हमको भी हो। आप वैस्टर्न कैनाल बनायेगे, उसमे उनको भी पानी मिलेगा, और हमको भी पानी मिलेगा, लेकिन बुनियादी बात बालू को रोकना है। अगर बालू न रोका गया, तो वह हिमालय से नीचे आकर नार्थ बिहार को बर्बाद करेगी और हमे बाढ की चपेट मे डाल देगी। इसलिए चाहे जितना भी रुपया खर्च हो, नेपाल गवर्नमेंट से सधि करके बरहा क्षेत्र मे कोठार डैम को यथाशीघ्र बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाये। उससे बालू भी रुकेगी और साथ ही साथ तीन, चार हजार मैगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी, जिससे उत्तर भारत की बिजली की बडी समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हर साल पाच, छ, दस करोड रुपया बालू निकालने पर खर्च किया जाता है। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हू कि वीरपुर डैम से बालू निकालने के लिए चार, पाच करोड रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। उसमे से दस बीस लाख रुपये का बालू निकलता होगा, मगर बाकी सब पैसा अफसरों और कट्रेक्टरो की जेबो मे जाता है। यह काम बरसो से चल रहा है। अगर मत्री महोदय इस धांधली को रोकना चाहते है, तो उन्हे बुनियादी समस्या को हल करना चाहिए।

अगर सरकार सचमुच लोगो को काम देना चाहती है, तो इस के लिए चार योजनाओं का सुझाव देना चाहता हू। जहा तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार बडी योजनाओं को तो चलाती रहे लेकिन वह छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को भी हाथ मे ले और स्टेट ट्यूबवैल्ज आर्गनाइजेशन के द्वारा बडे पैमाने पर ट्यूबवैल लगवाये, जिसमे सीमान्त किसानो को पानी मिल सके। आज बडे किसान उन्हे नदी और कनाल का पानी नही लेने देते है। उसम बहुत पक्षपात होता है।

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

पूरा देश वर्षा पर डिपेड करता है और हम अभी तक 20, 25 फीसदी से ज्यादा सिचाई का इन्तजाम नही कर सके है ।हमारी 80 फ़ीसदी भूमि सिंचाई की सुविधाओ से वंचित है और मानसून पर डिपेड करती है। हमारे देश मे केवल 60, 64 फीसदी पानी का उपयोग हो पाता है । बिहार मे इतना पानी है, गंगा और घाघरा आदि नदियां वहा हैं, लेकिन हम केवल 18 फीसदी पानी इस्तेमाल कर पाते है और बाकी पानी बे आफ बगाल मे चला जाता है। उस पानी को रोक कर स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए।

उत्तर बिहार बाढ़ मे तबाह होता है और दक्षिण बिहार सूखे मे। इसलिए दक्षिण बिहार मैं तालाब, आहर और पोखर आदि बनवाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । इससे बहुत लोगो का काम मिलेगा। वाटर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक नार्थ बिहार मे ईस्टर्न पोर्शन से लेकर वैस्टर्न पार्शन तक फैली हुई नदियो को बाधने की योजना है। लेकिन उसमे बहुत समय लग जायेगा। इसलिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करके गगा के पानी को एक कैनाल के द्वारा साउथ बिहार मैं लाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। इससे साउथ बिहार के हजारीबाग़ गया, पटना और सन्थाल परगना को पानी मिलेगा, वहा को बेकारी भी दूर होगी और वर्षा पर निर्भरता मे भी छुटकारा मिल जायेगा।

कहा जाता है कि बिहार मे 20 लाख लोग बिल्कुल बेकार है । सरकार ने एक बरस में 60 लाख लोगो को काम देने की बात कही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि लोगों को माइनर इरिगेशन की योजनाओ मे काम दिया जाये ।

वाटर-लागिंग की रोकथाम के लिए ड्रैनेज सिस्टम की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । सिचाई, बाढ़-नियत्रण और वन-रोपण मे लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर लगाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए जनता का सहयोग लिया जाये और यूनिवर्सिटीज के विद्यार्थियो का भी आह्वान किया जाये। मैं समझता हू कि इस प्रकार हम लोगो को कुछ काम दे पायेंगे और बेकारी की समस्या को कुछ हद तक हल कर पायेंगे ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) सभापति महोदय, आज से दो दिन पहले सदन मे एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक अतारांकित प्रश्न रखा था और उसमे सरकार से यह जानकारी चाही थी कि कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशो के इम्प्लीमैंटेशन के बारे में सरकार ने क्या किया और आगे कुछ उनका करने का इरादा है क्या ? यह 17 तारीख का सवाल था। मैंने उसका जवाब भी देखा। लिखा है कि 2400 सिफारिश थी, उस मे से 12 सौ सिफारिश हमने मान ली, आठ सिफारिशो को छोड दिया है क्योकि वह बिसाइडस दि प्वाइट थी और बाकी हम एग्जामिन कर रहे है। समय क्योंकि बहुत थोडा होता है इसलिए सारी नीतियो पर, सारी बातो पर चर्चा करना सभव नही है। मैं इसका रेफरेस देकर आपसे यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस कमीशन मे बैठ कर पिछले पाच सालो में पिछली सरकार के वक्त मे ही जब से यह शुरू हुआ था, मैंने यह देखा है कि जहा तक नीतियों का सवाल है जैसा मैं हमेशा कहता रहा हूं और आज भी कहता हू, इस मत्रालय का बडा विस्तृत क्षेत्र है। इस देश मे तमाम उत्पादन के जितने स्रोत हैं, सिर्फ खान का कुछ हिस्सा छोड़ कर बाकी सारे स्रोतो से उत्पादन का जिम्मा इस मत्रालय का है । पानी से जितनी चीजें उत्पादित होती है जैसे समुद्र से मछली वगैरह निकालने का

बाकी सारे क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन का जिम्मा इस मंत्रालय का है। पानी से जितनी चीजें उत्पादित होती हैं जैसे समुद्र से मछली वगैरह निकालने का काम है उसकी बढ़ोतरी का जिम्मा इस मंत्रालय का है। जमीन से जो उत्पादन होता है उस के विकास और उत्पादन का जिम्मा इस मंत्रालय का है। जानवरों से जो उत्पादन होता है उस के विकास का जिम्मा इस मंत्रालय का है। यानी बहुत बड़ा दायरा इस मंत्रालय का है। इसलिए इस आयोग ने बहुत डीटेल में अपनी सिफारिशें भी करीब 38 वाल्यूम्स में लिखी हैं जिसका एक समरी वाल्यूम बना कर उसकी कापी आपने सभी माननीय सदस्यों को दी है। मेरे ख्याल से सब माननीय सदस्यों ने उसका पढ़ा होगा। अब यह 1200 सिफारिशें कौन सी आपने मानी, बाकी कौन-कौन सी कितने अरसे में मानेंगे कौन सी आपने छोड़ दी इनके बारे में न हमें कोई ज्ञान है और न इतने डीटेल में सारे का जवाब यहां संभव है।

कृषि मंत्री जी और कृषि राज्य मंत्री जो दोनों काश्तकार हैं और किसान की खेती में, उसकी सारी बातों में दोनों उतने ही इन्टरेस्टेड हैं जितने दूसरे इन्टरेस्टेड हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के बारे में कोई एक अच्छा सा नोट तैयार करके और कुछ समय निकाल कर के क्या उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा कराने के लिए वह तैयार हैं? उसके लिए एक दो दिन सदन का समय बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह भी किया जा सकता है। क्योंकि यह बड़ा गहन सवाल है। और इसमें न इस और न उस और का कोई सवाल है।

इस देश की जनसंख्या तो लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। परिवार कल्याण मंत्री ने काफी अपने हाथ इस ओर झटक रखे हैं, उन्होंने सोच लिया है भगवान के भरोसे जो होता है ठीक है। पहले परिवार नियोजन में कुछ खराबी हुई, इसलिए अब हम उसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते ऐसा उन्होंने उसमें रुख बना लिया है। नतीजा यह है कि इस देश की जनसंख्या तो लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है। ऐट ए प्वाइंट आफ टाइम हमारा यह ख्याल था और कमीशन ने यह कहा है कि 1985 में यह जनसंख्या बढ़कर 65 करोड़ के लगभग हो जायेगी। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में 85 में यह 65 करोड़ से भी कहीं ज्यादा होगी। इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक इस देश की जनसंख्या करीब 94 करोड़ होगी, ऐसा कमीशन ने सोचा था लेकिन अब मेरे ख्याल से वह 102 या 103 करोड़ के करीब होगी। देश के लोग तो बढ़ते चले जायेंगे क्योंकि इसमें सारा मामला भगवान के भरोसे इस सरकार ने छोड़ रखा है। मेरे ख्याल में यह तरीका नहीं चलेगा। इस देश ने अगर जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करने की बात को सीरियसली नहीं लिया तो स्थिति बहुत खराब हो सकती है। इसके लिए क्या कानून हो क्या व्यवस्था उसके बारे में सरकार ज्यादा सोचे। मैं सोचता हूं बड़ी गहराई से इस बात को सोचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि कितना ही रिसोर्सेज लगाए, कितनी ही ताकत लगाय अगर हमारी जनसंख्या इसी रफ्तार से बढ़ती चली जाएगी तो इस देश में इन चीजों से उत्पादन होने वाली चीजों में हमेशा कमी बनी रहेगी।

खैर, इसमें सोशल जस्टिस के कांसेप्ट का भी सवाल है और जैसा कि हमेशा यहां सवाल आता है कि छोटे लोगों को फायदा नहीं हुआ बड़े लोगों को हुआ, रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज हुए, इन सारी बातों पर आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में ध्यान दिया है और मेरे ख्याल से आप भी उस रिपोर्ट की कुछ सिफारिशों को मान कर चल रहे हैं जैसा कि बजट के प्रावधान में मैंने देखा है। आपने बजट में कुछ प्रावधान भी कुछ मदों पर बढ़ाये हैं लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा और आज भी आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रावधान बढ़ाने से ही सारी चीजों के परिणाम नहीं निकल जाते।

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

मैं मिसाल के तौर पर कुछ बातें आप से कहूंगा जो कि कुछ मेरे इलाके से भी सम्बन्ध रखती है । जैसे कि एक डेजर्ट डेवलपमैंट की स्कीम है, एक स्पेशल रिपोर्ट एरिया डेवलपमैंट के प्रोग्राम में आपके सामने रखी गई है । डेजर्ट डेवलपमैंट की दृष्टि से आप ने पिछले साल कुछ काम शुरू किया । उसके ऊपर आपने 6 करोड़ रुपए का बजट में प्रावधान रखा । डेजर्ट डेवलपमैंट में 6 करोड़ के प्रावधान से कुछ नहीं होगा । हमने लिखा है उस रिपोर्ट में कि 15 वर्षों में 1100 करोड़ रुपया हाट डेजर्ट को ठीक करने के लिए खर्च किया जाय तो उस इलाके में इतनी पैदावार हो सकती है जिससे वहां के लोगों की हालत सुधर सकती है । आज वह चार डिस्ट्रिक्टस् गुजरात के, पांच छ हरयाना के और 11 डिस्ट्रिक्टस राजस्थान के ऐसे हैं जहां पिछले 20 साल से अकाल पड़ रहे हैं । उनके खर्च का हिसाब लगाएं तो करीब तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा पिछले 20 साल में वहां हुआ है अकाल की राहत देने के कार्य में । ना उस खर्चे को बचाने के लिए हमने कहा है कि योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आप चलें । आपने 6 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया लेकिन 15 जनवरी तक आपने दो करोड़ 49 लाख का खर्चा किया । फिर आपने कहा कि रेवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट भी उतना ही रखा है । मशीनरी भी कोई नहीं बनी है । डी पी ए पी की मशीनरी से ही कुछ काम लिया जाएगा । इस साल आपने 20 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है लेकिन उसको कैसे खर्च करेंगे, क्या योजनायें बनायेंगे उसके बारे में अभी तक कोई डिटेल्ड जानकारी नहीं है ।

वहां पर पानी का अल्टीमेट सोर्स जो है वह राजस्थान कैनाल है । राजस्थान कैनाल का पहला एक फीस साल में पूरा किया । सेकेन्ड फेज पूरा करने के बारे में सदन में एक प्रश्न के सिलसिले में आपने जवाब दिया कि 1983–84 तक पूरा कर देंगे लेकिन (व्यवधान)

अगर आप 1984 तक पूरा कर दें तो बहुत अच्छा है । सेकेन्ड फेज के लिए आप कुछ रुपया ईरान से लायें, सब कुछ करें लेकिन सेकेन्ड फेज में इम्पार्टेन्ट बात यह है कि डेजर्ट इलाके को बेनिफिट करने के लिए जो लिफ्ट योजनायें है उनके बारे में थोड़े दिन पहले जब मेरी राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री से बात हुई ना वे कहने लगे कि वह बहुत महंगी है । एक एकड़ के लिए 450 रुपए का खर्चा आएगा । मैंने कहा कि वहां ना पीने का पानी भी नहीं है, अगर लोगों को जिन्दा रखना है ना उसमें कुछ ज्यादा खर्चा भी आ सकता है । दूसरा प्वाइन्ट यह है कि 52 मेगावाट बिजली की स्कीम बनाना चाहते है और लिफ्ट स्कीम के बारे में सैकेन्ड फेज में पलो इरीगेशन का पानी जो सर्वेड एरिया नहीं है जहां पर बड़े बड़ सैंड-ड्यून्स है वहां कितने एरिया में पानी जाएगा और कितना पानी यज होगा—इसका कोई पता नहीं है । सेकेन्ड फेज का कोई प्रापर सर्वे नहीं है । कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में सारी बातें कही गई है और यह वेस है— यह मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । अगर यही एटीट्यूड रहेगा तो न वहां पर पीने का पानी मिल सकता है और न एनिमल हस्बैंड्री का बढ़ावा मिल सकता है । ग्राउन्ड वाटर जो है उसको निकालने के लिए अगर आप बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे ना उस इलाके में ट्यूबवैल का पानी भी नहीं निकाल सकते है । डेजर्ट डेवलपमेन्ट रिपोर्ट में इसके बारे में हमने जो कहा है वह बहुत सोच समझ कर कहा है । अभी तक इस प्रोजेक्ट में जिस तरह की प्रगति है, मुझे उस पर सन्तोष नहीं है । इस सदन के सदस्य भी इस पर सोचें और विचार करें कि जब तक किन्हीं सिफारिशों को लेकर हम इस तरीके से नहीं सोचेंगे कि सिफारिशों में जो समय बताया गया है उसका भी खयाल रखा जाय और मुख्य मुख्य बातों पर भी गौर किया जाय तब तक सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है । इसलिए मैं बरनाला साहब से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि लिफ्ट

इरीगेशन स्कीम्स और सेकेन्ड फेज के अन्य पहलुओं के साथ में इस पर जल्दी फैसला करके इम्प्लीमैंटेशन करने के लिए अगर कुछ और प्रावधान बढ़ाने की गुंजायश हो तो उसको बढ़ाया जाय ।

राजस्थान कैनाल के सिलसिले में मैं आप से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में जो पानी आता है या हरियाणा में पानी आता है वह सारा पानी पंजाब में आता है । इसके हैड वर्क्स के कंट्रोल के लिए यह सोचा गया कि उस पर ज्वाइन्ट कंट्रोल होना चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक पंजाब सरकार कहती है कि ज्वाइंट कन्ट्रोल नहीं, हमारे पास ही इसका कन्ट्रोल रहने दीजिए । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों का हमेशा शिकायत रही है कि जितना हिस्सा पानी का मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है । हरियाना गवर्नमेन्ट भी शिकायत करती है । इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता इसमें क्या तकलीफ है अगर ज्वाइन्ट कंट्रोल लाकर सबके साथ न्याय किया जाये । हम यह नहीं चाहते कि पंजाब और हरियाना का पानी हमको दे दिया जाये लेकिन अपना हिस्सा हमको बराबर मिले—इस बात को आपको देखना चाहिए । मैं नहीं जानता इसमें क्या हिचकिचाहट है । ये तीनों राज्य सरकारें आप की है, आप की पार्टी की है, तीनों को बैठा कर तालमेल कर के इन्साफ के साथ बातचीत की जा सकती है और मामले का तय किया जा सकता है ।

इसी तरह से मैं इरिगेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । जैसा हम ने कहा कि पूरी बरसात में 400 मिलियन हैक्टर मीटरी पानी बरसता है, 70 मिलियन हैक्टर मीटर काम में आता है और बाकी का पानी नदी में बह जाता है, इरिगेशन के काम में नहीं आता है । कुल मिला कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी इरिगेशन के काम में आए, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । हमारे यहां इतनी कैपेसिटी है कि 50 परसेन्ट काम में आ सकता है, इसके लिये आप प्रोग्राम बनाये । यह ठीक है कि आपने इरिगेशन की तरफ ध्यान दिया है । पिछली दफा 2 मिलियन ज्यादा इरिगेशन किया और अगले साल और ज्यादा करेंगे, लेकिन उस का पोटेन्शल बहुत मुश्किल है, उस मुश्किल पोटेन्शल के लिये बड़े बड़े रिसोर्सेज चाहिये और इस के लिये कई वर्षों तक कान्स्टेन्ट चलेंगे, तब आप टारगेट का पूरा कर सकेंगे । 120 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में पानी यूज करने के लिये आप ने 50 साल कहा है, लेकिन जिस तरह से आप चल रहे है—इस में तो यह नहीं हो सकता है । इरिगेशन कमीशन और एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन दोनों ने इस बात का कहा है कि देश की सिंचाई योजनाओं की तरफ ठीक ढंग से काम करना चाहिये, लेकिन आप तो अब रोलिंग-प्लान का कन्सेप्ट ले कर चल रहे है । पहला प्लान तो खत्म हो गया, दूसरा नया प्लान ला रहे है, क्या ला रहे है, अभी मालूम नहीं है । हर प्लान में को हेरेन्ट रह कर काम करना चाहते है, जितना हो गया, हो गया, बाकी उस के आगे देखा जायेगा । मैं यह समझता हूं कि जब तब लम्बा कांसैप्ट लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, देश में जितने उत्पादन की जरूरत है, उस को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे । जिस तरह से काम होना चाहिये, उस तरह से नहीं हो रहा है । जितनी एम्पलायमेन्ट लोगों को मिलनी चाहिय, वह नहीं मिल रही है—नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि काम में तेजी नहीं आ रही है । इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि कोहरेंट-वे देकर फेस्ड प्रोग्राम के हिसाब से योजना को चलाये, तब आप उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकेंगे । हम देखते है कभी आयल-सीडस की कमी हो जाती है, कभी किसी चीज की कमी हो जाती है । जब भी किसी चीज के दाम ऊंचे हो जाते है, सरकार बाहर से मंगवा कर, चाहे उस का जितना पैसा देना पड़े, उस की पूर्ति करना चाहती है, लेकिन इस से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, इस से तो बिचौलिया मजा कर रहा है । हमारे यहां मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

ठीक नही है—एक तरफ काश्तकार परेशान है, उस को उस की उपज का ठीक मूल्य नही मिल रहा है, दूसरी तरफ कन्ज्यूमर गरीब है, चीजे इतनी महगी हो गई है कि वह खरीद नही सकता है और इन सारी चीजो की मार्केटिंग के साथ बिचौलिये जुडे हुए है। मैंने आप की रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि इस समय मार्केटिंग की की क्या व्यवस्था है और आगे आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। पिछले साल मार्केटिंग पर आप ने 5 44 करोड रुपया रखा था, इस साल 7 35 करोड रुपया रखा है, यह ठीक है कि कुछ बढा है। मार्केटिंग सिस्टम के बारे मे कृषि आयोग ने एक बडी डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट दी है, जिस मे उन्होंने बताया है कि एग्री-कल्चरल प्राडयूस की मार्केटिंग के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मार्केटिंग के बारे मे उन्होने निश्चित रूप मे यह कहा है कि सारे देश मे 30 हजार मार्केटिंग याड्स बनान चाहिये, जो ब्लाक-लेवल यार्ड मे छोटा होगा। जहा भी 10–12 हजार की पापुलेशन हो वहा फार्मर्स सोसायटी बने, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सोसायटी बने और मार्केटिंग सेन्टर हो। यह सेण्टर किसान की वस्तुओ को उचित दाम पर ले और उस का आगे पहुचाये। लेकिन आप ने इस काम के लिये कुल 7 करोड रुपये का प्रावधान किया है—इस मे तो यह सारा काम नही हो सकता। हम ने यह भी बताया है कि आप को बफर स्टाक का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। जैसे रुई है—जब तक आप रुई का 30 परसेंट स्टाक बफर-स्टाक के रूप मे नही रखेंगे, तब तक रुई के दाम स्टेबलाइज नही हो सकेंगे। हम ने यह भी निवेदन किया है कि आयल सीड और दूसरी चीजो के लिये इस तरह की कारपोरेशन बना कर उन के बफर स्टाक का भी इन्तजाम करे। जब तक आप इन वस्तुओ का 30–35 या 40 परसेंट स्टाक बफर स्टाक मे रख कर मार्केटिंग को अपने हाथ में नही लेंगे, तब तक ये बिचौलिये कभी भी कन्ज्यूमर और प्रोड्यूसर दोनो के बीच में ठीक दाम नही आने देंगे। लेकिन आप ने तो रटीन के आधार पर कुछ प्रावधान कर दिया है, इस तरह से यदि मार्केटिंग की पुरानी व्यवस्था ही चलाई गई तो इस देश मे कभी भी प्रोड्यूसर और कन्ज्यूमर को लाभ मिलने वाला नही है। इस लिये इस सरकार की नीति, किसान और ग्रामीण विकास का स्लोगन देते हुए, मेरी राय मे ज्यादातर मिडिल-मैन आरियेण्टेड नीति है। मिडिल-मैन ही इस का ज्यादा फायदा उठा रहा है। आयल सीड थोडा कम हुआ, दाम बढ गय और उस समय बढे जब किसान के हाथ से सारा माल सस्ते दाम पर निकल गया और उस के बाद आप का मजबूर हो कर बाहर से तेल मगाना पड रहा है। आज आप विदेशों को तेल के लिय एक क्विंटल के पीछे 350 रुपये ज्यादा दे रहे है। किसान को यहा पर 5 रुपये देने को तैयार नही है। आप ने गेंहू का मूल्य 105 रुपये से 110 रुपये पिछले साल किया था और इस साल ढाई रुपये बढा कर 112 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया है लेकिन जो दूसरी चीजो के भाव है वे बहुत बढे हुए है। जिस तरह से किसान के इनपुट्स के दाम हैवी है, जिस तरह से बिजली के रेट बढे हैं, ट्रैक्टर्स के दाम बहुत ऊचे हो गये हैं और दूसरी चीजे उसे महगी मिलती है, उस सब मे किसान को आप के इतने थोडे दाम बढाने से कोई फायदा नही हुआ है। गन्ने का क्या हाल हुआ, वह आप के सामने है। मैं इस के बारे में क्या कहू, आप मुझ से ज्यादा जानते है। यू०पी० के अन्दर और आप के इलाके में गन्ने के किसानो से कहा गया कि इतना दाम लेना हो तो लो नही तो गन्ना वापस ले जाओ। इस तरह से किसानो को गन्ने मे बहुत नुकसान उठाना पडा है। अब आप ने उस मे कुछ सुधार किया है। इस तरह से सारी चीजो का हाल है। लांग स्टेपल यार्न जो यहा पैदा हुआ है, उस को कोई 250, 300 रुपये में लेने वाला नही है। इस सब का नतीजा यह होने वाला है कि अगर किसान को अपने माल का ठीक दाम

नहीं मिलता है, तो अगले साल उस की पैदावार कम होगी। आयलसीड्स के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मार्केटिंग तो एक फैक्टर है ही लेकिन इसके अलावा और भी दूसरे कई फैक्टर्स है। इसलिए आप की सरकार को यह पांच साल का मौका है कि वह मार्केटिंग को ठीक कर ले क्योंकि ऐसा होने से किसानों के साथ इन्साफ होगा, कन्ज्यूमर्स के साथ इन्साफ होगा और बिचौलियों को भी ठीक मार्जिन मिलेगा।

18.00 hrs.

आज आप यह देखें कि कपड़े का क्या दाम है और रुई का कितना दाम किसानों को मिलता है। किसान को रुई का दाम 48 परसेंट भी नहीं मिलता है। बाकी 52 परसेंट जो होता है, वह बीच के लोग ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से आयल्स के दाम, शूगर के दाम, काटन के दाम जो है उन सब में फलकचुएशन होता रहता है और जब ऐसी स्थिति होगी, तो प्रोडक्शन में स्टेबिलिटी कभी भी नहीं आ सकेगी। नतीजा यह होगा कि देश के अन्दर पैदावार यदि एक साल में बढ़ेगी तो दूसरे साल वह घट जाएगी। इस में वैसे दूसरी और भी बातें बीच में आ जाती हैं।

मिकेनाइजेशन के बारे में कुछ जिक्र किया गया और मैं भी इस का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। हम ने बहुत सोच समझ कर मिकेनाइजेशन की बात इस देश के लिए कही है। इस देश में मिकेनाइजेशन ट्यूबवेल्स का हो, मिकेनाइजेशन ट्रेक्टर्स का हो और हारवेस्टिंग पीरियड में हारवेस्टिंग मशीनों का मिकेनाइजेशन हो। इन तीनों स्टेजेज में अगर मिकेनाइजेशन होगा, तो इस से अनएम्पलायमेंट क्रिएट नहीं होगा बल्कि देश में एम्प्लायमेंट इस से बढ़ता है और एम्पलायमेंट अगर बढ़ता है, तो इन चीजों के दाम भी वाजिब होने चाहिएं। अभी ट्रैक्टरों के दाम एक साहब बता रहे थे और उन्होंने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि आज एक ट्रेक्टर 18,000 रुपये या 20,000 रुपये नहीं बल्कि 45,000 रुपए में मिलता है और अगर उस के सारे इम्प्लीमेंट्स लिये जाएं तो वह 62,000 और 63 हजार रुपये में जा कर पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन के दाम कम होने चाहिए और हर एक किसान के पास एक ट्रैक्टर हो चाहे वह छोटा ही क्यों न हो। 20 एच०पी० या 22 एच०पी० का हो क्योंकि 12 एच०पी० का ट्रेक्टर तो ठीक काम नहीं करता है और किसान उस के पीछे खिंचता फिरता है और उस को चला नहीं पाता है। इसलिए वाजिब एच०पी० और सस्ते दामों पर किसान को ट्रेक्टर मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और हर एक किसान के पास अगर ट्रेक्टर हो, तो इस में कोई बुराई की बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि ट्यूबवेल्स और माइनर इरीगेशन को बढावा देने के लिए मशीनीकरण जरूर करना चाहिए।

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : एक एकड़ का किसान ट्रैक्टर कैसे रख सकता है ?

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : पांच किसान मिल कर एक ट्रैक्टर रख लें। 20 किसान भी उसम ज्वाइन कर सकते है। इन सब चीजों का मैंने जवाब दिया है और इस के बारे में बहुत गहराई से सोचा है। मैं कोई हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूं।

श्री महीलाल : मैं भी हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। एक एकड़ का किसान कैसे एक ट्रैक्टर रख सकता है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैंने इस का आप को जवाब दे दिया है। मैं कहता हूं कि सर्विस सोसाइटी बना लें और सर्विस सासाइटीज के पास ट्रैक्टर्स हों और वे गरीब किसानों को ट्रेक्टर दें और अपनी सेवाएं दें। कामन ट्यूबवेल्स हों। जब तक इन सारी बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा, इस देश में किसानों को सुविधा नहीं मिल सकती है। मैं माननीय बरनाला जी से यह कहता हूं कि

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

यह देश बहुत बडा है और ये जो विषय है ये राज्यो के विषय हैं। इन मे आप कुछ दिशा उन को दे सकते है कुछ नीति आप तय कर सकते है और कुछ उन को फण्ड्स दे सकते है और कुछ अपने पास फण्ड्स रख सकत है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक एक नई 'अोच सेन्टर और स्टेट्स के रिलशन्स के बार मे नही होगी तब तक कुछ होन वाला नही है और इस के बारे म एक विस्तृत ब्यारा हमारी रिपोर्ट म है। यह नयी रिलशनशिप इवोल्व करके काम करन की प्रणाली चलानी होगी। यह आप खुद मानत है कि रुपया रखने म ही काम चलन वाला नही है बल्कि योजनाआ के इम्प्लीमेण्टेशन के लिए मेन पावर का प्रापर यूटिलाइजेशन जरूरी है। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारा म कोआरडिनेशन और आपस का तालमेल भी जरूरी है। इन सारी चीजा का करने के लिए एक नया दृष्टिकाण अपना कर सीरियस थिंकिंग के साथ चलना पडेगा।

आप इन सब बाना पर विचार कर और जो कुछ भी आप करे उसकी जानकारी हमको भी दें ताकि हम यह जाने कि कृषि के लिए आप कितना कुछ करना चाहते हैं। आपका दृष्टिकोण क्या है हम भी वह जाने ? हम भी आपके दृष्टिकाण पर दो-चार दिन बैठ कर इस सदन म चर्चा करना चाहते है। कृषि के लिए बहुत कुछ करके दश के सामने हमन भी रखा है। उसका महरबानी करके आगे बढ़ाइये, उसे पीछे न हटाइये । अगर देश म पैदावार नही बढी और जनसख्या बढती गयी तो जनता पार्टी का शासन भी देश मे टिक सकेगा या नही, यह सब आपके सोचने की बात है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P K KODIYAN (Adoor) Mr Chairman Sir at the very outset I want to say a few words about the agrarian policy that is being pursued by the Janata Government In my opinion, this policy is directed actually against the very interests of the rural poor, the agricultural workers the small and marginal farmers and other really toiling peasants in the country-side I want to prove my charge against the Janata Government policy of helping the landlords and the rich peasants to a mass more wealth at the cost of the rural toilers

Now Mr Chairman according to the census of land holdings conducted in 1970-71 out of 70 5 million operational holdings as many as 30 75 million were below 1 hectare and they operated 9 per cent of the total land At the other extreme 2 8 million holdings that is 3 9 per cent operated more than 10 hectares each and together operated 30 9 per cent of land A broad classification 85 per cent of the holdings were below 4 hectares and operated 39 4 per cent of the land while the remaining 15 per cent operated 60 6 per cent of the land

Sir if you take the report of the rural credit survey conducted in the same year you can find that the very same 15 per cent who had 60 6 per cent of the land monopolised nearly two- thirds of all credit advanced by the cooperatives and also nearly two/ third of other inputs, seeds fertilisers agricultural implements etc distributed by the Government

The Janata Government is talking very loudly of top priority being given to agriculture According to them the development of agriculture was neglected by the previous government but I do not find much difference in the matter of allotment of budgetary amounts for development of agriculture Forty per cent of the total budget has been allotted this year for agriculture which is more or less equal to the amount allotted by the previous Government But here I want to pointedly ask whether the Janata Government's policy in the agrarian sector is going to help this 85 per cent or more particularly 87 8 million

holdings which is below one hectare of land. I am asking this question because I nowhere find the Janata Party giving any top priority to the question of implementation of land reforms, land ceilings and distribution of surplus lands among the agricultural workers and landless labourers. The hon. Member from the ruling party from Bihar who spoke just half an hour back was very eloquent about land distribution among the rural poor. He does not realise that his own Government's policy is really directed against the interest of the rural poor. I find the Janata's first priority is consolidation which without ceiling and distribution of surplus lands can only mean consolidation of fifteen per cent of the land holders, landlords and rich peasants who own sixty per cent of the lands. The second priority of the Janata Party is rectification of land records and issuance of passbooks to landholders which will only intensify evictions of tenants and sharecroppers who have no entry in the records of rights so far Its third priority is land reforms which, however, are to be implemented within years. I do not know in how many years, it will be done. They do not believe in land reforms and they have virtually given up the implementation of land reforms. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, Shri Barnala to tell this House what amount of surplus land has been distributed in the last one year. Do not give us the total figures of more than eleven lakhs acres which have been distributed in the past. Tell us what you have really achieved in the last one year and then only we can realise that the Janata Government has virtually abandoned the policy of land reforms. I would like to say that the policy of the Janata Government is really directed against the poor and I say this because Shri Charan Singh who is the uncompromising Champion of landlords and rich peasants in the last two decades, in his so-called Gandhian Blue print of India's economic policy sought to dispel the delution about distribution of surplus lands, which according to him, is nothing but an obsession of agricultural labourers and poor peasants.

He writes:

"Anyway, the belief that distribution of surplus lands available on imposition of ceiling was going to solve the problems of harijans, the landless or marginal farmers and thus remove the poverty of the rural society to any appreciable degree has proved to be a delusion; obsession with land distribution which could at best buy sometime, should not, therefore be allowed to distract our attention from the real cure of the ailment any more."

He goes on to say:

"The Janata Party and its Government should now create such conditions that all those who are unemployed and under employed including agricultural workers and the small farmers as also the educated unemployed are attracted to cottage and small scale industries and other small non-agricultural enterprises."

Assuming that all these unemployed, underemployed agricultural workers as well as the educated unemployed are attracted to the cottage, small scale and other non-agricultural enterprises, which they propose to set up and which I do not believe they will set up, what is going to happen? Assuming they are all attracted to this proposed non-agricultural sector in the rural areas and realising that 26 per cent of the total work force of India are agricultural workers, 22 per cent are small peasants and together they constitute more than half the total population of India, that is, 35 crores and if these 35 crores are attracted to the new sector of cottage and small industries which Chaudhari Charan Singh wants to establish and if they produce things, whore will they be sold out with the consumer market entirely controlled by big monopoly houses? This is a mere Utopian idea. This is nothing but an attempt to hoodwink the rural

[Shri P K Kodiyan]

poor of the country, the agricultural workers and the small peasants The real aim of the ruling party is to consolidate, develop and expand the viable farms of the landlords and rich peasants with liberal aid from the State and thus enable them to grab the tiny uneconomic holdings of the poor and middle peasants This is the real aim hidden behind the so called pronouncement of lofty consideration for the rural sector for rural development, etc

In this connection I would like to point out a significant statement in the policy statement of the Janata Party It has tried to add a new concept of floor to that of ceiling on land holdings It says

> "National interest demands that a floor on landholding is also laid and that the law relating to inheritance, transfer and partition of land is so amended that the area of land per farmer or agricultural worker is not reduced below 2 5 acres or 1 hectare"

I have already pointed out that those who own 2 5 acres—the floor that the Janata Government has decided number about 35 7 million and they constitute 50 6 per cent of all households All these people are to be driven out from their lands and reduced to the status of landless agricultural workers Such will be the result of the Janata Government's agrarian policy

Take the price policy of the Janata Government That is also heavily weighted in favour of the traders, profiteers and blackmarketeers Take even the procurement price or the support price which the government has fixed for wheat i e Rs 112 per quintal What is happening is that most of the peasants are forced to resort to distress sale at the time of harvest They are forced to sell their produce at a price between Rs 80 to Rs 90 per quintal According to the Economic Times there has been a rise of 2 points in the wholesale index. At the same time, we find that the price of raw materials have fallen by 13 points even though the prices of manufactures have increased by more than 2 points Since I have no time, I am not going into the details of the fall in prices of the peasant's produce in respect of other commodities like cotton jute, tobacco, sugarcane, etc and the rise in the prices of manufactured goods Therefore I want that there must be a parity between the prices of agricultural produce and the prices of manufactured goods

The last but one point is

MR CHAIRMAN Make it the last one

SHRI P K KODIYAN Yes the last one That is about the Food Corporation of India The Food Corporation of India has become I should say a hopeless body so far as the employees are concerned The services of about 100 employees were terminated during the Emergency and till now they have not been reinstated The workers are agitated The service conditions of the employees that were unilaterally altered in violation of Section 9(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act during the Emergency period have not yet been restored So many other grievances are there So, they have decided to resort to work-to-rule if their demands are not conceded I would request the hon Minister to consider their legitimate demands and come to a settlement with the employees

With these words I conclude

श्री खासेव चौधरी (केसरगंज) सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान किसानों के एक ऐसे वर्ग की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जो प्रति वर्ष दैवी प्रकोप से प्रभावित रहता है। यह उन किसानों का वर्ग है जो बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में रहते हैं। इन किसानों के लिए जिस प्रकार से सारी सुविधा

और जिस प्रकार से सारे कार्यक्रम सरकार को लागू करने चाहिये वह आज तक पिछले तीस वर्षों मे नही किए गए । प्रति वर्ष दैवी प्रकोप से प्रभावित होने के कारण इन की आर्थिक दशा मे कोई विशेष परिवर्तन अब तक नही हो पाया है। कई बार ये बाढ से भी घिरते हैं और साथ साथ सूखे का भी सामना करते है । इस प्रकार से इन की दशा नितान्त सोचनीय हो जाती है ।

बाढ़ो का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है अपने देश की रचना कुछ ऐसी है कि यहा बाढ़े प्रति वर्ष आएगी। इन की पूर्णतया राका नही जा सकता। लेकिन इन का नियत्रण जरूर किया जा सकता है । अब तक के जो आकडे उपलब्ध है जो इस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट है, उस के आधार पर हमारे देश में प्रति वर्ष ढाई करोड हेक्टेयर जमीन जलमग्न हो जाती है और उस से औसत जो क्षति होती है वह 247 करोड रुपये की होती है । गत वर्ष इस क्षति का अनुमान जैसा कि रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है, 1118 करोड रुपये का लगाया गया है । ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि इस प्रकार से यह क्षति निरन्तर बढती जा रही है और उस पर हम कोई प्रभावी कार्य नही कर पा रहे हैं । बहुत पहले, दस वर्ष पूर्व जो हानि होती थी उस का अनुमान इस से बहुत कम था लेकिन अब वह बढता जा रहा है । अब तक जो उपाय किए गए है बाढ़ नियत्रण के उस मे लगभग 85 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि को सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है जो सम्पूर्ण जलमग्न क्षेत्र का केवल 47 परसेंट है । इस प्रकार से जो प्रभावी उपाय चाहिए वह करने मे हम पूर्णतया अक्षम रहे है। बाढ सहायता पर हर साल प्रदेश की सरकार और केन्द्र की सरकार काफी अधिक धनराशि खर्च करती है और यह सामयिक धनराशि खर्च की जाती है । अगर इस सहायता कोष को विशेष रूप से नियंत्रण कोष मे परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये तो बाढ़ पर प्रभावी नियत्रण किया जा सकता है, उस को रोका जा सकता है । इस परिप्रेक्ष्य मे मैं माननीय मत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि व्यावहारिक आधार पर इस कार्यक्रम को देखें । इसके लिए विशेष योजना बनाकर इस क्षेत्र के लिए कार्यक्रम बनायें । इस क्षेत्र के किसान जिस समय बाढ़ो की चपेट मे होते हैं उस समय उनके पास कोई भी जीविका और सुरक्षा के साधन नही होते है । इसके लिए आपको स्थाई उपाय खोजने होगे । इस सम्बन्ध मे जैसे कि अनेक कमीशन बने है और इस समय भी राष्ट्रीय बाढ आयोग की स्थापना हुई है, इस देश की रचना के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जल प्रवाह का अध्ययन होना चाहिए और उसके हिसाब से उसकी निकासी के सम्पूर्ण नियत्रण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । पिछले दिनो से अधाधुन्ध भूमि सुधारो की बात की जाती रही है और अधाधुध बटवारे के आधार पर बहुत से जो प्राकृतिक जल निकास के नाले थे वह भी आजकल दूसरो के कब्जे मे चले गए हैं। इस कारण से जल निकास की प्रणालियां अवरुद्ध हो गई हैं । उन जल निकास की नालियो नालो की प्रभावी आधार पर सफाई करके जल निकास की उचित व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है । इस दृष्टि से यदि आवश्यक हो तो उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण भी कर लिया जाये । इन निकासो नालो के साथ जो बाढ ग्रस्त क्षेत्र होते है वहा पर नदियो की बाढ नही होती है । छोटे छोटे जलाशय, बडे बडे ताल और झील तथा पोखर भी ऐसे होते है जो चारो ओर से पानी इक्ट्ठा करते हैं और बाढ़ जैसी विभीषिका पैदा करते है । नदियो की बाढ का पानी तो कभी कभी बहकर निकल भी जाता है लेकिन झील के चारो ओर जो पानी इक्ट्ठा होता है वह जल फलाव की स्थिति पैदा करते हैं । वह पानी जब तक कि जमीन सोख नही लेती है तब तक फैला रहता है । इसके लिए भी जल निकास की व्यवस्था करनी होगी । इसके फैलाव को रोकने के लिए विशेषज्ञो ने सबसे अच्छा रास्ता यह सुझाया है कि बडे बडे,रिजवायर बनाये जायें और उन जलाशयो के द्वारा बाढ़ों को नियन्त्रित किया जाये ।

[श्री रघुसेन चौधरी]

रिजर्वायर, जैसा कि प्रस्ताव मे कहा गया है और जैसी कि लगातार जनता सरकार की घोषणाये हो चुकी है, कई प्रस्तावित भी हुए हैं।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, मेरे जनपद में तीन प्रमुख बड़ी बडी नदिया बहती है जिनके कारण लगभग सम्पूर्ण जनपद बाढ़ों से प्रभावित रहता है । केवल मेरे ही जिले की बात नही हैं, पूरा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ की समस्या के कारण ही आज तक पिछडा हुआ है । इस दृष्टि से घाघरा, करनाली और रापती की प्रस्तावित योजनाये विशेष रूप से बहुचर्चित हैं । इन योजनाओ को तत्काल हाथ मे लेकर इस क्षेत्र का जल्दी से जल्दी उद्धार किया जाये। साथ ही साथ इन योजनाओ के द्वारा जो अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा (बिजली) पैदा होगी उससे विकास के अनेक कार्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक चलाये जा सकेगे । साथ ही साथ नदियो के किनारे, जैसा कि विशेषज्ञो ने कहा है, वन रोपण का कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया जाये । इसके द्वारा भी बाढो की विभीषिका को कम किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो भूमि का कटाव लगातार होता रहता है उसको भी सुरक्षा प्रदान हो सकेगी । इन सारी योजनाओ को लेकर बाढ़ पर विशेष रूप से नियन्त्रण किया जा सकता है। तथा बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रो मे जो रहने वाले हैं, गरीब किसान हैं उनके जीवन और जीविका को सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा सकेगी । बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रो से खरीफ की फसल लगभग नही के बराबर होती है । यदि कही कही थोड़ी मात्रा मे हो भी जाती है तो उससे किसानों का भला नही हो सकता है । ऐसे क्षेत्र मे खरीफ के सीजन मे विशेष रूप से गन्ना, धान और जूट की फसलें हो सकती हैं । यह ऐसी फसलें हैं जिनको पानी भी ज्यादा चाहिए । यह फसलें एक तरफ तो बाढ़ को झेल सकती हैं और साथ ही सिंचाई के लिए उनको ज्यादा पानी चाहिए । लेकिन बाढ आने के पहले और बाढ़ आने के बाद ऐसे क्षेत्रो में इन फसलों के लिए आज तक सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नही हुई है । नदियो के बेसिन मे हम सब जानते हैं कि भूमिगत जल काफी निकट होता है । वहा पर सिंचाई की सुविधाये प्राप्त करने मे कोई विशेष दिक्कत नही है, उन समस्त क्षेत्रो मे उथले-नल-कूप (शेलो-ट्यूब-वेल्ज) लगाये जाये । इन की सहायता से सारे क्षेत्र मे सिंचाई की समुचित रूप से व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और इस मे विशेष खर्चा भी आने वाला नही है ।

जमीन के पानी के बारे मे इस रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है कि हमारे पास लगभग 5 करोड हैक्टोमीटर भूमिगत जल उपलब्ध है, जिस मे से अब तक केवल 1 3 करोड उपलब्ध किया गया है, बाकी का 3 5 करोड भी निकालने मे कोई खतरा नही है, क्योकि जो वर्षा होती है, उस के आधार पर 6 7 वर्ग मीटर पानी जमीन मे प्रवेश कर जाता है । इस लिये इस प्रकार के छोटे-छोटे ट्यूब वेल्ज लगा कर सारे क्षेत्र की सिंचाई अच्छी प्रकार से की जा सकती है । मेरे क्षेत्र मे रबी की फसल मे जो दुर्दशा रहती है, जल-मग्नता के कारण जो नही हो पाती है और देर से बोई जाती है, देर से बोई जाने के कारण उस मे पानी ज्यादा चाहिये—पानी उपलब्ध नही होता है क्योकि सिंचाई का साधन नही है—इसलिये वे अच्छी पैदावरा नही ले पाते हैं । इन सब समस्याओ का समाधान उथले-नल-कूपो की योजना से हो सकता है । मैं चाहता हू कि ऐसी योजना तुरन्त बना कर उस को कार्यान्वित किया जाय ।

अब मैं कुछ व्यावहारिक समस्याओ के आधार पर एक बात विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं । पिछली सरकार के जो गलत नियोजन थे, उन के आधार पर हम ने बड़े बडे फार्मों के लिये अनेको प्रकार के यन्त्र बनाए, लेकिन मध्यम और छोटे किसान के

लिये किसी प्रकार का कोई यन्त्र नहीं बनाया । मेरा अनुरोध है कि मध्यम किसान और छोटे किसानों के लिये ऐसे यन्त्रों का निर्माण किया जाये तो उन की परचेजिंग पावर, क्रय शक्ति, के अन्दर हो और वे उन का उपयोग अपने फार्मों में उपज की पैदावार बढ़ाने में कर सकें ।

जहां तक बीजों का सवाल है—कई बार यह कहा जाता है कि भारत का किसान परिश्रमी नहीं है । नये बीज और नयी जानकारी के प्रति जागरूक नहीं हैं । लेकिन जैसा पिछले 10 सालों के अनुभव से स्पष्ट है—जब उसे गेहूं और धान के अच्छे बीज दिये गये, तो उस ने अपनी उपज को कई गुना बढ़ा दिया और आज हम इस बात पर गर्व कर सकते है कि अब शीघ्र ही हम आत्म-निर्भरता की स्थिति को प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं । फिर भी दलहन और तिलहन—ये दो ऐसी प्रमुख फसलें हैं जिन का हमारे रोजमर्रा के जीवन से सम्बन्ध है और मंहगाई से भी सम्बन्ध है । इन के बारे में अभी तक कोई रिसर्च या अनुसन्धान नहीं किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि दलहन और तिलहन के अच्छे बीज उपलब्ध कराये जायें । इस के लिये विशेष अनसन्धान की आवश्यकता है ।

कृषि प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था कृषि के क्षेत्र में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है । इस ज्ञान के प्रसारण के लिये इस समय रेडियो से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं । लेकिन इस में एक कठिनाई है— हमारा किसान गांवों में रहता है और अशिक्षित होने के कारण उन कार्यक्रमों को उचित ढंग से लागू नहीं कर पाता है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रत्येक गांव में एक माडल फार्म की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । यदि हम यह समझते हैं कि इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों को प्रसारित कर के हमारा किसान नई तकनीकी-जानकारी का प्रयोग कर के अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ा सकेगा—मुझे यह सम्भव दिखाई नहीं देता है । हमारे यहां प्रदर्शिनी की योजना होनी चाहिये । कुछ दिन पहले ऐसी योजना थी, लेकिन बाद में उस को रोक दिया गया । इस समय आप के पास डिमांस्ट्रेशन की कोई योजना नही हैं । इसी लिये मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि हर गांव में एक माडल फार्म होना चाहिये, जिस के माध्यम से हम अपने किसानों को खेती की व्यावहारिक, प्रैक्टिकल, जानकारी दें जिस के आधार पर वह अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ा सके ।

उर्वरकों के प्रयोग का जहां तक सवाल है—लगातार कहा जाता है कि जापान में में उर्वरक की खपत बहुत अच्छी है, जब कि हमारे यहां कम हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां जो प्रशिक्षिण दिया गया है, जानकारी दी गई है—उस में केवल नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक का व्यवहार करने पर विशेष बल दिया गया है, क्योंकि उस के द्वारा फसल की उपज बहुत जल्दी हो जाती है । लेकिन उस का संतुलित उपयोग उन को नहीं समझाया गया । फोस्फेट और पोटाश का उपयोग, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, नाइट्रोजन के अनुपात में हमारे देश में नही हो रहा है । अगर कुछ किसान कर भी रहे हैं, कुछ लोग इस दिशा में आगे बढ भी रहे हैं तो उन को जिस प्रकार से संतुलित मात्रा में वह दिया जाना चाहिए, वह उन को नही मिल रहा है, और मिट्टी के परीक्षण के आधार पर जो ज्ञान उन को प्राप्त होना चाहिए, उस की सुविधाएं उन को उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सूक्ष्म-पोषक तत्व जो खेती के लिए आवश्यक है, खेती की उपज की बढ़ोतरी के लिए आवश्यक है और जिनको मार्जीनल न्यूट्रीएन्टस कहा जाता है, उन की कमी उन बड़े बड़े किसानों, जो कि योग्य किसान हैं, कुशल किसान हैं और जो नाइट्रोजन, पोटास और फोस्फेट का उपयोग भी करते हैं, खेतों में भी पाई जाती है और यदि वैज्ञानिक

[श्री रहमैन चौधरी]

और अच्छी प्रकार से इन तीन तत्वों का उपयोग न किया गया, तो जो अन्य तत्व हैं, उनकी कमी होती चली जाएगी और इन तत्वों की कमी होने से पैदावार में भी कमी होगी। ये तत्व कितने जमीन में उपलब्ध हैं, कितने होने चाहिए और कितनी एक फसल के लिए चाहिए, इन सब का पता लगाने के लिए इस देश में अभी तक कोई भी कारगर प्रशिक्षण का मंत्र हमारे पास नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इन मार्जीनल न्यूट्रीएन्टस का पता लगाने के लिए इलेक्ट्रानिक्स का कोई विशेष यंत्र हमारे देश में होना चाहिए और प्रत्येक जिले में होना चाहिए ताकि किसान उनके द्वारा अपने देश में संतुलित उर्वरकों का प्रयोग कर सके।

एक लास्ट प्वाइंट मैं यह और कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक प्रशिक्षण और खेती की जानकारी का सवाल है, सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य हमारे देश का यह है कि आधारभूत उद्योग खेती का है लेकिन औद्योगिक स्तर पर आज तक उसको नहीं देखा गया है और न ही उसके हिसाब से उसका नियोजन किया गया है। आप प्रशासन को ही ले लीजिये। ग्रामीण स्तर पर जो कर्मचारी कृषि कार्य को ले कर जाता है, जो सरकारी कर्मकारी उस ज्ञान को देने के लिए जाता है, उस को कृषि का कितना ज्ञान है। वह कृषि में प्रशिक्षित भी नहीं होता है और केवल किताबी ज्ञान ही उसको होता है या जो सेमिनार में उसको प्रशिक्षण मिलता है, उसके आधार पर वह वहां के लोगों को ज्ञान उपलब्ध कराता है। इस दृष्टि से मेरा सुझाव है, मेरा अनुरोध है कि कृषि को विशेष महत्व देकर एक-सूत्री प्रशासन कृषि में लागू किया जाए ताकि ग्रामीण स्तर पर कृषि सेवाओं के लिए एक ऐसा कर्मचारी वहां पर उपलब्ध हो जिसको कृषि का पूरा ज्ञान हो और जो किसान को अधिक समुचित योगदान दे सके और वहां पर लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दे सके, द्वारा प्रदर्शन दे सके और उनकी फसलों की देखभाल करके और उन पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण रख सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री जी मेरे सुझावों पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (बनास-काठा) माननीय सभापति जी, कृषि मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में जो मांग रखी हैं, उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और बधाई भी देता हूं कि इस साल के बजट में उन्होंने ज्यादा प्रावधान कृषि के बारे में किया है।

यह देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश माना जाता है लेकिन फिर भी किसान और खेती की ओर जितनी नजर रखनी चाहिए थी, वह पिछले 30 सालों में नहीं रखी गई है। पिछले 30 सालों में जो कृषि के प्रति रवैया चला है, इससे किसान और कृषि की स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों रही है। इसलिए ज्यादा रकम रखने से ही यह मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है और यह जो रकम का प्रावधान किया गया है, इसका सही और पूरा इस्तेमाल हो, इसके लिए तंत्र सावधान रहना चाहिए और शीघ्र इस को अमल में लाया जाये, ऐसी व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। इस बड़े देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनता का सवाल है और इस के लिए और ज्यादा रकम का भी प्रावधान होना जरूरी है। स्थिति यह रही है कि वह किसान जो अन्न पैदा करता है, वही रात को भूखा सोता है और वह किसान जो रुई पैदा करता है, उसके बच्चों के शरीर पर कपड़ा भी दिखाई नहीं देता है। कृषि को इतने सालों के बाद भी ऐसी स्थिति है, इसको समाप्त करने के लिए हमें फौरन ही नीति में कुछ सुधार करना पड़ेगा। ऐसी स्थिति लम्बे अर्से तक नहीं बर्दाश्त हो सकेगी। इसलिए इसके बारे में शीघ्र गति से काम हो ऐसी मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यदि सरकार ने कृषि की स्थिति सुधारनी है तो इसकी पैदावार पर जो खर्च आता है वह काश्तकार को मिलना चाहिए नहीं तो इसकी स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। जब तक कृषि का धंधा घाटे में रहेगा तब तक कृषि में सुधार होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि घाटे का धंधा कोई बुद्धिमान मनुष्य तो करेगा नहीं। इसलिए कृषि के बारे में सब से पहले जो करने की बात है वह है कि कृषि पर आने वाली लागत किसान को मिले। कह दिया जाता है कि कृषि से जो पैदावार होती है वह खाने की चीज है और इस देश में खाने वाले लोग ज्यादा हैं और उत्पादन करने वाले लोग कम हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं और वे भी खाने वाले लोग हैं। वे भी खरीदारी करते हैं। उनको जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है, वे उन्हें कम रेट पर नहीं मिलती है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आंकड़े देकर बताया है कि कृषि में जो चीज काम आती है उनके कितने भाव बढ़ गये हैं। कृषि मंत्री जी के ध्यान में है कि रासायनिक खाद का भाव कितना बढ़ गया है ? ब्याज की दर भी ऊंची होती रही है। कृषि में जो बीज का इस्तेमाल होता है, उसके दाम भी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कृषि औजार ट्रैक्टर, आइल इंजिन, मोटर आदि के दाम दो-तीन गुना हो गये हैं। फूड आयल, मोबिल आयल, बिजली के रेट भी बहुत बढ़े हैं। ये सब चीजें कृषि के काम में आती हैं। इन सब चीजों के दाम तीन-चार गुने हो गये। अगर इन सब चीजों का इस्तेमाल करके जो पैदावार होती है, उसका पूरा दाम किसान को नहीं मिलेगा तो कौन काम करेगा ? इसलिए किसान को उसकी पैदावार का पूरा दाम मिलना चाहिए। यह सब देखने का काम कृषि मंत्रालय का है।

कृषि के विकास में सिंचाई सब से प्रधान चीज है। जमीन तो उतनी ही रहेगी जितनी थी, वह तो बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन सिंचाई से हम उतनी ही भूमि पर पैदावार अधिक कर सकते हैं। इसलिए सिंचाई की जितनी भी सुविधा हो सकती है वह देनी चाहिए। बजट में इसके लिए जितना प्रावधान किया गया है वह और भी अधिक होना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से नर्मदा नदी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह एक बहु-मुखी योजना है। इसके पूरा हो जाने पर बिजली का घाटा भी हमारा पूरा हो सकता है। इससे अन्न की पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी जिससे अन्न की कमी भी कम होगी। गुजरात के सूखे क्षेत्रों जैसे कि सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ और उत्तर गुजरात के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में इसके पानी का इस्तेमाल होगा। इस समय इसका मामला एक ट्रिब्यूनल के पास है। मुझे आशा है कि वहां से इसका जल्दी निबटारा हो जाएगा। इसका निबटारा होने के बाद तुरन्त इस पर काम चालू होना चाहिए। उसमें कोई बाधा पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए। कई सालों से यह महत्वपूर्ण योजना लटकी चली आ रही है। इसको जल्दी से जल्दी अमल में लाया जाए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ भी हमारे यहां एक समस्या है। इतने बड़े देश में एक भाग में सूखा पड़ता है और दूसरे भाग में बाढ़ आती है। इन दोनों समस्याओं को हल करना जरूरी है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं वहां कम से कम बारिस होती है। हमारा बहुत कम बारिस होने वाला क्षेत्र है। लेकिन जब वहां बाढ़ आती है तो वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। इसलिए बजट में थोड़ा बहुत प्रावधान बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए भी होना चाहिए। कृषि की पैदावार करने में जहां बिजली का उपयोग किया जाता है वहां बिजली के कारण कई गुना खर्च करना पड़ता है। बारिश के पानी से जो पैदावार होती है वह कम खर्च पर होती है। लेकिन बाढ़ के कारण वह सारी की सारी फसल नष्ट

[श्री मोनीभाई आर० चौधरी]

हो जाती है। इसलिए बजट में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए भी और गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए। मेरे क्षेत्र में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए रोड़ नदी पर काम होना जरूरी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार को अधिक ग्राट दे ऐसा मैं अनुरोध करता हूं। इस देश में हर प्रकार के किसान हैं, कम जमीन वाले हैं जिनकी ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए स्माल फार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स की जो योजना है, डी०पी०ए० पी० की जो सूखाग्रस्त की योजना है जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है, जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में वह नहीं है, वहां भी उसको लागू करना चाहिए।

जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट से मैं आता हूं यानी महसाना की बात मैं कह रहा हूं, वहां 50 फीसदी किसान 2 हैक्टर से कम जमीन वाले है और 50 फीसदी किसान बिना जमीन वाले खेतीहर मजदूर है। किसी भी तहसील में स्माल फार्मर या मार्जिनल फार्मर की योजना लागू नहीं की गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इतनी कम जमीन वाले किसान बसते हों, वहां इस योजना को चालू किया जाए।

हमारे बनासकांठा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डी०पी० ए० की योजना है। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जमीन हल्की और मरुभूमि होने की वजह से होल्डिंग बड़ा है इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति वाले डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डी०पी०ए०पी० योजना में ज्यादा होल्डिंग वालों को भी शामिल कर के देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के बराबर लाना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि गुजरात गवर्नमेंट में डी०पी०ए०पी० की स्कीम को लागू करने के लिए जिस तहसील का प्रपोजल भेजा है, उसको मंजूर किया जाए।

कृषि की पैदाइश के माल की आयात-निर्यात में किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को कृषि मंत्रालय की ओर से बताया जाना चाहिए कि किस समय पर इन चीजों का आयात-निर्यात किया जाए। उसके बारे में उसका मार्ग-दर्शन बहुत जरूरी है। किसान का माल जब मंडी में आता है, उस समय निर्यात नहीं होता है। जब कई साल पहले किसी चीज की कमी होती है किसान के पैदाइश की कमी होती है तो उस समय माल आयात किया जाता है, लेकिन उसके बाद वह हर साल आयात होता रहता है। किसान का माल काफी पैदा होने पर भी वह माल बाहर से आयात होता रहता है जिससे किसान का माल बिकता नहीं है और जो मूल्य उसे मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए किसान की पैदाइश की चीज के आयात और निर्यात के बारे में कृषि मंत्रालय को सलाह देकर वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का मार्ग-दर्शन करना बहुत जरूरी है जिससे किसान को उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

कीट-नाशक दवाओं के बारे में भी किसान को ज्यादा खर्चा करना पड़ता है। इसमें काफी मिलावट होती है जिसके कारण जितना असर इसका होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। किसान का माल पैदा करने में जो चीजें इस्तेमाल की जाती है उनका भाव बढ़ जाता है। कीट-नाशक दवाओं का भाव इतना बढ़ गया है कि छोटे किसान तो इसका इस्तेमाल ही नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसमें मिलावट भी होती है। इसके कारण किसान को दो ओर से नुकसान होता है। हमारे मंत्रालय की ओर से सही कीट-नाशक दवाओं का काफी मात्रा में उत्पादन हो और उचित मूल्य पर मिले, इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। रासायनिक खाद भी समय पर और सही मात्रा में मिलती रहे, यह भी देखना चाहिए।

दूध की डेरी के बारे में इस मंत्रालय ने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। छोटे फार्मर के लिए दूध की डेरी का विकास अत्यन्त जरूरी है। क्योंकि छोटी जमीन पर भी एक या दो पशु रखकर वह अपना खुद का गुजारा कर सकता है। गांव में रहकर उसको

काम किस तरह, उसके लिए यह अच्छा काम है। सहकारिता के आधार पर जो डेरी का विकास हुआ है फिर भी गांव मे रास्ता न होने से इसमें बाधा आती है। इससे दूध इकट्ठा होकर पड़ा रहता है और खट्टा हो जाता है, दूध दूध नही रहता है। बड़े बड़े यन्त्र लगाकर जो सहकारिता के आधार पर डेरी खड़ी की गई है, इस दूध के खट्टे होने की वजह से उसका पाउडर भी नही बना सकते हैं। इसलिए दूध डेरी मे पहुचने के लिए रास्ते का होना बहुत जरूरी है। सहकारिता के ढग से जो डेरी का काम हुआ है, उससे वैलेंसिंग फूड भी मिलता है, घास-चारा उगाने के लिए भी मदद मिलती है, मोबाइल वैन से पशुओ की चिकित्सा भी करने की सुविधा होती है। लेकिन रास्ता न होने से इसमे बाधा होती है। इस कारण उसे यह सब सुविधाए नही मिल पाती हैं। इस लिए रास्तो का निर्माण बहुत जरूरी है। डी० पी० ए० पी० की स्कीम मे, मरुभूमि विकास की योजना मे, डेरीज के लिए लिंक रोड बनाने की बात सोची जा रही है। इस को जल्दी से जल्दी अमल मे लाया जाए। छोटे किसानो के लिए डेरी का विकास बहुत जरूरी है। छोटे किसानो को इस का पूरा लाभ मिल सके, इसलिए रास्तो के बारे मे जो प्रोपाजल चल रहा है, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी अमल मे लाया जाए।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं कृषि मत्रालय की मागो का समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI B P KADAM (Kanara) Mr Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for having called me at the fag end of the day

I have hurriedly gone through the report of the National Commission on Agriculture and I should say that this is a very fine document and well authenticated I express my grati tude and praise to all those members and other officers who had to work hard to bring out this report I had also, some years back, gone through the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture published in 1928. After a long lapse of years, I think, the present report is a very good document. Government must strive hard to carry out the suggestions made therein

After independence, for a large number of years, we had been awfully deficit in food, and we had been running here and there trying to purchase from whatever quarters we could get, and the well-to-do nations, especially the USA, had always been trying to strangulate us by catching us by our head, neck and feet, so that our foreign policy would be tilted in their favour Only four years back, one American expert said No food should be supplied to the starving millions of India, it is better that they die rather than be helped because even if they are helped, they would not be doing any service to India or anywhere Thank God due to the hard work of our agricultural scientists and the hard work put in by our Indian ryots we have solved the problem, and since the last three or four years we are in a very sound position Nobody on earth can naw try to strangulate us or influence us to tilt our foreign policy Now we are in a very safe position both in the production of rice and in the production of wheat

For strengthening our economy I would lay stress on a few things The first is land reforms In the State of Karnataka we have done very fine work in the matter of progressive land legislation and imposing land ceilings we have solved all our problems by creating a sense of confidence in our agriculturists But unfortunately the Janata Government which professes in the name of land reforms launched a tirade against the Government of Karnataka and the Land Tribunal which were constituted by the Karnataka Government were abolished by the Governor during that tenure when Karnataka was under President's rule Not only that the protection that was

[Shri B. P. Kadam]

given to the weaker sections in the co-operative institutions was also done away with. Our Janata friends are now speaking of land reforms. I know what their faith in land reforms is. They are socialist for others and bourgeois for themselves. They have no faith in land ceilings. Their preaching has been well exposed. During the short spell of President's Rule a large legion of Janata Party workers rushed from Karnataka to Delhi. They were anxious that the Land Tribunals which were constituted, consisting of non-officials—non-officials who are wedded to the cause of land reforms, who are wedded to work and help the agriculturists, should be abolished. With what sense of understanding and sense of responsibility can they speak? They have no faith in land reforms. All that we find in the Janata ruled States in the north is that attacks, killings of the poor peasants are on the rampage. These Janata Party representatives of the people, who were elected by the vested interests have absolutely no faith in land reforms The day the Janata Party came to power here, the landlords boldly claimed that they will have their rents collected: they said everything would be set at nought And what have they been saying there in Karnataka, Andhra and Maharashtra, have been experimenting in the north. That is the main cause why the poorer sections of the people, the Kisans, Harijans and weaker sections are trampled and there is absolutely no rule of law in the north.

A lot of things have been said in the report which I referred, to about future production, research and so on. But I would like to lay stress on better strains of seeds. There should be a large supply of this to all the needy farmers. There has been a good deal of cheating in this sphere.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kadam, how much time will you take?

SHRI B P. KADAM: I think, Sir, to do justice to it I would require some time. I may be permitted to carry on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you may continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A M. tomorrow.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 20, 1978/Chaitra 30, 1900 (Saka).

GMGIPND—PMR—554 LS—21-6-78—880.